



SUPPLEMENT TO
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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 2nd April 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

Unsettled showery weather has continued to prevail over North-West and North-East India and Burma. A series of storms has passed across Northern India. These depressions were not severe, but occasioned a considerable amount of rain, more particularly when they reached North-East India. On the 30th a small but rather deep subsidiary storm was shown over the Punjab, and the weather was very showery, and unsettled over the hills and plains of the Punjab and heavy snow fell in Kashmir.

On the 27th light showers were reported over the North-West Himalayas and moderately general rain over Bengal and Assam, where Cherra Poonjee reported a fall of 2.98 inches, Sibsagar of 1.94 inches, and Chittagong of 1.05 inches. On the 28th a fresh storm was giving rain to Baluchistan, but the showers in North-West India had ceased. In North-East India and Upper Burma, on the contrary, thunderstorms and north-westerns were again general, Chittagong reporting a fall of 2.47 inches of rain and Debrugarh of 1.84 inches. On the following day the 29th the weather with the exception of a few local showers was generally fine, but on the 30th when the subsidiary depression appeared over the Punjab showers were reported from the West Himalayas and the North-West Dry Area and heavy snow from Further Kashmir. By the 31st the weather had cleared over the plains of North-West India, but further falls of rain and hail were received over the hills. On the 1st April only scattered showers were received the principal falls having been 1.14 inches at Silchar and 1.31 inches at Cherra Poonjee, and on the 2nd though there were heavy showers in Assam, the weather generally was fine and rainless.

The rainfall table shows that rain averaging over 0.10 inch has been received during the week in the following divisions and subdivisions:—Burma, Coast and Wet; Bengal; the Brahmaputra Valley; the West Himalayas; the North-West Dry Area; Baluchistan; and Calicut, the average actual rainfall ranging from 0.11 inch in the Burma Coast division to 1.85 inches in the Narayanganj subdivision and to 2.50 inches in the Brahmaputra Valley. The week's fall was generally heavier than usual both in North-Western and North-Eastern India. Over the whole of the remainder of India including the Peninsula, the central divisions and northward over the Gangetic Plain to the East Himalayas the rainfall of the week was actually or practically *nil*.

There has been no important change in the seasonal figures.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 2ND APRIL 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 2ND APRIL 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0'11	0'22	— 0'11	1'56	2'03	— 0'47	— 23	— 20
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0'14	0'07	+ 0'07	0'83	1'26	— 0'43	— 34	— 42
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0'05	0'01	+ 0'04	0'13	0'82	— 0'69	— 84	— 90
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	1'85	1'10	+ 0'75	9'98	6'16	+ 3'82	+ 62	+ 61
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) . . .	{ Calcutta .	0'28	0'38	— 0'10	3'58	3'01	+ 0'57	+ 19	+ 25
	...	2'50	2'15	+ 0'35	7'59	7'91	— 0'32	— 4	— 12
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East. . .	{ Dinajpur .	0'04	0'32	— 0'28	1'15	2'34	— 1'19	— 51	— 45
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'04	— 0'04	0'31	1'74	— 1'43	— 82	— 82
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'04	— 0'04	1'19	2'01	— 1'72	— 59	— 59
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	0	0'37	— 0'37	3'76	2'74	+ 1'02	+ 37	+ 59
	{ Patna .	0	0'04	— 0'04	0'32	1'76	— 1'44	— 82	— 81
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West. . .	{ Simla .	0'76	0'51	+ 0'25	7'98	10'47	— 2'49	— 24	— 28
	{ Ludhiana .	0'25	0'18	+ 0'07	3'15	5'77	— 2'62	— 45	— 48
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0'01	0'03	— 0'02	0'49	2'06	— 1'57	— 76	— 76
	{ Lahore .	0'09	0'08	+ 0'01	1'05	3'19	— 2'14	— 67	— 69
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0'15	0'11	+ 0'04	1'74	2'61	— 0'87	— 33	— 36
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0'61	0'24	+ 0'37	6'88	6'30	+ 0'58	+ 9	+ 3
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0'01	0'06	— 0'05	2'02	2'00	— 0'07	— 3	— 1
	{ Cuttack .	0'09	0'27	— 0'18	5'05	3'00	+ 2'05	+ 68	+ 82
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0	0'07	— 0'07	2'34	2'54	— 0'20	— 8	— 5
	{ Raipur .	0	0'17	— 0'17	0'77	1'97	— 1'20	— 61	— 57
	{ Jabulpore .	0	0'07	— 0'07	1'54	2'01	— 0'47	— 23	— 21
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'21	2'03	— 1'82	— 90	— 90
	{ Jaipur .	0	0	0	0'31	1'21	— 0'90	— 74	— 74
	{ Indore .	0	0	0	0'57	0'77	— 0'20	— 26	— 26
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'41	0'21	— 0'20	7'74	5'63	+ 2'11	+ 37	+ 40
	{ Bombay .	0	0	0	2'45	0'20	+ 2'25	+ 1125	+ 1125
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0	0	0'48	0'26	+ 0'22	+ 85	+ 85
	{ Rajkot .	0	0	0	0'49	0'25	+ 0'24	+ 96	+ 96
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'04	— 0'04	1'08	1'27	— 0'19	— 15	— 12
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'83	0'97	— 0'14	— 14	— 12
	{ Bijapur .	0	0'10	— 0'10	4'09	0'77	+ 3'32	+ 431	+ 510
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'50	0'90	— 0'40	— 44	— 43
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0	0'07	— 0'07	1'99	0'95	+ 1'04	+ 109	+ 126
	{ Madura .	0'04	0'25	— 0'21	8'09	4'83	+ 3'26	+ 67	+ 76
20. East Coast, South (Madras)	0	0'03	— 0'03	19'94	13'13	+ 6'81	+ 52	+ 53

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J. O. MILLER,

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 28th March 1903

Madras.—There was no rain. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. Standing crops are generally in a fair condition. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Central and South Deccan, and South Canara; but fodder is sufficient. Condition of cattle is good. Prices are generally stationary.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in a part of Larkana and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Standing crops have been damaged by insects, frost or stormy weather in parts of Sukkur, the Upper Sindh Frontier, Ahmedabad and Surat. They are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Sukkur, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops still continues in parts of Khandesh and Dharwar. Threshing is almost completed in Colaba and is in progress in parts of Khandesh, Nasik and Dharwar. The harvesting of spring crops is almost completed in Bijapur and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing is in progress in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara. The cotton crop is in fair condition in Broach, Bijapur, Belgaum, Baroda and Satara and in parts of Ahmedabad, Surat and Dharwar. The picking of cotton continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, the Carnatic and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for the next season's crops in parts of Karachi, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Carnatic and Rajkot. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of Thar and Parkar and are generally sufficient. The water-supply is deficient in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in two districts, have risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in all the districts of Bengal Proper and Orissa, except Puri, and also in the districts of the Southal Parganas and Manbhum. The rainfall was heaviest in Backergunge where it exceeded 5 inches and was accompanied by hailstorms causing slight damage to the crops in the Patnakhali Sub-division only. Rain is needed in Purnea. Prospects are otherwise good. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Cultivation of land for early rice and jute is in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, has fallen in six, and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Rain fell in 22 districts. The harvesting and threshing of spring crops and the extraction of opium continue. The crops in Muttra, Moradabad and Shah-jahanpur are reported to have been slightly damaged by westerly winds. Markets are well stocked but fodder is reported to be scarce in Tahsil Sirathu in the Allahabad district. Prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Hissar and Delhi. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughing for autumn crops continue in some districts. Reapings of spring crops have also commenced in parts of the Delhi Division. Opium-picking is in progress in parts of Umballa. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Unirrigated crops have withered in Hissar for want of rain. The standing crops have been greatly benefited by recent rains, but have been slightly damaged by *tela* (an insect) in parts of Mooltan. Locusts appeared in parts of Lahore and Rawalpindi and slight hail has fallen in parts of Umballa, but it did no damage. Cattle are generally in good condition. Scarcity of dry fodder is reported from Shahpur, Mooltan and parts of Ferozepore. The price of wheat is generally unchanged. It is falling in Shahpur, Mianwali and Mooltan only. The prices of other food-grains are also unchanged.

North-West Frontier Province.—The rainfall during the week was—Abbottabad 1 inch 60 cents, Peshawar 12 cents Kohat 53 cents, Bannu 10 cents and Dera Ismail Khan 30 cents. The prospects of standing crops have much improved. Reaping of crops has commenced. Land is being prepared for extra spring sowings. Canals are running well and rivers are rising in Peshawar. Irrigation from Kalapani and hill torrents has increased in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is procurable. The prices of wheat are 15½ and 12½ seers, gram 18½ and 16 seers, and maize 18½ seers per rupee in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, respectively. Two dams have burst in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in Mergui and in several northern districts. Reaping of dry weather paddy continues in Tavoy; and sowing is completed in three districts and is progressing in others. Hill side paddy cultivation is going on. Ploughing for sesamum has commenced in a part of Kyaukse and the plucking of tobacco has begun in Myingyan. Reaping of gram is finished in Meiktila. Gathering of peas and beans continues. Crops on uplands in the Seikpyu township of Pakokku have been damaged owing to drought, otherwise the standing crops are doing well. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Magwe and slightly in Minbu and has risen slightly in five districts, elsewhere it is stationary.

Central Provinces.—The week has been rainless with warmer weather. The harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion and threshing is generally in progress. The outturn

in Bhandara is reported to be poor, which is an exception to the excellent outturns in most districts. The preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in places. Scarcity of water is being felt in several districts. Fodder is ample. The prices of gram and rice have risen in Chanda and Balaghat, but that of *juar* has fallen. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are—wheat 18; gram 24½; rice 16½; and *juar* 32. The highest prices are—wheat 10; gram 11; rice 8½; and *juar* 17½. The numbers on famine relief were as follows:—Relief workers.—Public Works Department—(Raipur), adults, 31,614; children, 5,596; total 37,210. Gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved—(Raipur), adults, 8,545; children, 2,999; total 11,544: (Bhandara), adults, 647; children, 120; total 767: (Bilaspur), adults, 333; children, 75; total 404; total otherwise relieved 12,719. Dependants—(Raipur), adults, 20; children, 2,149; total 2,169. Poor houses—(Raipur), adults, 30; children, 34; total 64. Total on all forms of relief 52,162. The number of Public Works Department Camps open is 18.

Assam.—The weather is seasonable. Moderate rain has fallen in all districts. More rain is wanted in Kamrup. Plucking of tea has commenced in all districts. Prospects are fair to good. Gathering of mustard is finished in all districts, except Nowgong. Outturn is generally poor, but area sown is larger than the average. Gathering of linseed continues in Sylhet. The crop has been greatly damaged by hail in places. The outturn is fair on the whole. Pressing of sugarcane is finished in Sylhet and Kamrup, but is in progress elsewhere. The outturn is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar and Kamrup, and fair in other districts. Ploughing for early and late rice and jute and sowing of early and late broadcast rice in Sylhet and Kamrup and of early rice in Cachar and Upper Assam are in progress. Cattle-disease is prevalent in Cachar and Goalpara. Water is insufficient in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The prices of common rice are:—Silchar and Sylhet, 14; Dhubri, Gauhati and Tezpur, 13; Nowgong, 12; Dibrugarh, 11½, and Sibsagar 10 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient, except in parts of Tumkur.

Coorg.—Prices of food-grains are normal. Water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar.—The weather is warm. The harvesting of winter crops is almost completed and the preparation of land for the ensuing crop is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Price of food-grains is generally stationary.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. Spring harvest is nearing completion. Winter rice is in good condition in parts and harvest has been commenced. Water scarcity is felt in parts. Prices:—wheat 9, rice 8½, and *juar* 27½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—There was a slight rainfall in Deoli, Dholpur and Ajmer-Merwara. The harvesting of spring crops is in progress in places. Standing crops are fair in Sirohi, Kishengarh, Ajmer-Merwara and good elsewhere. The condition of cattle is generally good. Foot and mouth disease is prevalent in parts of Merwara. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food-grains was Jhalawar, 33½ and the highest, Sirohi 14 seers the rupee.

Central India.—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Gwalior and are in progress elsewhere. Crops are fair in Baghelkhand and Indore and good elsewhere. They have been slightly damaged by rats in Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good, except in Bhopawar, where rinderpest continues in Dhar and Barwani. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bhopawar; normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, and low in Malwa. Opium is good in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore and fair in Bhopal.

Kashmir.—The weather is cloudy, rainy and snowy. Prices are stationary.

Jammu.—Good rain fell during the week. The condition of standing crops is fair to good on irrigated areas and poor in *Kandi* tracts. Cattle-disease of mild type are prevalent in some parts of the Province. Fodder is still insufficient in *Kandi* tracts. The recent rain has been beneficial to the standing crops. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings. Prices are normal. Wheat is selling from 13 to 20 and maize from 20 to 38 seers per rupee.

Nepal.—The rainfall was 59 cents. The weather is clear but cold. The standing crops are in good condition. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase of decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Central Provinces	30,534	11,407	41,941	37,210	14,952	52,162	+ 10,221
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES.	30,534	11,407	41,941	37,210	14,952	52,162	+ 10,221

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH FEBRUARY 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST MARCH 1903.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Central Provinces.</i>													
Bhopal . . .	1,442,778	28,760	7,205	35,965	26,414	9,696	36,110	19,016	9,957	28,923	30,534	10,678	41,252
Madraspur . .	1,012,972	...	...	...	...	358	358	...	375	375	...	396	396
Bandara . . .	663,062	...	...	...	...	357	357	...	322	322	...	333	333
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	3,118,812	28,760	7,205	35,965	26,414	10,411	36,825	19,016	10,604	29,620	30,534	11,407	41,941
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	3,118,812	28,760	7,205	35,965	26,414	10,411	36,825	19,016	10,604	29,620	30,534	11,407	41,941

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
U. P. of Agra & Oudh.	Allahabad	Allahabad City ...	E. I. ...	(a) 238	(a) 238
		Allahabad District ...	... ..	172	172
		Cawnpur City ...	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., & G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	40	38
		Cawnpur District ...	... ..	613	563
		Fatehpur ...	E. I. ...	110	87
		Jhansi City ...	G. I. P. ...	...	...
		Jhansi District ...	... ..	(b) 9	4
		Bara Banki Town ...	... ..	29	12
		Bara Banki District ...	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ...	82	77
		Hazipur ...	... ..	71	72
	Benares	Benares Cantonment ...	B. & N. W. and O. & R. ...	...	...
		Benares City ...	... ..	183	180
		Benares District ...	B. & N. W. and E. I. ...	10	9
		Ballia ...	S. B. I. ...	355	355
		Jaunpur City ...	O. & R. ...	...	...
		Jaunpur District ...	... ..	206	212
		Ghazipur ...	E. I. & B. & N. W. ...	...	...
		Mirzapur City ...	E. I. ...	...	...
		Mirzapur District ...	... ..	2	...
		Gonda ...	B. & N. W. ...	...	...
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh ...	O. & R. ...	39	36
		Sultanpur ...	... ..	...	...
		Ajodhya ...	O. & R. & B. & N. W. ...	248	216
		Fyzabad City ...	... ..	...	...
	Gorakhpur	Fyzabad District ...	... ..	53	44
		Azamgarh ...	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ...	(d) 235	(d) 204
		Gorakhpur City ...	B. & N. W. ...	81	79
		Gorakhpur District ...	... ..	54	70
	Meerut	Basti ...	... ..	61	36
		Meerut City ...	N. W. ...	(c) 36	(c) 34
		Meerut Cantonment ...	... ..	...	...
		Meerut District ...	N. W. O. & R. & E. I. ...	(c) 104	(c) 88
		Muzaffarnagar City ...	N. W. ...	2	2
		Muzaffarnagar District ...	N. W. ...	13	13
		Aligarh ...	E. I. & O. & R. ...	...	...
		Saharanpur ...	O. & R., & N. W. ...	48	48
		Hardwar ...	O. & R. ...	3	1
		Roo-kee ...	... ..	7	1
	Lucknow	Bulandshahr District ...	... .. & N. W. ...	...	...
		Unao ...	O. & R. ...	257	190
		Lucknow City ...	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K. ...	523	481
		Lucknow District ...	... ..	16	13
		Hardoi ...	E. I. & O. & R. ...	4	5
		Gonda ...	R. & K. ...	12	10
	Agra	Rae Baveli ...	O. & R. ...	(e) 27	(e) 26
		Etawah City ...	... ..	77	37
		Etawah District ...	E. I. ...	78	78
		Farrukhabad ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	69	62
		Banda ...	... ..	3	2
		Agra City ...	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I. ...	1	1
	Rohilkhand	Agra District ...	... ..	...	...
		Bareilly City ...	O. & R. & R. & K. ...	...	...
	Kumaun	Bareilly District ...	... ..	...	...
		Naini Tal ...	... ..	...	...
		Total ...	...	4,081	3,799
Punjab	Jullundur	Jullundur City ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Jullundur District ...	... ..	2,224	1,102
		Hoshiarpur ...	... ..	1,583	795
		Ferozepur ...	N. W. & B., B. & C. I. ...	376	237
	Lahore	Gujranwala ...	N. W. ...	5,032	3,121
		Amritsar City ...	... ..	...	...
		Amritsar District ...	... ..	1,999	1,277
		Gurdaspur ...	... ..	188	120
	Rawalpindi	Lahore ...	... ..	2,708	1,072
		Gujrat ...	... ..	107	71
		Sialkot ...	... ..	1,040	635
		Shahpur ...	... ..	1	Nil
	Multan	Jhang ...	... ..	192	131
		Multan ...	... ..	...	...
		Montgomery District ...	... ..	7	2
		Gurgaon ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	575	483
	Delhi	Hissar ...	... ..	65	43
		Karnal ...	E. I. ...	108	64
		Ludhiana ...	N. W. and E. I. ...	295	136
		Umballa Cantonment ...	... ..	...	...
		Umballa City ...	... .. and E. I. ...	...	...
		Umballa District ...	... ..	552	343
		Rohtak ...	... ..	66	30
		Patiala City ...	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.) ...	...	...
		Patiala State ...	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B. ...	581	487
		Kapurthala ...	N. W. ...	401	218
	...	Maler Kotla ...	N. W. ...	77	77
		Jhind State ...	N. W., and B. B., & C. I. ...	239	167
		Kalsia ...	... ..	77	57
		Faridkot State ...	... ..	26	10
		Nabha ...	... ..	181	159
		Total ...	...	18,700	10,837
Burma	...	Moulmein ...	... ..	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...

(a) Including 39 seizures and 39 deaths of previous week.
 (b) " 1 seizure of previous week.
 (c) " 8 seizures and 8 deaths of previous week.
 (d) " 120 " and 100 " " "
 (e) " 13 " 12 " " "

Province or Division.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
Central Provinces and Berar	Narbada	Burhanpur Town ...	G. I. P. ...	...	...
		Nimar District ...	" ...	141(d)	108(d)	
		Hoshangabad Town ...	" ...	25	29	
		Hoshangabad District ...	" ...	101(d)	66(d)	
		Narshimgpur Town ...	" ...	19	8	
	Nagpur	Narshimgpur District ...	" ...	...	...
		Chhindwara " ...	" ...	...	...
		Nagpur City ...	B. N. & G. I. P. ...	452	443	
		Nagpur District ...	" ...	57	50	
		Kamptee Town ...	B. N. " ...	194	138	
		Fulgaon " ...	" ...	1	1	
		Wardha District ...	G. I. P. ...	6(a)	7(a)	
		Chanda " ...	" ...	1	1	
	Jubbulpur	Chandara " ...	B. N. " ...	2	2	
		Jubbulpore Town ...	E. I. & G. I. P. ...	126	111	
		Jubbulpore Tahsil ...	" " ...	100	99	
		Jubbulpore District ...	" " ...	22	9	
		Damoh Town ...	" " ...	27	24	
		Damoh District ...	" " ...	1	1	
	Chhatisgarh	Seoni Town ...	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) ...	1	1	
		Saugor District ...	" ...	42	30	
		Mandla " ...	" ...	...	...
		Bilaspur ...	" ...	...	...
	Total			1,318	1,134	
Madras	Bangalore	Bangalore City ...	S. M. & Madras ...	7	4	
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ...	" " ...	13	10	
		Bangalore District ...	" " ...	107	43	
		Mysore City ...	" " ...	4	3	
		Mysore District ...	" " ...	81	63	
		Kolar " ...	Madras and S. M. ...	7	11	
		Kolar Gold Fields ...	" " ...	5	9	
		Tumkur District ...	S. M. " ...	6	8	
		Shimoga " ...	" ...	14	10	
		Chitaldrug " ...	" ...	11	9	
		Kadur " ...	" ...	6	6	
		Hassan " ...	" ...	16	9	
	Total			277	225	
	Mysore	Lingsagar District ...	S. M. ...	7	6	
		Aurangabad " ...	N. G. S. ...	490	395	
		Oosmanabad District ...	G. I. P. & Barsi ...	179	117	
		Bir " ...	" " ...	150	138	
		Parbahani " ...	" " ...	129	66	
		Gulbarga " ...	G. I. P. & N. G. S. ...	1	...	
Bombay	Hyderabad	Bidar " ...	N. G. S. ...	40	29	
		Hyderabad " ...	" ...	...	...
		Total			595	751
		Total			595	751
	Amraoti	Amraoti District ...	G. I. P. ...	70(d)	60(d)	
		Akola " ...	" ...	209(d)	180(d)	
		Buldana " ...	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.) ...	328(b)	238(b)	
		Wau " ...	" ...	...	...
	Total			607	487	
	Ajmer	Ajmer ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	1	...	
		Alwar State ...	" ...	9	7	
		Tonk " ...	" " ...	31	40	
		Mewar " ...	" ...	...	...
		Marwar " ...	" ...	...	...
		Serahi " ...	" ...	...	...
Gujarat	Banswara	Banswara Town ...	B., B. & C. I. & J. B. ...	...	...
		Banswara State ...	" ...	137	139	
		Total			178	192
		Total			178	192
	Jhabua	Jhabua State ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...
		Indore City ...	" " ...	25(c)	20(c)	
		Indore State ...	" " ...	358(c)	302(c)	
		Rutlum City ...	" " ...	21(c)	19(c)	
		Rutlum District ...	" ...	125(c)	65(c)	
		Rutlum State ...	" ...	...	...
		Bhopal City ...	" ...	...	294(c)
		Bhopal Agency ...	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.) ...	...	...
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Dhar State ...	" ...	2(c)	2(c)	
		Sailana " ...	" ...	20(e)	15(e)	
		Sultanpura ...	" ...	...	...
		Tikri, Kasrawad and Sanwad ...	" ...	...	...
		Chachlya ...	" ...	19(f)	14(f)	
		Pimpilyaghon ...	" ...	12(g)	6(g)	
		Total			582	737
		Total			582	737
	Jammu	Jammu Province ...	" ...	...	...
		Poonch District ...	" ...	...	...
		Poonch Town ...	" ...	...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) ...	" ...	...	...
Sindh	Total			...	...
	Total			...	...
GRAND TOTAL				44,241	32,078	

Including 4 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
Including 79 seizures and 61 deaths not previously reported.
Figures for 2 weeks (weeks ending 14th and 21st March 1903).
Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
Figures for week ending 21st March 1903.

(f) Between 12th and 24th February 1903.
(g) Upto 16th March 1903.
(h) From 17th to 23rd March 1903.
(i) Week ending 20th March 1903.
j Imported.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.						
	AVERAGE EARN- INGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.	Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.		Decrease.	
	R	R		1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	R	R		
State and Guaranteed Railways.																	
East Indian	728	728	1,874	1,662	13,01,540	13,70,000	743	698	1,51,35,350	1,45,86,000	...	5,69,350	6,78,38,484	6,39,27,000	...	39,11,484	
Bengal Central	171	171	139	132	19,000	19,500	141	140	2,48,153	2,43,000	...	5,153	12,52,000	12,52,000	...	79,598	
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	168	168	1,667	1,724	2,01,239	3,20,000	181	189	33,04,697	33,78,000	73,303	...	1,27,01,390	1,34,26,000	7,24,610	...	
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,560	9,97,732	9,43,000	508	601	1,14,53,800	1,21,48,000	6,94,191	...	4,08,06,225	4,10,05,000	1,09,705	...	
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Jaipur)	239	239	871	916	2,14,377	2,11,000	246	239	24,08,806	25,23,000	1,14,194	...	88,17,362	97,15,000	8,97,638	...	
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	249	249	21	21	5,991	6,500	285	310	59,791	67,000	7,109	...	2,65,740	2,81,000	15,260	...	
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	267	3,128	3,158	7,77,482	8,06,000	249	255	91,06,297	85,85,000	...	5,51,297	4,03,05,168	3,69,49,000	...	9,56,168	
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	246	246	1,115	1,115	2,81,472	2,70,000	253	212	27,43,574	27,41,000	...	25,74	1,25,12,875	1,24,75,000	...	3,37,876	
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	382	382	854	858	2,72,273	2,74,000	319	305	34,98,773	32,03,000	...	2,91,773	1,62,63,280	1,67,45,000	4,76,720	...	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,17,089	3,21,000	690	696	35,83,855	33,42,000	...	2,56,835	1,54,56,107	1,46,32,000	...	8,24,107	
Madras	205	205	825	830	2,43,223	2,43,000	279	273	23,64,857	23,47,000	...	17,857	1,04,81,366	1,12,52,000	...	...
North-East line	208	183	494	490	90,327	1,00,000	211	212	10,41,601	9,66,000	...	75,601	44,61,391	42,26,000	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	159	159	32	32	6,302	4,100	197	128	47,920	35,000	...	11,920	2,13,244	2,26,000	12,656	...	
Rejputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	323	305	1,785	1,784	5,22,210	4,52,000	293	253	64,07,719	51,26,000	...	12,81,719	2,72,27,680	2,32,73,000	...	39,54,680	
Patan-Jodhpur	45	44	17	17	1,056	500	62	29	7,939	5,900	...	2,039	37,118	20,300	...	7,818	
Southern Indian	166	166	1,034	1,124	1,97,971	2,28,000	191	203	19,94,259	22,61,000	2,66,741	...	98,58,845	1,01,85,000	3,25,154	...	
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	82	...	19	...	1,500	...	79	17,100	(a) 63,800	63,800
Tanjore District Board (Mayavaram-Murugut)	106	106	54	71	5,351	6,800	99	96	51,280	68,000	19,620	...	2,81,995	3,07,000	25,005	...	
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. Al-N. & on. sec.)	135	135	1,165	1,165	1,45,740	1,23,000	126	146	1,40,157	12,84,000	43,843	...	57,74,785	66,21,000	8,46,215	...	
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	100	91	290	290	2,900	3,000	100	105	2,07,150	3,03,000	35,830	...	15,63,000	15,63,000	2,58,933	...	
Bengal and N.W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	128	128	1,262	1,209	2,85,004	2,12,000	145	163	21,88,200	23,51,000	1,62,791	...	94,27,695	98,05,000	3,77,305	...	
Lucknow Bareilly	147	147	231	241	38,007	21,500	165	160	3,34,650	3,02,000	...	32,650	13,17,991	13,46,000	...	...
Assam-Bengal	63	63	569	644	48,004	36,200	81	56	4,40,340	4,14,000	...	26,340	20,08,314	19,77,000	...	29,314	
Burma	231	231	1,118	1,311	2,33,253	3,25,000	249	248	33,72,134	33,33,000	...	39,134	1,15,54,986	1,18,44,000	289,014	...	
Brahmaputra-Sutanpur	63	63	59	59	4,000	3,500	68	61	42,190	44,900	2,761	...	1,01,838	2,33,000	41,162	...	
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	8,814	12,000	71	97	1,17,350	1,14,000	...	3,350	4,52,634	4,76,000	23,366	...	
Special gauge. } Jorhat	47	57	30	30	2,680	1,100	89	37	13,272	15,500	2,228	...	28,930	84,000	5,670	...	
Total																	
	314	294	20,862	21,557	63,38,698	63,23,500	304	293	7,15,09,341	6,97,75,300	...	17,34,041	30,23,94,280	29,69,19,100	...	54,75,180	

Standard Gauge.

Metre Gauge.

Special gauge.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST HALF OF YEAR.

RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.							
	During 1st-half of year 1902.	During official year 1901-02.	Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for week ending.		Earnings per mile open for week.		Total earnings from 1st January to.		Increase.		Decrease.		Total earnings from 1st April to.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			1902.	1903.	22nd March 1902.	21st March 1903.	1902.	1903.	22nd March 1902.	21st March 1903.	R	R	R	R	22nd March 1902.	21st March 1903.	R	R	R	R
State and Guaranteed Railways.																				
East Indian	738	738	1,874	1,062	14,504.16	13,790.00	774	689	1,658,576	1,606,000	...	5,25,776	4,323	6,92,83,900	6,54,21,000	...	38,67,900	78,968	...	...
Bengal Central	171	193	1,339	1,139	19,379	19,000	179	177	2,07,533	2,03,000	...	4,323	...	13,39,968	12,74,000	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	183	162	1,607	1,724	3,61,519	3,31,000	225	193	3,66,216	3,742,000	75,784	...	...	1,39,62,909	1,37,80,000	7,26,091	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	633	527	1,569	1,570	10,19,357	8,00,000	633	533	1,24,273	1,39,97,000	6,23,811	...	...	4,19,15,652	4,19,54,000	38,348	...	...	...	...
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Jhansi)	250	204	871	916	2,00,175	1,53,000	232	211	26,10,982	20,54,000	43,018	...	...	9,19,538	9,24,000	8,38,462	...	...	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	219	250	21	21	1,23,131	8,300	300	391	66,194	77,800	11,606	...	...	2,77,043	2,92,000	19,957	...	...	...	...
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	163	3185	3155	2,70,212	2,20,000	212	273	90,15,333	93,46,000	...	5,69,339	2,92,213	4,16,81,110	4,06,46,000	...	10,38,110	3,09,317	...	...
Odisha and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	243	232	1,115	1,115	2,91,141	2,31,000	234	218	3,03,0015	30,11,000	25,985	...	...	1,39,74,317	1,27,05,000	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	356	382	834	838	2,75,442	2,71,000	323	311	37,74,213	34,82,000	...	...	...	1,65,43,739	1,71,55,000	6,06,280	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	674	674	2,61	4.1	3,68,316	3,21,000	712	626	30,17,171	36,66,000	...	...	...	1,57,84,423	1,49,65,000	...	8,18,423	2,61,393	...	...
Madras	235	235	473	489	2,32,744	2,40,000	286	279	26,17,599	26,01,000	...	...	...	1,11,34,108	1,15,06,000	3,71,892	...	...	...	...
North-East line	183	183	4.4	4.9	1,19,001	91,000	741	104	11,60,002	10,59,000	...	...	...	45,50,392	43,19,000	...	2,61,393	...	...	...
Haridwar-Dehra	159	137	34	32	5,338	4,730	167	147	53,278	43,100	...	...	...	2,18,762	2,34,000	15,298	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	333	335	1,785	1,784	5,40,722	4,29,000	317	210	69,48,441	55,87,000	...	...	...	2,77,68,422	2,37,33,000	...	40,35,402	8,263	...	...
Falgunpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	1,115	7,000	67	24	9,144	6,300	...	...	...	38,263	31,000	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian	106	193	1,124	1,124	2,00,435	2,35,000	223	219	2,22,717	25,04	283,283	...	...	1,00,59,304	1,04,21,000	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	95	...	...	14,900	...	...	...	...	(a) 66,106	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore District Board (Mayavaram Mutpet)	106	106	54	71	6,731	7,000	125	99	18,016	77,100	19,000	...	...	2,85,725	318,000	22,275	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta (inclgd. G.M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,105	1,105	1,50,295	1,35,000	143	110	14,07,352	14,14,000	47,618	...	...	59,40,990	67,49,000	8,1,010	...	...	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	91	91	290	290	31,000	34,300	107	116	2,98,206	3,39,000	40,794	...	...	13,65,122	15,58,000	2,32,877	...	...	...	...
Bengal and N.W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	178	168	1,062	1,031	2,90,695	2,14,000	159	161	21,88,204	25,62,000	1,73,096	...	...	96,28,390	1,00,37,000	4,08,610	...	...	...	...
Lucknow Bareilly	147	120	231	231	33,477	22,800	145	98	3,08,127	3,24,000	...	...	...	13,51,418	13,68,000	16,532	...	...	...	...
Assam-Bengal	60	69	589	644	39,965	37,800	63	59	4,80,245	4,58,000	...	...	...	29,46,219	20,21,000	...	25,219	...	...	...
Burma	201	201	1,178	1,311	2,71,804	3,08,000	231	238	36,43,938	36,67,000	23,062	...	...	1,18,26,790	1,21,79,000	3,52,210	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra-Suknappur	65	65	59	59	3,915	4,800	66	81	49,654	49,700	3,646	...	...	1,95,753	2,40,000	44,217	...	...	...	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	74	74	124	124	8,346	10,000	67	81	1,25,636	1,24,000	...	...	...	4,60,980	4,59,000	28,026	...	...	...	...
Special gauge. } Jorhāt	...	...	30	30	1,364	1,100	45	37	14,636	16,500	1,864	...	...	86,294	85,100	4,806	...	...	...	...
Total	314	294	20,862	21,589	66,16,293	62,85,900	317	291	7,81,25,544	7,62,73,500	...	18,51,944	...	30,90,10,483	30,34,93,200	...	55,17,283	...	...	...

All other Railways.

	199	216	162	106	37,297	34,500	230	213	3,48,095	4,18,000	69,905	...	17,69,130	18,72,000	1,02,870	...
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	315	284	22	22	7,036	6,700	320	305	77,426	80,300	2,874	...	3,19,191	3,23,000	3,869	...
Tartessur	129	126	79	79	13,963	12,200	177	154	1,20,294	1,13,000	...	7,284	5,00,021	4,76,000	...	24,024
South Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasat)	100	135	425	425	47,315	34,900	111	82	5,63,456	4,59,000	...	1,04,456	30,25,486	18,81,000	...	11,44,486
Rajpura-Bhatinda	150	154	107	107	13,348	14,800	125	138	1,75,277	1,56,000	...	19,277	8,86,166	8,52,000	...	34,166
Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	5,886	6,700	75	85	65,070	63,700	...	1,370	(b) 2,67,367	4,08,000	1,40,633	...
The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	90,408	96,200	271	288	10,17,775	10,94,000	76,225	...	40,04,313	43,62,000	3,57,687	...
Tapti Valley	127	93	155	155	16,779	18,100	108	117	2,97,203	2,95,000	...	2,203	7,32,851	7,99,000	66,149	...
Pattid Cambay	96	84	32	32	3,679	1,600	124	48	33,334	22,300	...	11,034	1,18,711	1,16,000	...	2,711
Nagda-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	4,353	4,100	128	121	41,800	29,000	...	12,800	1,25,297	1,37,000	11,703	...
Bina-Goga-Barn	33	33	148	147	5,805	5,800	39	39	56,041	83,000	26,359	...	2,44,215	2,69,000	24,785	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	185	91	114	114	14,548	9,200	128	81	1,55,946	1,10,000	...	36,946	5,21,035	5,19,000	...	2,035
Kolar-Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	4,581	3,800	488	380	49,888	39,500	...	10,388	2,10,505	2,02,000	...	8,905
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	10,415	11,800	158	179	95,794	1,03,000	6,206	...	4,82,739	5,22,000	39,261	...
Seowli-Raxaul	44	41	18	18	851	600	48	33	9,761	10,400	639	...	37,350	38,100	750	...
Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	68	62	53	53	3,314	3,700	66	70	45,206	39,600	...	5,606	1,07,142	1,95,000	27,858	...
Bengal Doonars	114	168	36	36	3,126	3,200	87	92	53,566	40,900	...	13,066	3,04,982	2,51,000	...	53,982
Bengal Doonars extensions	46	50	77	94	1,836	4,300	24	46	28,314	44,200	15,686	...	1,92,554	2,50,000	57,446	...
Dibru-Sadiya	210	224	78	78	16,913	14,700	217	188	1,91,317	1,85,000	...	6,317	8,81,278	8,55,000	...	26,278
Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	470	329	59,660	43,000	...	15,760	2,43,958	2,84,000	40,024	...
Shoranur-Cochin	390	288	17	17	7,997	6,000	...	92	...	69,200	69,200	...	...	(c) 2,05,000	2,05,000	...
Ahmedabad-Patantij	26	...	...	65	...	2,000	65	36	46,606	30,000	...	16,606	1,71,566	1,58,000	...	13,566
Ahmedabad-Dholka	76	62	...	55	3,360	2,000	...	8	...	800	800	...	...	(d) 800	800	...
The Gakwar's railway	...	...	...	...	...	6,800	80	56	95,098	87,600	...	7,498	3,71,055	3,72,000	945	...
Kolhatpur	86	79	93	122	7,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	94	79	29	29	3,178	2,200	109	76	21,473	25,500	4,027	...	1,02,541	1,25,000	22,459	...
Birur-Shimoga	65	63	67	67	4,703	5,900	70	88	44,211	52,600	8,389	...	2,12,219	2,46,000	33,781	...
Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	36	33	38	38	1,502	1,400	40	37	14,802	14,500	...	302	63,216	62,800	...	416
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Jungad-Portbandar	133	113	392	392	57,550	45,200	147	115	5,17,777	4,68,000	...	74,777	21,14,976	21,30,000	35,024	...
Jetalpur-Rajkot	92	87	334	334	27,581	37,100	83	111	3,54,297	3,75,000	23,003	...	14,74,308	13,61,000	...	1,13,308
Jamnagar	71	69	46	46	3,311	3,500	72	76	36,840	34,200	...	2,640	1,02,723	1,38,000	...	24,723
Dhanganadi	51	46	54	54	2,453	3,900	45	72	27,370	22,600	...	4,970	1,25,867	1,23,000	...	2,867
Lothpur-Bikaner	42	41	21	21	731	700	35	33	10,568	8,700	...	1,865	43,362	35,000	...	8,362
Udaipur-Chitor	72	62	61	700	35,785	43,000	59	61	5,5,063	5,97,000	16,937	...	19,44,824	19,05,000	26,176	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	70	64	67	67	5,957	2,900	89	43	58,975	41,700	...	17,275	2,18,559	1,95,000	...	23,559
Cooch Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Gakwar's Debbhoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	118	111	4,170	4,395	5,01,485	4,85,900	120	111	56,68,440	55,62,600	...	1,05,840	2,37,60,383	2,33,31,200	...	4,29,183
GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,032	25,984	71,17,668	67,71,800	284	261	8,37,93,984	8,18,36,500	...	19,57,784	33,27,70,866	32,68,24,400	...	59,49,466

(a) From 1st June 1902 to 21st March 1903.

(b) From 10th April 1901 to 22nd March 1902.

(c) From 2nd June 1902 to 21st March 1903.

(d) From 23rd February to 21st March 1903.

A. R. JACOBSON,
Offg. Under Secretary to the Government of India.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 15.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and which may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 9th April 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

High barometric pressures and fine but cool weather prevailed over Northern India between the 3rd and the 7th. During that period the only falls of rain reported were as follows:—on the 3rd light showers at Silchar and Cherra Poonjee, on the 4th a light shower at Berhampore and moderate or light thundershowers at Nagpur, Chaibassa, Ranchi and Hazaribagh, the heaviest amount reported having been 1.90 inch at Chaibassa; on the 5th light showers at Benares, Satna and Hazaribagh; on the 6th light thundershowers at Berhampore, Gaya, Benares, Allahabad, Chaibassa, Ranchi and Hazaribagh, the heaviest of which was 0.11 inch at Gaya; and on the 7th light showers at Mymensingh, Gaya, Ranchi and Hazaribagh.

During the same period (3rd to 7th) the weather over the Peninsula was generally fine, but showers were reported from Ceylon on the 3rd; from Ceylon and from the stations of Cochin, Tinnevely, Madura and Wellington on the 4th; from Colombo, Calicut, Tinnevely, Madura, Wellington (2.33") and Negapatam on the 5th; from Colombo, Cochin and Tinnevely, on the 6th and from Colombo, Trivandrum, Cochin, Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly, Wellington, Bijapur and Negapatam on the 7th.

During the 7th the weather commenced to change. The barometer fell rapidly over Persia, Baluchistan and North-West India and on the 8th a storm was shown over the Punjab which, though occasioning no rain, gave duststorms over parts of North-West India during the 8th and 9th. At the same time the weather became more showery both over North-Eastern and Southern India. Ranchi reported nearly 2 inches, both Saugor Island and Calcutta over 1 inch and Shillong $\frac{3}{4}$ inch of rain on the 9th and Tinnevely about 1 inch on the 8th.

The weather was thus fine with a few scattered showers between the 3rd and the 7th and unsettled at the close of the week. Throughout the week the heat, over the greater part of Northern India, has been much below the normal.

The rainfall table shows that rain averaging over 0.10" has been received during the week in the following divisions and subdivisions, *viz.*:—Burma Coast, Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, Burdwan, Cuttack, Ranchi, Calicut, Madura and the East Coast South, the average actual rainfall ranging from 1.87" in the Ranchi subdivision and 0.91" in the Madura subdivision to 0.11" in the Cuttack subdivision and the East Coast South division. Over the remainder of the country there was no rain of any importance. The week's fall was less than usual over East Bengal and the Brahmaputra Valley, while it was heavier than usual over the Calcutta subdivision, the East Gangetic Plain, the Ranchi subdivision and the south of the Peninsula.

The heavy rainfall in the Ranchi subdivision has occasioned a considerable change in the seasonal percentage of that area, but otherwise there has been little change of importance.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 9TH APRIL 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 9TH APRIL 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0'28	0'36	— 0'08	1'84	2'39	— 0'55	— 23	— 23
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0'01	0'22	— 0'21	0'84	1'48	— 0'64	— 43	— 34
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0'02	0'08	— 0'06	0'15	0'90	— 0'75	— 83	— 84
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0'20	1'00	— 0'80	10'18	7'16	+ 3'02	+ 42	+ 62
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar) . . .	{ Calcutta .	0'61	0'15	+ 0'46	4'19	3'16	+ 1'03	+ 33	+ 19
	...	0'20	1'75	— 1'55	7'79	9'66	— 1'87	— 19	— 4
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0	0'30	— 0'30	1'15	2'64	— 1'49	— 56	— 51
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'07	— 0'07	0'31	1'81	— 1'50	— 83	— 82
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'02	— 0'02	1'19	2'93	— 1'74	— 59	— 59
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . . .	{ Burdwan .	0'60	0'11	+ 0'49	4'36	2'85	+ 1'51	+ 53	+ 37
	{ Patna .	0'09	0'02	+ 0'07	0'41	1'78	— 1'37	— 77	— 82
Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0	0'42	— 0'42	7'98	10'89	— 2'91	— 27	— 24
	{ Ludhiana .	0	0'18	— 0'18	3'15	5'95	— 2'80	— 47	— 45
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . . .	{ Cawnpore .	0'01	0'01	0	0'50	2'07	— 1'57	— 76	— 76
	{ Lahore .	0	0'08	— 0'08	1'05	3'27	— 2'22	— 68	— 67
N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . . .	...	0	0'11	— 0'11	1'74	2'72	— 0'98	— 36	— 33
Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0	0'19	— 0'19	6'88	6'49	+ 0'39	+ 6	+ 9
East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0	0'03	— 0'03	2'02	2'12	— 0'10	— 5	— 3
	{ Cuttack .	0'11	0'15	— 0'04	5'16	3'15	+ 2'01	+ 64	+ 68
	{ Ranchi .	1'87	0'12	+ 1'75	4'21	2'66	+ 1'55	+ 58	— 8
East Satpuras . . .	{ Raipur .	0'03	0'17	— 0'14	0'80	2'14	— 1'34	— 63	— 61
	{ Jubbulpore .	0	0'02	— 0'02	1'54	2'03	— 0'49	— 24	— 23
Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0'03	0	+ 0'03	0'24	2'03	— 1'79	— 88	— 90
	{ Jaipur .	0	0	0	0'31	1'21	— 0'90	— 74	— 74
	{ Indore .	0	0	0	0'57	0'77	— 0'20	— 26	— 26
West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'67	0'86	— 0'19	8'41	6'49	+ 1'92	+ 30	+ 37
	{ Bombay .	0	0	0	2'45	0'20	+ 2'25	+ 1125	+ 1125
Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0	0	0'48	0'26	+ 0'22	+ 85	+ 85
	{ Rajkot .	0	0	0	0'49	0'25	+ 0'24	+ 96	+ 96
West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0'01	0'04	— 0'03	1'09	1'31	— 0'22	— 17	— 15
Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0	0'08	— 0'08	0'83	1'05	— 0'22	— 21	— 14
	{ Bijapur .	0'08	0'12	— 0'04	4'17	0'89	+ 3'28	+ 369	+ 431
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'16	— 0'16	0'50	1'06	— 0'56	— 53	— 44
South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0'04	0'19	— 0'15	2'03	1'14	+ 0'89	+ 78	+ 109
	{ Madura .	0'91	0'33	+ 0'58	9'00	5'16	+ 3'84	+ 74	+ 67
East Coast, South (Madras) . . .	...	0'11	0'06	+ 0'05	20'05	13'19	+ 6'86	+ 52	+ 52

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

SIMLA;

The 9th April, 1903.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
4th April 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was light on the south and west coast. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of Ganjam, the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, the central and south districts and South Canara but fodder is sufficient. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have risen in parts of the Deccan, the Carnatic and the central district, but have fallen or are stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—Very slight rain fell during the week in parts of Larkana and the Upper Sindh Frontier district. The standing crops have been damaged by frost in parts of Sukkur, by insects in parts of Karachi and the Upper Sindh Frontier, and by recent rainfall in parts of Surat but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of autumn crops continues in parts of Dharwar. Threshing is almost over in Colaba and continues in parts of Khandesh and Dharwar. Harvesting of spring crops is almost completed in Bijapur and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing is in progress in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara. Cotton is in fair condition in Ahmedabad, Broach, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Rajkot and Baroda and in parts of Surat and Dharwar. Cotton-picking continues in parts of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, the Carnatic, Rajkot and Baroda. Lands are being prepared for next season's sowings in parts of Karachi, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Poona, Satara and the Carnatic. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Larkana. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in parts of Thar and Parkar and are generally sufficient. The water-supply is failing in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in two districts, have risen in three districts and are stationary elsewhere. The price of rice is below normal in the Carnatic, about normal in the Deccan and slightly over normal in Gujarat and the Konkan and compared with 1902 slightly easier in the Carnatic, about the same in the Deccan and the Konkan but slightly higher in Gujarat. The price of *bajri* is slightly below normal in the Konkan and considerably below normal elsewhere and compared with 1902 considerably easier. The price of *jowari* is over normal in the Konkan and considerably below normal elsewhere and compared with 1902 higher in the Konkan and considerably easier elsewhere. The price of wheat is below normal in Gujarat and over normal in the Deccan, the Konkan and the Carnatic and compared with 1902 about the same in the Konkan and generally easier elsewhere.

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from a few districts of Bengal Proper, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Rain is needed in Rangpur and Purnea. Prospects are generally good. The harvesting of spring crops is approaching completion and that of summer rice has commenced. The outturn of the former crop is estimated at 90 per cent. and that of the latter at 100 per cent. of a normal crop. Opium collection continues. Sugarcane is being planted. Cultivation of land is in progress. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, has fallen in five and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—The weather has been generally clear, except in Dehra Dun, Gharwal, Almorah, Shaharanpur, Jaunpur and Mirzapur where slight showers fell. The spring crops are being gathered. Extra crops and sugarcane are being sown and irrigated. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by west winds in Shahjehanpur and the *mahua* (*bassia latifolia*) crop in Banda has suffered from cloudy weather. The collection of opium has been completed in Hardoi, Bahraich, Lucknow and Gonda. Supplies and fodder are sufficient. Prices are generally stationary with a tendency to fall.

Punjab.—Rain has fallen in Ferozepore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and in parts of Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore, Sialkot and Mianwali. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughing for autumn crops continue in some districts. Reaping of spring crops has commenced in parts of the Delhi Division. Sowing of extra spring crops is nearly finished in Ferozepore. Picking of opium is in progress in parts of Umballa. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. The condition of unirrigated crops in Hissar is bad owing to want of rain. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Mooltan. Locusts appeared in parts of Lahore but no damage was done. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Lahore, Shahpur and Mooltan.

The price of wheat is falling in Lahore, Rawalpindi and Mooltan but is unchanged elsewhere. The prices of other food-grains are generally falling.

North-West Frontier Province.—Rainfall *nil*. Bright warm weather is now required to stimulate growth which has been retarded by the exceptional cold. Sowings of extra spring crops and reaping of oilseed are in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. The prospects of standing crops are good. Canals are running well and the river is rising in Peshawar. Considerable increase to irrigation is reported in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is procurable and new grass is now springing up. Prices are falling.

Burma.—Slight rain has fallen in the two northernmost districts. Only dry weather paddy is being reaped in Tavoy and on the islands of Mandalay while sowing still continues in places. The transplanting of early wet weather paddy has commenced in the Southern Shan States. Burning of jungle for hill side cultivation has begun in Bhamo and the Ruby Mines district and clearing and sowing are in progress in several districts. The reaping of miscellaneous crops in all alluvial tracts is in operation. The condition of standing crops as a whole is good. The price of paddy has advanced considerably in Katha and slightly in six districts and has fallen a little in two districts. Elsewhere there is no change.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy. Light showers were received in Mandla, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat. The harvesting and threshing of spring crops is reaching completion. The preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in places. Fodder is ample. Scarcity of water is being felt in several districts. Prices show a tendency to fall. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are:—wheat 18; gram 24½; rice 16; and *juar* 33. The highest prices are—wheat 11½; gram 12; rice 9; and *juar* 18½. The numbers on famine relief were as follows:—Relief workers—Public Works Department—(Raipur), adults, 32,577; children, 5,544; total 38,121. Gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved—(Raipur), adults, 9,087; children, 3,110; total 12,197; (Bilaspur), adults, 381; children, 101; total 582; (Bhandara), adults, 695; children 126; total 821; total otherwise relieved 13,600. Dependants—(Raipur), adults, 13; children, 2,230; total 2,243. Poor-houses—(Raipur), adults, 34; children, 33; total 67. Total on all forms of relief 54,031. Thirteen Public Works Department Camps are open.

Assam.—The weather is getting warm. Moderate rain has fallen in the Surma Valley and in Upper Assam and slight rain in Nowgong. Rain is wanted in other districts. Early transplanted rice in Sylhet has much benefited by rain and prospects are good. The plucking of tea is in progress. Prospects are far too good. The gathering of mustard is finished in all districts, the outturn being generally poor, but the area sown was larger than the average. The gathering of linseed continues in Sylhet, the outturn being fair. The pressing of sugarcane is finished in Sylhet and Kamrup, but is in progress elsewhere. The outturn is good in Lakhimpur, bad in Cachar and Kamrup and fair in other districts. The ploughing for, and sowing of, early and late broad-cast rice in Sylhet and Kamrup and of early rice in all other districts, except Darrang, are in progress. Fodder and water are insufficient in the Naga and Khasia and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice are:—Silchar, Sylhet and Tezpur, 14; Dhubri and Gauhati 13; Nowgong and Sibsagar 12; and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are sufficient except in parts of Mysore and Tumkur.

Coorg.—Rain is needed. Prices of food-grains are normal. Water is sufficient. Fodder is scanty.

Berar.—The weather is warm. The harvesting of crops is completed in all but two districts. Land is being prepared for the ensuing monsoon crops. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices are fluctuating in two districts but are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—No rain fell during the week. The spring harvest is nearing completion. Winter rice is in good condition and harvesting continues in parts. Scarcity of water is felt in parts. Prices:—wheat 9½, rice 8½, and *jawari* 25½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The harvesting of spring crops is in progress in places. The standing crops are fair generally but poor in Bikaner where estimated outturn is only one to four annas in the rupee. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price of food-grains was Jhalawar, 33½ and the highest, Bikaner 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

Central India.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress elsewhere. Crops are fair in Baghelkhand and Indore and good elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good, except in Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior and Bhopawar, normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and low in Malwa. The opium crop is good in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore and fair in Bhopal.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and pleasant. Prices are above normal. Rice is sold at 11 seers per rupee.

Jammu.—No rain fell during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat was sold from 13 to 20, and maize from 20 to 34 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair to good in irrigated areas but poor in *Kandi* tracts. Fodder is still insufficient in *Kandi* tracts. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. The weather is bright and clear and is gradually getting warm. The standing crops are in good condition. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Central Provinces	39,379	12,783	52,162	40,364	13,667	54,031	+ 1,869
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES.	39,379	12,783	52,162	40,364	13,667	54,031	+ 1,869

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity. •

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 7TH MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH MARCH 1903.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Central Provinces.</i>													
Raipur . .	1,442,778	26,414	9,696	36,110	19,016	9,907	28,923	30,534	10,678	41,212	39,379	11,608	50,987
Bilaspur . .	1,012,972	...	358	358	...	375	375	...	396	396	...	408	408
Bhandara . .	663,062	...	357	357	...	322	322	...	333	333	...	767	767
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	3,118,812	26,414	10,411	36,825	19,016	10,604	29,620	30,534	11,407	41,941	39,379	12,783	52,162
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	3,118,812	26,414	10,411	36,825	19,016	10,604	29,620	30,534	11,407	41,941	39,379	12,783	52,162

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 4th April 1903, is published for general information:

• **Imported.**

Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
AND SIND—(contd.)	Political charges—contd.	Janjira State .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Kodinar Port .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Dwarka " .. .. .	.. .. .	18	12
		Billimora " .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Baroda Town	B., B. & C. I. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Baroda State	" "	3	1
		Jath "	" "	46	27
		Cambay Port .. .. .	.. .. .	461	404
		Cambay State	B., B. & C. I. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Bijapur "	" "	42	28
		.. .. .	.. .. .	65	58
		.. .. .	.. .. .	18	11
			TOTAL	10,178	8,118
		Salem Town	Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Salem District .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Bellary Town	S. M.	84†	69†
		Bellary Cantonment .. .. .	.. .. .	1	2
		Bellary District	" & Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Coimbatore Town .. .. .	.. .. .	27†	25†
		Coimbatore District .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Nilgiris "	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri... .. .	2	2
		North Arcot " .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Cuddalore Port	S. I. & Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		South Arcot District	" "	37†	29†
		Tinnevelly "	S. I. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Malabar " .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Cuddapah "	Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Kurnool "	S. I. & Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Mangalore Port	S. M. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Ermala " .. .. .	.. .. .	4	5
		South Canara District .. .. .	.. .. .	5	6
		Madras City .. .. .	.. .. .	1* .. .. .	.. .. .
		Anantapur District	Madras and S. I. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Chingleput "	S. I., Madras & S. M. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	
	
			TOTAL	161	138
Presidency	Burdwan	Calcutta	E. I., E. R. S. & B. N.	1,051§	960
		24 Parganas District .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Khulna "	E. C.	41(b)	34
		Nadia " .. .. .	.. .. .	1*	1
		Howrah Town .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Howrah District .. .. .	.. .. .	25(a)	22
		Hooghly "	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	4*	4
		Birbhum "	E. I.	27	19
		Midnapur " .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Burdwan "	B. N.	3* .. .. .	.. .. .
		.. .. .	E. I.	2	1
Bhagalpur		Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	30	29
		Bhagalpur District	E. I. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Monghyr Town	E. I.	13	13
		Monghyr District .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W.	328	277
		Purnia District .. .. .	.. .. .	4*	4
		Gaya Town .. .. .	.. .. .	2	2
		Gaya District .. .. .	.. .. .	108	108
		.. .. .	.. .. .	10	8
Rajshahi...		Pabna " .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	
		Champaran District .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Saran District	B. & N. W. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
atna ...		Patna City	E. I.	1,327	1,121
		Patna District	E. I.	154	131
		Muzaffarpur "	B. & N. W.	829	820
		Darbhanga Town .. .. .	.. .. .	187	185
		Darbhanga District	"	57	52
		Shahabad "	E. I.	192	165
		.. .. .	.. .. .	398	387
ota Nag-ur.		Palamau " .. .. .	" .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
		Singbhum " .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
issa ..		Cuttuck " .. .. .	.. .. .	4*	4
	
	
			TOTAL	4,797	4,347

orted.
 udg 6 imported seizures and 2 imported deaths.
 udg 3 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.
 udg 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

§ Including 1 imported seizure.
 (a) Including 3 imported seizures.
 (b) Including 5 imported seizures.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.		
Central Province	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	2	1		
		Nimar District	"	83	79		
		Hoshangabad Town	"	4(a)	6(a)		
		Hoshangabad District	"	76	52		
		Narshingpur Town	"	18(c)	16		
	Nagpur	Narshingpur District	"	"	"	"	
		Chhindwara	"	"	"	"	
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	266	255		
		Nagpur District	"	57(d)	50(d)		
		Kamptee Town	B. N.	142	110		
		Wardha	G. I. P.	4(a)	4(a)		
		Wardha District	"	31	31		
		Chanda	"	"	"	"	
		Bhandara	B. N.	"	"	"	
		Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	64(b)	57(b)		
	Jubbulpur	Jubbulpore Tahsil	"	"	"	"	
		Jubbulpore District	"	159	136		
		Damoh Town	"	28	19		
		Saugor Cantonment	"	21	21		
		Saugor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	11	"		
		Saugor District	"	11	"		
		Mandla	"	3	10		
	Chhatisgarh	Bilaspur	"	"	"	"	
Total				913	800		
Mysore State		Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	4	3		
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station	"	13	14		
		Bangalore District	"	20	15		
		Mysore City	"	2	1		
		Mysore District	"	16	18		
		Kolar	Madras and S. M.	1	2		
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	1	2		
		Tumkur District	S. M.	8	7		
		Shimoga	"	13	11		
		Chitaldrug	"	10	9		
		Kadur	"	8	8		
		Hassan	"	5	4		
		Total				101	94
		Hyderabad State...		Lingsagur District	S. M.	20	15
Aurangabad	N. G. S.			185	151		
Oosmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi			78	61		
Bir	"			125	96		
Parbahani	"			64	31		
Gulbarga	G. I. P. & N. G. S.			"	"		
Bidar	"			3	2		
Hyderabad	N. G. S.			"	"		
Total				475	356		
Berar		Amraoti District	G. I. P.	52(a)	50(a)		
		Akola	"	179	150		
		Buldana	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	188	150		
		Wun	"	"	"		
Total				419	350		
Rajputana		Ajmer	"	"	"		
		Alwar State	B., B. & C. I.	62	38		
		Tonk	"	25	35		
		Mewar	"	"	"		
		Marwar	"	"	"		
		Serchi	"	"	"		
		Banswara Town	B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	"	"		
		Banswara State	"	137	100		
		Total				224	173
Central India		Jhabua State	B, B. & C. I.	"	"		
		Indore City	"	"	"		
		Indore State	"	"	"		
		Rutlum City	"	"	"		
		Rutlum District	"	"	"		
		Rutlum State	"	"	"		
		Bhopal City	"	"	"		
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	"	"		
		Dhar State	"	"	"		
		Sailana	"	"	"		
		Sultanpura	"	"	"		
		Tikri, Kasrawad and Sanwad	"	"	"		
		Chachlya	"	"	"		
		Pimplyaghon	"	"	"		
		Total				"	"
ashmir		Jammu Province	"	2(i)	"		
		Poonch District	"	"	"		
		Poonch Town	"	"	"		
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil).	"	"	"		
Total				2	"		
uchistan		Sonmiani	"	"	"		
Total				"	"		
GRAND TOTAL				46,446	34,110		

(a) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.
(b) Including 2 imported seizures and 1 imported death.
(c) Including 1 imported seizure.
(d) Including 9 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths.

(h) From 24th to 30th March 1903.
(i) Week ending 28th March 1903.
1 Imported.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1903.

No. 5.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Barrister-at-Law, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, leave for six months, with effect from the 1st June, 1903, or until further orders.

No. 6.—Mr. Lindesay J. Robertson, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, or until further orders.

J. M. MACPIERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 16th April, 1903.

No. 195.—The services of Mr. F. S. Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 11th May 1903.

MEDICAL.*The 16th April, 1903.*

No. 392.—The services of Captain W. H. Dickinson, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 394.—Captain A. Miller, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), is appointed to be a probationer in the Chemical Examiner's Department and is attached to the Madras Laboratory, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

No. 396.—Major J. C. Lamont, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, is granted special leave out of India on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April 1903.

No. 397.—Lieutenant G. E. Charles, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, during the absence on special leave on urgent private affairs of Major J. C. Lamont, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.**PLAGUE.***The 16th April, 1903.*

No. 744.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Pera, the 10th April 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Free pratique granted to arrivals from Egypt.

JUDICIAL.*The 16th April, 1903.*

No. 627.—In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881) (as amended by Act XI of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of a rule which His Excellency in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the said section 18, and in supersession of the rule published in the Home Department Notification No. 428, dated the 25th March 1892. The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the expiration of two months from the date of publication of this Notification in the *Gazette of India* :

Every occupier of a Factory shall furnish to the Magistrate of the district or, if the factory is situate within the limits of a Presidency town, to the Special Inspector of Factories or other officer designated in this behalf by the Local Government, the undermentioned returns :

1.—On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in the following form :

Name and situation of factory.	Name of owner or occupier.	Name of Manager.	Nature of industry.	Nature and amount of moving power.	AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED.				Whether the factory is worked by shifts or stoppages and, in the latter case, the hour and extent of daily stoppage.	Whether there is a general holiday on Sunday or on varying week days, or whether the factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour under section 5-B (1), clause (c) of the Act.	REMARKS.
					Adults.		Children.				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

N.B.—The average daily number of children is to be taken from the Register of children kept in the factory.

II.—A return, in the following form, regarding measurements and space :

Name and situation of factory.	Name of occupier.	Measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory.	Area of the floor-space of any room shown in the preceding column occupied by machinery or other fixtures.	REMARKS.

This return shall be submitted for every factory when it is first registered under the Act, and thereafter, whenever any alteration is made in the factory which affects the measurements and cubical contents of any room or the area of the floor-space in any room occupied by machinery or other fixtures.

III.—Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the ensuing month. This return must be submitted whether the factory is or is not working during the calendar month preceding the one to which the return relates.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1903.

No. 1202—54-2.—Mr. E. Vredenburg, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Museum, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th March 1903, in place of Mr. H. H. Hayden.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1903.

No. 1716-1A.—Whereas the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), has been applied to, amongst other places, the Indore Residency Bazars, by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-1A., dated the 4th February, 1897;

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3), of the said Act as so applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that all the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), thereof, may be exercised by the Local Government.

No. 981-F.—The services of Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 611-G.—Captain H. F. Jacob, Indian Army, an Assistant Political Agent of the 2nd grade in the Bombay Political Department, is appointed to be First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 620-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. B. Lacey, as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Ernest

No. 624-G.—Captain (temporary Major) R. A. E. Benn, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 1st May 1903, and is also granted furlough for nine months and ten days, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1903.

No. 1971-P.—Substitute the following for the first part of the Notification in this Department, No. 1562-P., dated 18th March 1903, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st March 1903 :

"The following reversions and promotions are made in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department :

With effect from the 3rd of January 1903,—

- Mr. M. A. N. A. Hydari to revert to class III, substantive *pro tempore*,
- Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to class IV, substantive *pro tempore*,
- Mr. A. H. Clarke to revert to class V, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate in class IV,
- Mr. T. P. Srinivasa Sastri to revert to class VI, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to officiate in class V,
- Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class IV, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class III,
- Mr. C. W. C. Carson to revert to class V, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class IV,
- Mr. P. G. Jacob to revert to class VI, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class V, and
- Mr. Jagat Prasad to revert to class VII, substantive, but to continue to officiate in class VI.

With effect from the 2nd of February 1903,—

- Mr. L. J. W. Worgan is promoted to class IV, substantive *pro tempore*.
- Mr. J. C. Mitra reverting to class V, substantive."

The 16th April, 1903.

No. 2023-P.—Mr. J. H. Hurst, Officiating Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and three days, with effect from the 14th of April 1903.

E. N. BAKER,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th April, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 317.—The following officers are appointed to the Army Remount Department, with effect from the 1st April 1903 :

- Captain B. J. H. Humfrey, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.
- Captain A. G. Pritchard, 2nd Bengal Lancers.
- Captain S. A. M. Orr, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry.
- Captain A. C. Stewart, Queen's Own Corps of Guides.
- Veterinary-Captain T. W. Rudd, A.V.D.
- Veterinary-Lieutenant E. Brown, A.V.D.
- Veterinary-Lieutenant D. J. Quinlan, A.V.D.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 318.—The tenure of the appointment of Major-General Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., as Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, is extended from the 31st March 1903, until the arrival from England of his successor.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 319.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Edward George Hall,—23rd March 1903.

Harry William Whitwell,—24th March 1903.

Gerald Filose Broughton,—27th March 1903.

George Stuart Menteth Hutchinson,—15th March 1903.

No. 320.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Egbert Dickson, 1st Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 14th Madras Infantry. Dated 12th March 1903.

Reinfred Tatton Arundell, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry. Dated 23rd February 1903.

Charles Fraser McKenzie, Royal Garrison Artillery; Double Company Officer, 8th Rajput Infantry. Dated 12th January 1903.

Clive Wentworth Lyon, 2nd Battalion, Norfolk Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry; Double Company Officer, 23rd Punjab Infantry. Dated 11th February 1903.

Francis Henry Hurvey, 1st Battalion, Border Regiment; attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 23rd Punjab Infantry. Dated 27th February 1903.

George Thornton Hunter-Gray, 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment; Double Company Officer, 31st Punjab Infantry. Dated 25th February 1903.

Second-Lieutenants—

William Neville Ryves, 1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating Double Company Officer, 25th Punjab Infantry. Dated 24th February 1903.

John Harold Goodwyn Marriott, 4th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 12th Bengal Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghizal Regiment). Dated 17th February 1903.

Walter Gerald Paul Young, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment; Double Company Officer, 26th Punjab Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1903.

Noel Huntley Campbell Russell, 2nd Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment; Double Company Officer, 16th (Lucknow) Rajput Infantry. Dated 28th February 1903.

Harry Norman Colan, 3rd Battalion, Manchester Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry; officiating Double Company Officer, 7th Madras Infantry. Dated 3rd March 1903.

Cecil Hamilton Gabriel, Army Service Corps, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment; officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers (Baluch Horse). Dated 16th February 1903.

Lionel Plomer Ball, 2nd Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Battalion of that Regiment; Double Company Officer; 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1903.

Second Lieutenant Ryves is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the Indian Army from the 24th February 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 321. —The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service, posted to the Commands noted against their names in G. G. O. No. 874 of 1902, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified:

Thomas Henry Gloster (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	} 17th October 1902.
Herbert Henry George Knapp (<i>Bengal</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
James Henry Horton (<i>Bombay</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
William Adolphus Justice (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	24th October 1902.
Frederick Adolphus Fleming Barnardo (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	} 17th October 1902.
James McPherson (<i>Bombay</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
George Denne Franklin (<i>Bengal</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	7th November 1902.
John Henry Gill (<i>Bombay</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	} 17th October 1902.
Francis Wheler Sime (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
Charles Aikman Gourlay (<i>Bengal</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	10th September 1902.
William Charles Ross (<i>Bengal</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	17th October 1902.
Robert Archer Lloyd (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	27th January 1903.
John Conrad Gie Kunhardt (<i>Bengal</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	17th October 1902.
Ernest Alexander Walker (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	3rd January 1903.
Lewis Cook (<i>Bengal</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	24th October 1902.
Leonard Bodley Scott (<i>Bengal</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	} 17th October 1902.
John Hewitt Ferris (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
Gerard Irvine Davys (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
Herbert Halliday (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	24th October 1902.
George Cook Irvine Robertson (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	17th October 1902.
Alfred John Vernon Betts (<i>Bombay</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	24th October 1902.
Frederic Ernest Wilson (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	} 17th October 1902.
Walter Scott Patton (<i>Bombay</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
William Leigh Trafford (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
Bahramji Barjorji Paymaster (<i>Bombay</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	4th October 1902.
Norman Walter Macyworth (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	} 24th October 1902.
Henry Ross (<i>Punjab</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
John Forrest (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
Howard Crossle (<i>Bombay</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
Leonard Hirsch (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
Laurence Rundall (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
Edward Charles Cecil Maunsell (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.
John Warwick Illius (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	12th December 1902.
Daniel Stanislaus Aloysius O'Keefe (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.	} 24th October 1902.
John Philip Cameron (<i>Madras</i>)	.	.	.	.	.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 322.—Major T. A. Harrison, I.A., Military Accountant, 1st class, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, and Assistant Secretary, *ex-officio* to the Government of India, Military Department, with effect from the 10th April 1903, *vice* Captain B. Scott, granted leave out of India.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 205, dated 13th March 1903.)

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 323.—Captain H. H. F. Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Assistant Secretary from the 23th March 1903, *vice* Major B. Holloway, on leave.

No. 324.—Captain J. H. Hudson, Indian Army, to officiate as Assistant Secretary from the 14th April 1903, *vice* Major Harrison, officiating as Deputy Accountant General, Military Department.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 325.—Captain P. H. Cruickshank, Royal Garrison Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 19th March 1903.

No. 326.—India Ordnance Circular Order No. 393, dated 11th December 1902.

For "Sub-Conductor" read "Conductor."

No. 327.—India Ordnance Circular Order No. 399, dated 16th December 1902.

Expunge "Sub-Conductor W. Levason" and the entries in columns 2 and 3 against the same and alter the remarks to read "Conductor Levason having rejoined from furlough and being the senior".

NATIVE ARMY.

11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

No. 328.—Jemadar Jaswant Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 126 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 10th March 1901.

4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

No. 329.—Jemadar Thakur Nahr Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 775, dated 30th August 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 16th February 1901.

5th Bombay Cavalry (Sind Horse).

No. 330.—Jemadar Sardar Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 190, dated 8th March 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 15th January 1901.

No. 331.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining:

14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.

Tota Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

Tilok Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 332.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 20th March 1903, pages 1855 and 1857.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 20th March, 1903.

* * * * *

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA).

* * * * *

Unattached.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. W. Macdonald, Indian Army, relinquishes the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 15th March 1902.

The date of the relinquishing of the appointment of Captain by Captain F. FitzH. Lance, Lieutenant, Indian Army, is 21st January 1903, and not as previously stated.

* * * * *

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels on the Staff in India, and are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel A. G. F. Browne, D.S.O., Indian Army, *vice* Colonel H. de la M. Hervey, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 16th May 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel C. H. Des Vœux, Indian Army, *vice* Colonel E. B. Anderson, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 5th June 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. M. Lawford, Indian Army, *vice* Colonel A. Howlett, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 9th August 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel G. F. Francis, Indian Army, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, C.B., appointed a Colonel on the Staff. Dated 1st July 1902.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst Regimental Commandants:

M. A. Kerr. Dated 31st March 1902.

T. Jermyn. Dated 15th November 1902.

H. V. Cox. Dated 15th November 1902.

* * * * *

MEDALS.

No. 333.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to approve of a new medal being struck to commemorate military operations in or on the frontier of India.

2. The medal will be designated the "India General Service Medal." It will be similar in design to the India Medal of 1895, but will bear on the obverse the effigy of His Majesty King Edward VII, and on the reverse the word "India" only.

3. The ribbon will be the same as that of the India Medal of 1895.

4. In each case in which the medal is issued, a clasp will be affixed denoting the operations for which it is granted.

5. The clasp only will be issued to those already in possession of the India Medal of 1895.

WAZIRISTAN, 1901-02.

No. 334.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the Army that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to command that the "India General Service Medal," in silver, with clasp "Waziristan, 1901-02," shall be granted to all troops who were engaged in the later or active stage of the Mahsud-Waziri Blockade; that is to all who served west of the administrative border between the 23rd November 1901 and the 15th February 1902, both dates inclusive.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in War Office Army Order No. 44, dated the 1st March 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

India.

No. 335.—Sergeant-Major William Beard, Assistant Instructor of Army Signalling, Kasauli Central School, is specially promoted to the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, as a supernumerary to the establishment, with effect from the 23rd March 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 336.—The undermentioned second class Assistant Surgeons having completed seven years' service in that class, to be first class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st January 1903:

Charles Henry Orman.
Robert James Owen.
Lewis Arthur Henry Clerke.
Angus Robertson.
Robert Brown.
Henry William Foscholo.
Frederick Francis Bedell.
Daniel O'Connell Murphy.
William Clarke.
Valentine Vincent Chiodetti.
Richard Sharples.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 337.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred on retirement on the following officers:

Subadar-Major Kannai Parshad Dube, *Sirdar Bahadur*, 3rd Brahman Infantry. Dated 1st January 1903.

Risaldar-Major Mangal Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse). Dated 1st April 1903.

No. 338.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

3rd Madras Lancers.

Jemadars Muhammad Hussain and Adam Beg to be Ressaidars, *vice* Risaldars Abdul Kadir and Amir Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th and 28th October 1902, respectively.

1st Central India Horse.

Dafadar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pakhar Singh, promoted, with effect from the 3rd January 1903.

27th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Chanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ujagar Singh, resigned, with effect from the 14th February 1903.

Jemadar Ghulam Muhiuddin to be Subadar, *vice* Hasan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd March 1903.

35th Sikh Infantry.

Subadar Mangal Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Prem Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Prem Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaku Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

5th Madras Infantry.

Jemadars Baryam Singh and Bir Singh to be Subadars, and Kot-Dafadar Major Jagander Singh (from 1st Bombay Lancers), and Havildars Ghulam Muhammad, Narain Singh, and Mul Raj, respectively, to be Jemadars, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

31st Burma Light Infantry.

Jemadars Fattch Muhammad and Ghulam Muhammad, from the Hong Kong Regiment, to be Subadars, *vice* Bahadur Khan and Alias Khan, discharged, with effect from the 23rd February 1903.

2nd Battalion, Moplah Rifles.

Jemadar Ahmed Kutti to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 25th January 1902.

28th Bombay Pioneers.

Havildar Bajirao Sinde to be Jemadar, with effect from 1st March 1902, *vice* Dharm Singh, promoted.

Havildar Yassin Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from 4th February 1903, *vice* Murari Chawan, promoted.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Ressaidar Mangal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Talib Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Mir Alam to be Jemadar, *vice* Mamara Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd January 1903.

Ressaidar Talib Khan to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Shamsuddin, who has resigned the appointment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 339.—Colonel Thomas Holbein Hendley, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th April 1903, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 340.—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry George Ryland, Indian Army, Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd class, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th March 1903.

No. 341.—Honorary Captain Patrick Lyons, Deputy Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1902, subject to His Majesty's approval.

No. 342.—The undermentioned Departmental commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Honorary Captain Joseph Nathaniel Hesterlow, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras,—6th March 1903.

Honorary Lieutenant Edwin Lean, Assistant Commissary and Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, India,—5th December 1902.

Honorary Lieutenant Cyrus George Horlick, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Barrack Department, Madras, Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works, Belgaum,—1st April 1903.

Honorary Lieutenant Robert McMahon, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Miscellaneous Department, Madras, Survey Department,—5th November 1902.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 343.—The undermentioned warrant officers of Indian Departments, etc., are awarded silver medals for long service and good-conduct, without gratuity, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 23 of 1903:

Ordnance Department.

Conductor (now Deputy Assistant Commissary) B. E. Smith.

Ditto

R. J. Jellie.

Ditto

G. R. Hartley.

Ditto

H. A. R. Blake.

Ditto

J. Bennett.

Ditto

I. W. Seymore.

Ditto

J. Duggan.

Ditto

J. Brotherston.

Ditto

A. Blackwood.

Ditto

S. Hayler.

Ditto

H. Harris.

Ditto

F. E. Williams.

Ditto

A. Pearston.

Ditto

A. S. Booth.

Ditto

W. Perkins.

Miscellaneous Department, Madras.

Conductor W. H. Holton, Office of Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command,
Barrack Department, Madras.

Conductor F. Saunders.

Conductor G. Pendleton.

Wellington Depot.

Sergeant-Major H. Blackwell.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 344.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Punjab Command are granted meritorious service medals, with annuities, and arrears of annuities from the dates specified, and long service and good-conduct medals, with or without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1904, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service", with annuity.

No. 1602, Dafadar Radha Kishan, 12th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* No. 921, pensioned Kot-Dafadar Attar Singh, deceased, from the 11th September 1902.

No. 1344, Havildar Labh Singh, 31st Punjab Pioneers, *vice* No. 153, Havildar Bhag Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, from the 16th April 1902.

No. 172, Havildar Samund Singh, 36th Sikh Infantry, *vice* No. 161, Havildar Bur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st December 1902.

No. 2953, Havildar Mal Karn, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry, *vice* Havildar Sinu, transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st July 1902.

No. 279, Havildar Nawab Khan, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, *vice* No. 59, Havildar Khair Muhyuddin, transferred to the pension establishment, from the 16th April 1902.

No. 73, Havildar Gangia Gharti, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, *vice* Havildar Shamsheer Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, from the 1st January 1903.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct", with gratuity.

No. 1439, Sowar Nuwab Khan, 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

No. 1504, Sowar Dattel Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

No. 1274, Sowar Phaga Khan, 10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers.

No. 1212, Sowar Sher Singh, 10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers.

No. 1634, Lance-Dafadar Muhammad Khan, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

No. 1856, Sowar Mangal Singh, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers.

No. 1615, Sowar Man Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1513, Sowar Raja Bali Khan, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 735, Sowar Sunder Singh, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers.

No. 1029, Sowar Fateh Mehdi Khan, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers.

No. 624, Sowar Abdul Khalik Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers.

No. 692, Sowar Sher Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Bengal Lancers.

No. 762, Sowar Udmi Ram, 16th Bengal Lancers.

No. 36, Sowar Diwan Singh, 16th Bengal Lancers.

No. 105, Sowar Gulab Khan, 17th Bengal Lancers.

No. 217, Sowar Suhrab Khan, 17th Bengal Lancers.

No. 68, Sowar Sundar Singh, 18th Bengal Lancers.

No. 95, Sowar Ghulam Muhammad Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1445, Sowar Sarup Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse).

No. 1479, Sowar Jahan Khan, 19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse).

No. 1878, Sowar Khazan Singh, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Punjab Cavalry.

- No. 1880, Sowar Ishak Muhammad, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Punjab Cavalry.
No. 84, Sowar (Farrier) Maula Bakhsh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
No. 85, Camel Sowar Dule Khan, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.
No. 214, Sowar Jahangir Khan, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
No. 277, Lance-Dafadar Bur Singh, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
No. 2172, Sowar Buta Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
No. 2288, Sowar Mula Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
No. 1010, Lance-Dafadar Karm Chand, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.
No. 1082, Sowar Devi Dial, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.
No. 775, Sepoy Gujjar Singh, 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.
No. 843, Sepoy Bhagwant Singh, 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.
No. 1615, Sepoy Bishan Singh, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry.
No. 2684, Naick Narian Singh, 15th (Ludhiana) Sikh Infantry.
No. 2605, Naick Natthu, 19th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2635, Sepoy Imam Din, 19th Punjab Infantry.
No. 3350, Naick Feroze Khan, 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry.
No. 3855, Sepoy Gosaon, 20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry.
No. 2225, Sepoy Daula Singh, 21st Punjab Infantry.
No. 2335, Sepoy Gurdit Singh, 21st Punjab Infantry.
No. 2905, Sepoy Ahmad Khan, 22nd Punjab Infantry.
No. 2911, Sepoy Umar Bakhsh, 22nd Punjab Infantry.
No. 2583, Sepoy Arur Singh, 23rd Punjab Pioneers.
No. 2587, Sepoy Basawa Singh, 23rd Punjab Pioneers.
No. 4126, Sepoy Jiwand Singh, 24th Punjab Infantry.
No. 6674, Drummer Alexander Daniel, 25th Punjab Infantry.
No. 742, Sepoy Ghulam Muhammad, 25th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2534, Naick Lakha Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2616, Sepoy Bagga Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2135, Sepoy Chhajju Singh, 27th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2267, Naick Gurditt Singh, 27th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2091, Naick Muhammad Din, 28th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2171, Naick Hookam Singh, 28th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2245, Sepoy Sham Singh, 29th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2273, Sepoy Buta Singh, 29th Punjab Infantry.
No. 2316, Sepoy Khushal Singh, 30th Punjab Infantry.
No. 1226, Drummer Fazl Khan, 31st Punjab Infantry.
No. 1353, Sepoy Dayal Singh, 31st Punjab Infantry.
No. 1851, Sepoy Gulab Singh, 32nd Punjab Pioneers.
No. 1981, Sepoy Khem Singh, 32nd Punjab Pioneers.
No. 45, Naick Ilahi Bakhsh, 33rd Punjab Infantry.
No. 89, Sepoy Mahtab Ali, 33rd Punjab Infantry.
No. 1197, Lance-Naick Hira Singh, 34th Punjab Pioneers.
No. 184, Sepoy Bhagat Singh, 34th Punjab Pioneers.
No. 1227, Sepoy Ram Singh, 35th Sikh Infantry.
No. 1228, Sepoy Atar Singh, 36th Sikh Infantry.
No. 275, Sepoy Durga Ram, 38th Dogra Infantry.
No. 276, Sepoy Ganesh Ram, 38th Dogra Infantry.

- No. 1857, Sepoy Husain Bakht, 45th (Rattray's) Sikh Infantry.
 No. 1955, Sepoy Bhag Singh, 45th (Rattray's) Sikh Infantry.
 No. 69, Sepoy Rajuhi, 46th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 44, Naick Warriam Singh, 47th Sikh Infantry.
 No. 48, Naick Kehr Singh, 47th Sikh Infantry.
 No. 95, Rifleman Jagbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 165, Naick Parbhu Rana, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 128, Rifleman Rookya Gharti, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 1142, Rifleman Tilak Ram Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 2469, Rifleman Dhanbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 2590, Rifleman Thutia Thapa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 2336, Sepoy Ram Singh, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.
 No. 2347, Sepoy Mal Singh, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.
 No. 3627, Naick Jiwan Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry.
 No. 3817, Sepoy Amir Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry.
 No. 66, Sepoy Hans, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry.
 No. 128, Sepoy Hira, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry.
 No. 1055, Sepoy Harnam Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
 No. 1057, Sepoy Gurmukh Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
 No. 124, Naick Jhagar Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry.
 No. 4506, Sepoy (Musician) Maya Singh, 1st Punjab Infantry.
 No. 4513, Sepoy (Musician) Sher Baz, 1st Punjab Infantry.
 No. 4078, Lance-Naick Habib, 2nd Punjab Infantry.
 No. 353, Sepoy Nadir, 4th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 419, Naick Wazira, 4th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 418, Naick Lal Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 432, Sepoy Maluk Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 1805, Sepoy Har Bhaj, 6th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 2226½, Rifleman Hira Singh, Kavar, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 2307, Lance-Naick Chandarbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Medals inscribed " For Long Service and Good-Conduct ", without gratuity.

- No. 312, Sowar Hem Singh, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.
 No. 2554, Sowar Kharak Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry.
 No. 853, Sepoy Phuman Singh, 14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.
 No. 2318, Sepoy Kala Singh, 27th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 2340, Sepoy Mela Singh, 29th Punjab Infantry.
 No. 2828, Sepoy Mula Singh, 45th (Rattray's) Sikh Infantry.
 No. 2369, Sepoy Suchet Singh, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.
 No. 3931, Sepoy Alla Din, 1st Sikh Infantry.
 No. 1205, Naick Suchet Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
 No. 1839, Sepoy Sundar Singh, 6th Punjab Infantry.

No. 345.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted meritorious service medals and long service and good-conduct medals, with gratuities, under the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 7 of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1903 :

Medals inscribed " For Meritorious Service ", with a gratuity of rupees 25.

- No. 519, Dafadar Ali Hassan Khan, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
 No. 612, Dafadar Muhammad Khan, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

- No. 678, Dafadar Osman Khan, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
 No. 696, Dafadar Guljar Khan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
 No. 1221, Color-Havildar Ramaswamy, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
 No. 2748, Havildar Shaikh Kasim, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
 No. 22, Havildar Enkannah, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
 No. 1415, Havildar Muhammad Ghaus, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
 No. 1443, Color-Havildar Sookha Singh, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
 No. 2383, Havildar-Major Krishnaji, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Medals inscribed " For Long Service and Good-Conduct ", with a gratuity of rupees 25.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| No. 856, Lance-Dafadar Binda Singh . . . | } | 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 839, Lance-Dafadar Waliuddin . . . | | |
| No. 806, Lance-Dafadar Samand Khan . . . | } | 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 812, Trumpeter Fatch Muhammad . . . | | |
| No. 732, Sowar Shaik Abdul Gafoor . . . | } | 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 861, Sowar Doola Singh . . . | | |
| No. 857, Sowar Mir Fateh Ali . . . | } | 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 863, Sowar Dalmir Khan . . . | | |
| No. 1115, Sepoy Silwant Singh . . . | } | 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 1168, Sepoy Sayyid Muhiuddin . . . | | |
| No. 2539, Sepoy Peddannah . . . | } | 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 2502, Sepoy Makunda Singh . . . | | |
| No. 82, Sepoy Laksmon . . . | } | 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 156, Sepoy Ramlal . . . | | |
| No. 992, Sepoy Sheikh Dade . . . | } | 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 1313, Sepoy Ramadhin Singh . . . | | |
| No. 1800, Sepoy Goordath Singh . . . | } | 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 1824, Fifer (Lance-Naick) Wazeer Khan . . . | | |
| No. 2590, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Dondji . . . | } | 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. |
| No. 2586, Sepoy Dallu Singh . . . | | |

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 346.—His Majesty the King having instituted an " Order of Merit " to be conferred upon persons who may have rendered exceptionally meritorious service in the Navy or Army, or who may have rendered exceptionally meritorious services towards the advancement of Art, Literature and Science, it is hereby notified that the " Order of Merit " which is conferred upon native officers and soldiers of the Indian Army as a reward for personal bravery, shall in future be designated the " Indian Order of Merit. "

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers (Electrical Company).

No. 347.—In G. G. O. No. 175 of 1903, for " Steel " read " Steele ".

Allahabad Light Horse.

No. 348.—Captain Thomas William Archer Fullerton, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, with effect from the 1st March 1903, to complete establishment.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 349.—Major John Gregory Jordan, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th March 1903.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 350.—Second-Lieutenant John James Marsland to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 24th March 1903, *vice* Hawes, promoted.

No. 351.—Second-Lieutenant Henry Bigg McKerrow resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 352.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Douglas St. Leger, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th February 1903 and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 353.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Pardey Lukis, Indian Medical Service, Medical Officer, resigns his commission, with effect from the 9th March 1903.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 354.—Captain William Young O'Sullivan, V.D., Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th March 1903, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major, with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps.

3rd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 355.—G. G. O. No. 289 of 1903 is hereby cancelled.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 356.—Second-Lieutenant Edmund Algernon Coryton Lister, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 28th February 1903.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 357.—Captain Charles Condon Swetenham resigns his commission.

Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles Corps.

No. 358.—Second-Lieutenant K. Burnett, to be Captain, supernumerary to the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant E. H. Hudson, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Second-Lieutenant W. H. Ruddle, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

No. 359.—Lieutenant Wilfred Swinhoe Jackson resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd February 1903.

Second (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 360.—Lieutenant Thomas Hunter, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 30th March 1903.

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 361.—Second-Lieutenant Harvey Dodd to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March 1903, *vice* J. S. H. Ellis, transferred to the Madras Railway Volunteers.

Second-Lieutenant William Stuart Lindsay to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March 1903, *vice* A. R. Cumming, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant George Frederick Paddison, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st March 1903, *vice* C. E. Murray, transferred to the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1903.

No. 132.—Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for 7 months, under Articles 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April 1903, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

The 16th April, 1903.

No. 133.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 119, dated 24th March 1903, notifying the promotions of certain Chief and Superintending Engineers attached to State Railways for *Humfress, H.*, read *Humfress, G.*

No. 134.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 108, dated 17th March 1903, Mr. G. W. V. deRhe Philipe, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, United Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.**

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 16th April, 1903.

No. 135.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 374, dated the 18th October 1902, the services of Lala Baijnath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd February 1903.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 14th April, 1903.

No. 131.—Mr. M. J. Brind, Director, Indian Telegraph Department, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd March 1903.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 17th April, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 11th April 1903, is published for general information:

Agency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.	Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,699	1,588	
		Dholera Port	" " " "	"	"	
		Admedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	65	42	
		Ahmedabad District	" " " "	73	58	
		Broach Port	" " " "	4	4	
		Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	38	27	
		Kaira "	" " " "	1391	1078	
		Mahikantha State	" " " "	2	2	
		Palanpur "	" " " "	"	"	
		Panch Mahals District	" " " "	30	22	
		Rewakantha State	" " " "	5	6	
		Surat Town and Port	" " " "	59	59	
		Rulsar Port	" " " "	8	6	
		Surat District	" " " "	182	133	
		Handra Port	" " " "	15	16	
		Utari "	" " " "	7	5	
		Kelva "	" " " "	"	"	
		Trombay "	" " " "	2	2	
		Tarapur "	" " " "	"	"	
		Mahim "	B., B. & C. I.	"	"	
	Central.	Dhanu "	" " " "	3	"	
		Bhiwodi "	" " " "	13	14	
		Bassein "	B., B. & C. I.	1	1	
		Kalyan "	G. I. P.	1	1	
		Thana "	" " " "	1	1	
		Umbergaon Port	" " " "	"	"	
		Kon Port	" " " "	41	40	
		Thana District	" & B., B. & C. I.	261	221	
		Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	317	237	
		Khandesh "	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	135	107	
		Nasik "	G. I. P. & N. G.	10	10	
		Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	63	45	
		Poona District	" " " "	248	210	
		Satara "	S. M.	12	10	
		Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	117	86	
		Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	"	"	
		Alibag Port	" " " "	"	"	
		Panvel "	" " " "	"	"	
		Eshoi "	" " " "	"	"	
		Southern.	Roha "	" " " "	"	"
	Revdanda "		" " " "	2	2	
	Kolaba District		G. I. P.	80	75	
	Ratnagiri Port		" " " "	9	9	
	Vengurla "		" " " "	1	1	
	Dabul "		" " " "	"	"	
	Joigad "		" " " "	"	"	
	Ratnagiri District		" " " "	"	"	
	Belgaum "		S. M.	527	491	
	Hubli Town		" " " "	"	"	
	Dharwar District		" " " "	297	201	
	Karwar Port		" " " "	"	"	
	Akola "		" " " "	"	"	
	Kumta "		" " " "	"	"	
	Kanara District		S. M.	10	6	
	Savantvadi State		" " " "	"	"	
	Bijapur District		S. M. & G. I. P.	22	27	
	Karachi City and Port... ..		N. W.	178	155	
	Sind.		Karachi District	" " " "	"	"
			Hyderabad Town	" & J. B.	"	"
		Hyderabad District	" " " "	27	14	
		Thar and Parkar District ... ..		J. B.	"	"
		Larkhana " ... ..		N. W.	"	"
		Sukkar District ... ..		N. W.	"	"
		Khairpur State ... ..		N. W.	"	"
		Akalkot " ... ..		" " " "	2	2
		Aundh " ... ..		" " " "	22	14
		Tuna Port ... ..		" " " "	14	14
		Cutch State ... ..		" " " "	11	10
		Savanur " ... ..		" " " "	18	14
		Bhor " ... ..		" " " "	6	6
		Mongrol Port	" " " "	"	"	
		Jamnagar Town and Port ... ..		" " " "	10	10
		Jodia Port ... ..		" " " "	1	1
		Veraval Port ... ..		" " " "	44	25
		Political charges.		Vawania "	" " " "	"	"
			Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Morvi & B. G. J. P.	105	79
			Kolhapur Town	S. M.	20	23
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country		" " " "	713	535	
	Sachin State	B., B. & C. I.		27	23	
	Dharampur "	" " " "		"	"	
	Srivardhan Port	" " " "		"	"	
	Murud "	" " " "		2	2	
	Nandgaon "	" " " "		7	3	
	Janjira "	" " " "		"	"	
	Janjira State	" " " "		17	8	
	Kodinar Port	" " " "		3	5	
	Dwarka "	" " " "		"	"	
	Billimora "	B., B. & C. I.		5	5	
	Baroda Town	" " " "		27	15	
	Baroda State	" " " "		404	295	
	Jeth "	" " " "		"	"	
	Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.		20	12	
	Cambay State	" " " "		36	27	
	Bijapur "	" " " "		14	8	
TOTAL				7484	6,148	

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Salem District ... ..	...	...	...
		Bellary Town	S. M. ... ..	...	...
		Bellary Cantonment ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Bellary District	" & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Coimbatore Town ... ..	...	...	...
		Coimbatore District	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri ... ..	...	...
		Nilgiris " ... ..	...	...	...
		North Arcot "	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Cuddalore Port ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		South Arcot District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Tinnevely "	S. I. " ... ..	...	...
		Malabar "	Madras ... ..	...	...
		Cuddapah "	S. I. & Madras ... ..	...	...
		Kurnool "	S. M. ... ..	...	...
		Mangalore Port ... ..	...	...	...
		Ermala " ... ..	...	...	...
		South Canara District ... ..	...	...	...
		Madras City	Madras and S. I. ... ..	...	...
		Anantapur District	S. I., Madras & S. M. ... ..	...	...
		Chingleput " ... ..	...	...	...
TOTAL				...	...
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	866	819
		Jessore District	B. C.	1*	...
		24-Parganas District	E. B. S. & B. C.	37	37
		Khulna "	B. C. ... ..	...	...
	Burdwan	Nadia "	E. B. S. ... ..	...	...
		Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	(c) 32	20
		Howrah District ... ..	...	(a) 12	8
		Hooghly "	E. I. " "	(b) 30	23
	Burdwan	Birbhum "	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Midnapur "	B. N.	1	1
		Burdwan "	E. I. ... ..	...	1
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	34	23
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur District	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Monghyr Town	E. I.	1	1
		Monghyr District ... ..	...	233	213
		Sonthal Parganas District	E. I. & B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Rajshahi	Purnia District	E. B. S.	2	1
		Gaya Town	E. I.	71	71
		Gaya District	"	3	3
		Pabna " ... ..	...	...	...
	Patna	Champaran District ... ..	...	...	...
		Chapra Town	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
		Saran District	B. & N. W.	1,079	957
		Patna City	E. I.	57	48
	Chota Nagpur.	Patna District	E. I.	452	452
		Muzaffarpur "	B. & N. W.	132	123
		Darbhanga Town	"	56	43
		Darbhanga District	E. I. "	128	128
	Orissa	Shahabad "	E. I.	307	292
		Palamau " ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Singbhum " ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Cuttick "	B. N. ... ..	...	...
TOTAL				3,534	3,264
U. P. OF AERA & OUDH.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	163	163
		Allahabad District ... ..	...	429	429
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B., B. & C.I., & G.I.P. (I.M. Sec.)	18	15
		Cawnpur District	E. I. " " " "	242	211
		Fatehpur "	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi City	G. I. P. ... ..	...	...
		Jhansi District	" " " "	5	2
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	10	32
		Bara Banki District	" " " "	277	194
		Hazipur " ... ..	...	...	...
	Benares	Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. and O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Benares City ... ..	...	98	97
		Benares District	B. & N. W. and E. I.	9	9
		Ballia "	S. B. I.	251	251
		Jaunpur City	O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Jaunpur District ... ..	...	143	143
		Ghazipur "	E. I. & B. & N. W.	58	42
		Mirzapur City	E. I. ... ..	...	...
		Mirzapur District ... ..	...	...	...
		Gonda	B. & N. W. ... ..	...	...
	Fyzabad	Partabgarh "	O. & R.	37	27
		Sa'tanpur " ... ..	...	...	...
		Ajodhya "	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	217	216
		Fyzabad City	" " " "	42	38
	Gorakhpur	Fyzabad District ... ..	" " " " ... ..	...	...
		Azamgarh "	B. & N. W. & O. & R. ... ..	...	...
		Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W.	83	76
		Gorakhpur District	"	62	41

* Imported.
(a) Including 11 imported seizures.
(b) Including 6 imported seizures.
(c) Including 1 imported seizure.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
U. P. OF AGRA & OUDH.—contd.	Meerut ...	Basti District ...	B. & N. W. ...	60	51
		Meerut City ...	N. W. ...	18	17
		Meerut Cantonment ...	...	...	...
		Meerut District ...	N. W., O. & R. & E. I. ...	122	113
		Muzaffarnagar City ...	N. W. ...	...	1
		Muzaffarnagar District ...	N. W. ...	16	16
		Aligarh ...	E. I. & O. & R. ...	...	...
		Saharanpur ...	O. & R., & N. W. ...	30	27
		Hardwar ...	O. & R. ...	3	2
		Roorkee ...	... & N. W. ...	21	24
	Lucknow	Bulandshahr District ...	O. & R. ...	126	115
		Unao ...	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K. ...	606	547
		Lucknow City ...	...	77	73
		Lucknow District ...	...	12	13
		Hardoi ...	...	25	23
		Gonda ...	...	11	7
		Rae Bareilly ...	...	48	48
		Etawah City ...	...	80	80
		Etawah District ...	...	78	62
		Farrukhabad ...	...	9	5
	Agra ...	Banda ...	...	1	1
		Shikohabad ...	...	...	...
		Agra City ...	...	...	...
		Agra District ...	...	...	...
		Bareilly City ...	...	...	...
		Bareilly District ...	...	...	...
		Shahjahanpur District ...	...	...	...
		Naini Tal ...	...	...	...
	
	
	Total			3,487	3,211
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Jullundur City ...	N. W. ...	...	...
		Jullundur District ...	...	3,739	1,911
		Hoshiarpur ...	...	1,377	793
		Ferozepur ...	N. W. & B., B. & C. I. ...	1,053	569
		Gujranwala ...	N. W. ...	5,163	3,556
		Amritsar City ...	...	...	...
		Amritsar District ...	...	...	...
		Gurdaspur ...	...	517	299
		Lahore ...	...	3,968	1,794
		Gujrat ...	...	193	102
	Rawalpindi	Sialkot ...	...	1,507	945
		Shahpur ...	...	29	20
		Jhang ...	...	521	306
		Multan ...	E. I. & N. W. ...	...	...
		Montgomery District ...	N. W. ...	14	7
		Gurgaon ...	B. B. & C. I. ...	521	417
		Delhi ...	E. I., G. I. P., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P. ...	1	1
		Hissar ...	B. B. & C. I. ...	57	48
		Karnal ...	E. I. ...	177	124
		Ludhiana ...	N. W. & E. I. ...	530	346
	Delhi ...	Umballa Cantonment ...	...	...	...
		Umballa City ...	... and E. I. ...	...	...
		Umballa District ...	...	477	382
		Rohtak ...	S. P. ...	43	35
		Patiala City ...	Raipura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.) ...	...	...
		Patiala State ...	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B. ...	561	558
		Kapurthala ...	N. W. ...	560	351
		Maler Kotla ...	N. W. ...	100	100
		Jhind State ...	N. W. and B., B. & C. I. ...	211	154
		Kalsia ...	...	71	63
	...	Faridkot State ...	S. P. ...	43	20
		Nabha ...	N. W. ...	362	305
		Dujana ...	...	25	19
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	Total			21,820	13,225
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town ...	G. I. P. ...	1	...
		Nimar District ...	...	28	24
		Hoshangabad Town ...	...	3	3
		Hoshangabad District ...	...	(a) 80	(a) 44
		Narsingpur Town ...	...	29	(b) 17
		Narsingpur District ...	...	...	...
		Chhindwara ...	...	...	...
		Nagpur City ...	B. N. & G. I. P. ...	100	103
		Nagpur District ...	...	(c) 12	(c) 13
		Kamptee Town ...	B. N. ...	103	56
	Nagpur...	Wardha ...	G. I. P. ...	1	1
		Wardha District ...	...	...	...
		Chanda ...	...	2	...
		Bhandara ...	B. N. ...	...	...
		Jubbulpore Town ...	E. I. & G. I. P. ...	(d) 11	(d) 10
		Jubbulpore Tahsil ...	...	...	...
		Jubbulpore District ...	...	(d) 36	(d) 28
		Damoh Town ...	...	25	22
		Saugor Cantonment ...	...	...	...
		Saugor Town ...	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.) ...	...	...
	Chhattisgarh	Saugor District ...	...	...	...
		Mandla ...	...	(e) 27	(e) 16
		Bilaspur ...	...	...	...
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	Total			459	337

***Imported.**

(a) Including 5 imported seizures and 5 imported deaths.

(b) Including 1 imported death.

(c) Including 3 imported seizures and 3 imported deaths.

(d) Up to 6th April 1903.

(e) Including 1 imported seizure and 1 imported death.

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore City	S. M. & Madras	3	3
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ... ..	" ... ..	...	...
		Bangalore District	"	27	24
		Mysore City	"	1	2
		Mysore District	"	34	20
		Kolar	Madras and S. M.	7	5
		Kolar Gold Fields	"	7	5
		Tumkur District	S. M. "	6	3
		Shimoga "	"	11	10
		Chitaldrug "	"	9	5
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Kadur "	"	1	...
		Hassan "	"	8	7
		Total ... ..	...	114	84
		Lingsagur District	S. M.	29	21
		Aurangabad "	N. G. S.	69	54
		Oosmanabad District	G. I. P. & Barsi	39	27
		Bir "	" "	63	50
		Parbahani "	" "	80	54
		Gulbarga "	G. I. P. & N. G. S.	2	5
		Bidar "	N. G. S. ... ..	...	...
BERAR	Hyderabad " ... ..	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	282	211
		Amraoti District	G. I. P.	61	57
		Akola "	" "	83	80
		Buldana "	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.)	112	83
		Wun " ... ..	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	256	220
		Jaipur State ... ..	...	40	25
		Ajmer ... ..	...	...	...
		Alwar State	B., B. & C. I.	52	53
RAJPUTANA.	...	Tonk "	" "	17	15
		Mewar "	" "	1	...
		Marwar " ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Seroli " ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Banswara Town	B., B. & C. I. & J. B. ... ..	...	...
		Banswara State ... ..	...	124	50
		Total ... ..	...	234	138
		Jhabua State	B., B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...
		Indore City	" "	113	111
		Indore State	" "	317	250
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Rutlum City	" "	20	16
		Rutlum District ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Rutlum State	" "	247	184
		Bhopal City	" "	336	336
		Bhopal Agency	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.) ... ..	...	...
		Dhar State	" "	4	1
		Sailana "	" "	21	10
		Sultanpur ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Tikri, Kasrawad and Sanwad ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Chachlya ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
KASHMIR	...	Pimplyghon ... ..	" " ... ..	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment	" "	54 (f)	41 (f)
		Total ... ..	...	1112	949
		Jammu Province ... ..	...	...	...
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) ... ..	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...
		Sonmiani ... ..	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	38,782	27,787
		BALUCHIS-TAN.	...	...	...

(f) Week ending 4th April 1903.

(h) From 31st March to 6th April 1903.

(i) Figures for 2 weeks.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 16th April 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The feebly disturbed weather which commenced over Northern India at the close of last week has continued more or less during the week under review. Unsettled conditions have been principally confined to North-West and North-East India, and have hardly affected the Gangetic Plain and the Central India Plateau. On the 10th thunderstorms occasioned light showers over the West Himalayas and light to moderate showers in West Bengal, Orissa and at one or two places in the Peninsula; on the 11th very similar conditions prevailed, but the rainfall amounts were lighter, though the extent of the showery area had increased; on the 12th showers had practically ceased over Northern India, but had continued over the Peninsula where, however, the largest amount recorded was only 0·4 inch at Mysore. Rain had commenced on this day (12th) in Baluchistan and continued during the 13th and 14th. On the latter day this rainfall extended into North-West India, where showers were reported from Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Cherat, Murree and Rawalpindi, and on the 15th from Mooltan, Montgomery, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Lahore and the West Himalayas. The reports of the 16th showed that the rainfall had ceased and the weather was fair over the whole of India.

The rainfall table shows that rain averaging over 0·10 inch was received during the week in the Calcutta subdivision, in the Brahmaputra Valley, in the Dinajpur subdivision, the Simla subdivision, Baluchistan, and the Cuttack, Ranchi, Calicut, and Mysore subdivisions, the average actual rainfall ranging from 0·89 inch in Baluchistan to 0·13 inch in the Brahmaputra Valley and the Mysore subdivision. Over the remainder of India the weather was actually or practically rainless and in all parts of the country the rainfall was less than usual. In East Bengal and Assam the deficiency was considerable and important.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 16TH APRIL 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 16TH APRIL 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0	0'45	— 0'45	1'84	2'84	— 1'00	— 35	— 23
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0	0'33	— 0'33	0'84	1'81	— 0'97	— 54	— 43
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0	0'21	— 0'21	0'15	1'11	— 0'96	— 87	— 83
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	0	1'31	— 1'31	10'18	8'47	+ 1'71	+ 20	+ 42
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta . . .	0'19	0'34	— 0'15	4'38	3'50	+ 0'88	+ 25	+ 33
	...	0'13	2'41	— 2'28	7'92	12'07	— 4'15	— 34	— 19
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur . .	0'15	0'42	— 0'27	1'30	3'06	— 1'76	— 58	— 56
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'18	— 0'18	0'31	1'99	— 1'68	— 84	— 83
	{ Bahraich . .	0	0'08	— 0'08	1'19	3'01	— 1'82	— 60	— 59
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East . .	{ Burdwan . .	0'07	0'34	— 0'27	4'43	3'19	+ 1'24	+ 39	+ 53
	{ Patna . . .	0	0'05	— 0'05	0'41	1'83	— 1'42	— 78	— 77
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla . . .	0'35	0'54	— 0'19	8'33	11'43	— 3'10	— 27	— 27
	{ Ludhiana . .	0'03	0'28	— 0'25	3'18	6'23	— 3'05	— 49	— 47
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West . .	{ Cawnpore . .	0	0'08	— 0'08	0'50	2'15	— 1'65	— 77	— 76
	{ Lahore . . .	0'01	0'09	— 0'08	1'06	3'36	— 2'30	— 68	— 68
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) . .	...	0'05	0'17	— 0'12	1'79	2'89	— 1'10	— 38	— 36
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0'89	0'22	+ 0'67	7'77	6'71	+ 1'06	+ 16	+ 6
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair . .	0'04	0'10	— 0'06	2'06	2'22	— 0'16	— 7	— 5
	{ Cuttack . .	0'37	0'38	— 0'01	5'53	3'53	+ 2'00	+ 57	+ 64
	{ Ranchi . . .	0'27	0'27	0	4'48	2'93	+ 1'55	+ 53	+ 58
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Raipur . . .	0'07	0'17	— 0'10	0'87	2'31	— 1'44	— 62	— 63
	{ Jabulpore .	0	0'06	— 0'06	1'54	2'09	— 0'55	— 26	— 24
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi . . .	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'24	2'06	— 1'82	— 88	— 88
	{ Jaipur . . .	0	0'04	— 0'04	0'31	1'25	— 0'94	— 75	— 74
	{ Indore . . .	0	0'03	— 0'03	0'57	0'80	— 0'23	— 29	— 26
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut . .	0'68	1'20	— 0'52	9'09	7'69	+ 1'40	+ 18	+ 30
	{ Bombay . .	0	0'09	— 0'09	2'45	0'29	+ 2'16	+ 745	+ 1125
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0	0	0'48	0'26	+ 0'22	+ 85	+ 85
	{ Rajkot . . .	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'49	0'27	+ 0'22	+ 81	+ 96
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'03	— 0'03	1'09	1'34	— 0'25	— 19	— 17
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary . .	0'01	0'16	— 0'15	0'84	1'21	— 0'37	— 31	— 21
	{ Bijapur . .	0	0'21	— 0'21	4'17	1'10	+ 3'07	+ 279	+ 369
	{ Hyderabad .	0'09	0'21	— 0'12	0'59	1'27	— 0'68	— 54	— 53
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore . .	0'13	0'48	— 0'35	2'16	1'62	+ 0'54	+ 33	+ 78
	{ Madura . .	0'05	0'64	— 0'59	9'05	5'80	+ 3'25	+ 56	+ 74
20. East Coast, South (Madras) .	...	0'06	0'22	— 0'16	20'11	13'41	+ 6'70	+ 50	+ 52

W. L. DALLAS,

for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
11th April 1903.

Madras.—The rainfall was *nil* in the Carnatic, good in Tinnevely and the Nilgiris and was light to fair elsewhere. Water for irrigation is insufficient in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, North Arcot, Salem and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts of the Circars, the Deccan, central Madura and south Canara. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are generally stationary.

Bombay.—Slight showers fell during the week in parts of Bijapur and Belgaum. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by storms or insects in parts of the Upper Sindh Frontier, Karachi and Surat and by frost in parts of Sukkur. They are generally in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting and threshing of autumn crops still continue in parts of Dharwar. The harvesting of spring crops is almost over in Thana, Bijapur and Baroda and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing is almost completed in Poona and continues in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Surat, Ahmednagar, Satara and Rajkot. Cotton is in fair condition in Broach, Surat, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Baroda and in parts of Dharwar. Picking is almost over in Baroda and progressing in parts of Broach, Surat, the Carnatic and Kathiawar. Lands are being prepared for the next season in parts of Karachi, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and the Carnatic. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Larkana and Sukkur. Agricultural stock is in good condition, except in parts of Thar and Parkar and is generally sufficient. The water-supply is failing in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in one district, risen in four districts and are stationary elsewhere.

Bengal.—Rain fell during the week in all districts, except Rangpur, Pabna, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Saran, Champaran and Purnea. The rainfall was for the most part light. Rangpur and Purnea are in need of rain. Prospects are otherwise good. The harvesting of spring crops is almost over and threshing has commenced. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. Sugarcane is being planted. Fodder and water are generally sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, fallen in five and is stationary in the rest.

United Provinces.—Rain has fallen in seven districts, accompanied by hail in Naini Tal. The harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and threshing and winnowing are in progress. The sowing and irrigation of autumn and extra crops continue. Young sugarcane has been slightly damaged by white-ants in Azamgarh. Opium collections are almost over. Markets are well stocked, but fodder is said to be scarce in Jalaun. Prices are stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Rawalpindi district only. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughing and sowing for autumn crops have commenced in certain districts. Reaping of spring crops has commenced in some districts. The condition and prospects of standing crops are generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Unirrigated crops have generally withered for want of rain in Hissar. The wheat crop has been damaged by rust in parts of Ferozepore. Gram also has been damaged by insects in parts of Mooltan. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except Mooltan and parts of Ferozepore and Shahpur. The price of wheat is falling slightly in Amritsar, Rawalpindi and Mianwali, but is unchanged elsewhere. The prices of the other food-grains are generally unchanged.

North-West Frontier.—Slight rain has fallen during the week in all districts. The prospects of the standing crops have much improved and a good spring crop may now be expected. Reaping of oil seeds is nearly finished in Dera Ismail Khan. Sowing of extra spring crops is in progress. Fodder is becoming more plentiful. The Kalapani water-supply has increased in Dera Ismail Khan. Canals are running well and rivers are rising in Peshawar. Prices are falling.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in the Mergui, Bhamo, Ruby Mines and Shwebo districts. The reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in Sagaing, is approaching completion in Tavoy and has been finished in Kyaukse. Ploughing for early wet weather paddy continues in Kyaukse. The gathering of beans and the plucking of tobacco are in progress. Hill side paddy cultivation continues. Slight damage has been done to crops in the Pagan township of Myingyan owing to floods, otherwise the state of standing crops is satisfactory. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Thaton. Slight changes are also reported from seven districts.

Central Provinces.—Very light showers have fallen in Chanda and in the Chhattisgarh districts. The harvesting of spring crops has been completed in most districts. Threshing is reaching completion. The preparation of land for autumn sowings continues in places. Fodder is ample. Scarcity of water is being felt in several districts. There have been some slight local fluctuations in prices. The price of wheat has fallen in the northern

districts. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are :—wheat, 18 ; gram, 24½ ; rice, 16 ; and *juar* 32. The highest prices are :—wheat, 11½ ; gram, 13½ ; rice, 9 ; and *juar*, 18½. The numbers on famine relief were as follows :—Relief workers—Public Works Department—(Raipur), adults, 31,594 ; children, 5,254 ; total 36,848. Gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved—(Raipur), adults, 9,384 ; children, 3,139 ; total 12,523 : (Bilaspur), adults, 772 ; children, 128 ; total 900 : (Bhandara), adults, 499 ; children, 56 ; total 555 : Balaghat, adults, 25 ; total otherwise relieved 14,003. Dependants—(Raipur), adults, 14 ; children, 2,101 ; total 2,115. Poor-houses—(Raipur), adults, 34 ; children, 33 ; total 67. Total on all forms of relief, 53,033. Thirteen Public Works Department camps are open.

Assam.—The weather is warm. Rain has fallen in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and in all plains districts except Goalpara. More rain is wanted in Kamrup, Sibsagar and the Naga Hills. Prospects of the early transplanted rice in Sylhet are good. Plucking of tea is in progress. The outturn is fair to good. Pressing of sugarcane is nearly finished. Its outturn is good in Lakhimanur, bad in Cachar, Kamrup and Nowgong and is fair in other districts. Ploughing for and sowing of early and late broad-cast rice and jute are in progress. Fodder and water are insufficient in the Naga and Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice :—Silchar, Sylhet and Tezpur 14 ; Dhubri and Gauhati 13 ; Nowgong and Sibsagar 12 ; and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—Good rain fell in Mysore and Hassan. More rain is wanted in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur. General prospects are good. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Water and fodder are generally sufficient.

Coorg.—The rainfall was 6 cents. Prices of food-grains are stationary. Water is sufficient and fodder scanty.

Berar.—The weather is warm. Harvestings of winter crops have been completed. The preparation of land is in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Prices are fluctuating in the Buldana district and the Wun *taluk* of the Wun district, but are steady elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—The rainfall during the week was 4 cents. The spring harvest is nearing completion. The winter rice is good and is being harvested in parts. Lands are being prepared for the monsoon sowings. Prices :—wheat 9½, rice 8½, and *juar* 27½ seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—The harvesting of spring crops is in progress. The standing crops are fair generally, but poor in Bikaner where the estimated outturn is only one to four annas in the rupee. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price is, Jhalawar, 33½ seers and the highest Sirohi, 14.

Central India.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are completed in Bundelkhand and Malwa and are in progress elsewhere. Crops are fair in Baghelkhand and Indore, good elsewhere and have been slightly damaged by rats in Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good, except in Dhar and Barwani. Prices are steady in Gwalior, normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, low in Malwa and are falling in Bhopawar. The opium crop is good in Gwalior, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore and fair in Bhopal.

Kashmir.—The weather is bright and pleasant except during the last two days of the week. Prices are stationary. **JAMMU.**—Rain *nil*. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 13 to 20 and maize from 20 to 34 seers the rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair to good on irrigated areas but poor in *kandi* tracts. Fodder is insufficient in *kandi* tracts. Land is being prepared for the autumn sowings.

Nepal.—Rainfall 0.29 inch. The weather is cold and stormy. Standing crops are in good condition. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Central Provinces	40,364	13,667	54,031	38,963	14,070	53,033	— 998
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES . .	40,364	13,667	54,031	38,963	14,070	53,033	— 998

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the actual totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons actually relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 14TH MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH APRIL 1903.		
		Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
<i>Central Provinces.</i>													
Raipur . .	1,442,778	19,016	9,907	28,923	30,534	10,678	41,212	39,379	11,608	50,987	40,364	12,264	52,628
Bilaspur . .	1,012,972	...	375	375	...	396	396	...	408	408	...	582	582
Bhandara . .	663,062	...	322	322	..	333	333	...	767	767	...	821	821
TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	3,118,812	19,016	10,604	29,620	30,534	11,407	41,941	39,379	12,783	52,162	40,364	13,667	54,031
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	3,118,812	19,016	10,604	29,620	30,534	11,407	41,941	39,379	12,783	52,162	40,364	13,667	54,031

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST HALF OF YEAR.															RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.				
RAILWAY.	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for the		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Total earnings from 1st April to		Increase.	Decrease.					
	During half of 1902.	During official year 1901-02.	1902.	1903.	Last 9 days of March 1902.	Last 10 days of March 1903.	1902.	1903.	31st March 1902.	31st March 1903.	31st March 1902.	31st March 1903.							
State and Guaranteed Railways.																			
East Indian	728	728	1,874	1,962	16,06,798	23,34,000	887	1,189	1,82,62,717	1,84,07,000	7,09,65,851	6,77,60,000	...	32,03,851					
Bengal Central	171	143	139	139	40,724	46,900	293	317	3,08,247	3,09,000	13,91,692	13,25,000	...	66,692					
Bengal-Nagpur (inclgd. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	188	162	1,067	1,221	4,45,471	4,73,000	277	274	41,79,853	42,45,000	1,35,67,366	1,43,03,000	7,35,414	...					
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,559	1,850	10,90,697	15,14,000	701	965	1,35,72,853	1,45,94,000	4,30,15,349	4,34,51,000	4,35,651	...					
Indian Midland (inclgd. Bhopal-Jārsi)	259	234	871	916	2,24,366	2,24,000	258	245	28,55,162	28,56,000	92,44,518	1,00,47,000	80,482	...					
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	249	259	21	21	7,454	5,100	355	433	7,66,18	95,500	2,79,497	3,13,000	33,593	...					
North Western (inclgd. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	163	3,128	3,158	10,56,250	13,40,000	338	420	1,09,71,595	1,05,87,000	4,27,40,366	4,19,88,000	...	7,52,366					
Oudh and Rohilkhand (inclgd. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,115	3,38,148	3,79,000	303	340	34,26,181	33,90,000	1,34,95,483	1,31,44,000	...	3,51,483					
Eastern Bengal (inclgd. metre & 2' 6")	336	382	854	858	4,59,791	5,05,000	528	500	43,24,000	39,31,000	1,70,63,597	1,76,59,000	5,65,493	...					
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	3,70,217	4,95,000	803	1,074	42,87,388	47,83,000	1,61,54,610	1,54,83,000	...	6,71,610					
Madras	265	234	830	830	3,08,854	3,90,000	354	445	29,25,481	30,18,000	1,14,42,902	1,19,20,000	4,80,098	...					
North-East line	205	183	494	494	1,37,308	1,30,000	275	257	12,97,310	12,12,000	47,17,700	44,62,000	...	2,55,700					
Hardwar-Dehra	159	137	32	32	8,725	8,200	273	256	62,000	50,900	2,27,427	2,42,000	14,573	...					
Rajputana-Malwa (inclgd. Godhra-Rutlam-Nāgdā 5' 6")	323	305	1,784	1,784	5,80,050	6,16,000	325	245	75,04,093	62,73,000	2,83,24,054	2,44,20,000	...	39,04,054					
Pānapur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	929	900	55	53	10,073	7,500	39,162	30,000	...	9,162					
South Indian	106	103	1,034	1,124	2,72,991	3,07,000	254	273	24,97,678	28,18,000	1,03,62,265	1,07,45,000	3,82,735	...					
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	19	...	2,500	...	132	...	21,400	...	(a) 68,100	68,100				
Tanjore District Board (Māvavaram-Mutpet)	106	106	54	71	8,352	9,100	155	128	66,332	81,700	2,97,077	3,25,000	27,923	...					
Southern-Mahratta (inclgd. Gl.-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,165	1,90,592	1,92,000	104	165	15,67,384	15,90,000	61,31,982	69,30,000	8,03,018	...					
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	100	91	296	296	39,772	40,000	134	157	3,57,978	3,89,000	14,04,895	16,48,000	2,43,105	...					
Bengal and N.W. (inclgd. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,262	1,331	2,47,407	3,13,000	196	235	26,36,311	28,71,000	98,75,797	1,03,46,000	4,70,203	...					
Lucknow-Barilly	147	126	231	211	42,552	45,200	184	196	4,10,079	3,71,000	13,94,020	14,15,000	20,900	...					
Assam-Bengal	66	69	589	644	47,979	74,300	82	112	5,33,393	5,41,000	20,99,277	21,03,000	3,723	...					
Burma	231	201	1,178	1,311	3,45,969	3,95,000	294	301	39,91,079	40,62,000	1,21,73,931	1,25,74,000	4,00,069	...					
Brahmaputra-Sukapur	63	65	59	59	4,452	6,300	75	107	50,550	55,900	2,00,219	2,46,000	45,781	...					
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	23,416	16,100	168	139	1,39,112	1,39,000	4,74,390	5,05,000	30,604	...					
Special gauge. } Jorhāt	47	57	30	30	2,435	2,500	81	83	17,071	19,000	82,729	87,600	4,871	...					
TOTAL	314	294	20,861	21,589	78,92,749	98,95,700	378	458	8,63,11,593	8,62,19,900	31,71,96,442	31,35,48,600	...	36,47,842					

Standard Gauge.

Metre Gauge.

Special gauge.

Standard gauge.	Southern Punjab (Delhi-Samasata)	100	135	425	425	62,035	51,920	116	122	6,25,491	511,000	...	...	1,14,491	30,87,521	19,33,000	...	...	11,54,525
	Rajpura-Bhatinda	150	154	107	107	17,962	23,200	168	217	1,93,219	1,79,000	...	...	14,239	9,04,128	8,75,000	...	...	29,128
Standard gauge.	Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal	97	64	79	79	7,750	10,600	98	134	72,820	74,300	1,480	...	...	2,75,117	4,19,000	1,43,883	...	...
	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	264	237	334	334	1,21,291	1,49,000	353	416	11,39,066	12,38,000	98,914	...	...	41,25,604	45,07,000	3,81,396	...	...
Standard gauge.	Tapti Valley	127	93	155	155	27,174	28,500	137	184	3,18,377	3,28,000	9,623	...	...	7,54,025	8,32,000	77,975	...	...
	Petlad Cambay	96	84	32	32	4,018	2,600	120	79	37,332	24,800	...	...	12,552	1,22,729	1,19,000	...	...	3,729
Standard gauge.	Nagda-Ujjain	117	73	34	34	5,358	3,600	158	100	47,158	33,100	...	...	14,058	1,30,655	1,41,000	10,345	...	...
	Bina-Goonabharan	33	33	148	148	5,273	5,700	36	39	61,914	91,400	29,486	...	...	2,49,488	2,66,000	16,512	...	...
Standard gauge.	Bhopal-Ujjain	125	91	114	114	18,547	11,800	136	104	1,71,493	1,31,000	...	...	40,403	5,30,582	5,31,000	...	...	5,582
	Kolar-Gold-fields	430	414	10	10	4,770	4,500	477	450	54,538	44,900	...	...	9,758	2,15,275	2,07,000	...	...	8,275
Metre gauge.	Rohilkhand and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	125	131	66	66	17,086	21,300	272	333	1,14,780	1,24,000	9,220	...	...	5,00,725	5,43,000	42,275	...	...
	Segowli Razaul	44	41	18	18	881	500	40	50	10,642	11,800	1,158	...	...	38,231	39,900	4,669	...	...
Metre gauge.	Mymensingh-Jamalpur-Jaggannathganj	63	62	53	53	4,725	5,900	89	111	49,945	45,500	...	...	4,445	1,71,881	2,01,000	29,119	...	...
	Bengal-Dooars	114	168	36	36	12,531	7,700	348	214	66,497	48,600	...	...	17,897	3,17,513	2,55,000	...	...	62,513
Metre gauge.	Bengal-Doors extensions	46	50	77	77	2,573	6,700	33	71	31,087	50,800	19,713	...	...	1,95,127	2,73,000	77,873	...	...
	Dibru-Sadiya	210	224	78	78	21,744	31,100	272	399	2,13,061	2,16,000	2,939	...	...	9,03,022	8,86,000	...	...	17,022
Metre gauge.	Nilgiri	290	288	17	17	9,250	8,000	546	471	68,950	51,000	...	...	17,050	2,53,248	2,91,000	37,752	...	...
	Shoranur-Cochin	26	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	131	76,600	76,600	...	...	...	...	(c) 2,12,000	2,12,000	...	...
Metre gauge.	Ahmedabad-Patantij	76	62	55	55	5,059	3,800	92	69	51,665	34,700	...	...	16,965	1,76,635	1,62,000	...	...	14,625
	Ahmedabad-Dholka	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	12	...	(d) 1,100	1,100	...	...	...	3,85,000	3,907	...	...
Metre gauge.	The Gaekwar's railways	86	79	93	122	10,638	11,500	114	94	1,05,736	99,700	...	...	6,036	3,81,693	...	...	...	...
	Kolhapur	94	79	29	29	3,359	3,100	116	107	24,832	28,300	3,468	...	...	1,05,900	1,27,000	21,100	...	...
Metre gauge.	Yesvantpur-Mysore Fron. sec. (incldg. M. Nanjangud)	66	63	67	67	5,932	6,800	89	102	59,143	59,200	9,057	...	...	2,18,151	2,53,000	34,849	...	...
	Bitur-Shimoga	36	33	38	38	1,530	2,000	40	53	16,332	16,500	168	...	...	64,740	64,800	54	...	...
Metre gauge.	Hyderabad-Godavari Valley	133	113	392	392	63,224	77,600	161	198	6,05,981	5,47,000	...	...	58,951	21,78,186	22,29,000	50,820	...	...
	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Portbandar	92	87	334	334	34,224	53,500	102	161	3,89,221	4,31,000	43,779	...	...	15,08,532	14,16,000	...	...	...
Metre gauge.	Jaisar-Rajkot	71	69	46	46	3,544	4,500	77	98	40,584	38,800	...	...	1,554	1,66,267	1,42,000	...	...	...
	Jamnagar	51	46	54	54	3,144	3,900	58	72	30,723	26,500	...	...	4,123	1,29,011	1,27,000	...	...	...
Metre gauge.	Dhrangadh	42	41	21	21	867	900	41	43	11,435	9,600	...	...	1,835	44,229	35,900	...	...	...
	Jodhpur-Bikaner	72	62	611	700	42,483	68,800	81	98	5,09,540	6,30,000	30,454	...	...	19,94,307	20,29,000	34,693	...	...
Metre gauge.	Udaipur-Chitor	70	64	67	67	5,324	5,600	79	84	64,259	48,500	...	...	15,799	2,23,883	2,02,000	...	...	...
	Darjeeling-Himalayan	317	229	51	51	25,901	24,000	508	471	1,78,353	1,92,000	13,647	...	...	8,17,397	8,62,000	44,603	...	...
Special gauges.	Cooch Behar	72	74	34	34	5,189	4,200	152	123	27,353	30,100	...	...	7,253	1,30,233	1,28,000	...	...	...
	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	65	79	79	4,473	6,800	57	86	69,212	53,500	...	...	15,712	2,67,059	2,07,000	...	...	...
Special gauges.	Rajpipla	24	23	37	37	905	1,200	24	32	9,404	11,300	1,506	...	...	44,208	40,600	...	...	...
	Morvi	73	69	94	94	8,570	7,700	91	82	83,351	65,300	...	...	18,054	3,41,938	2,87,000	...	...	...
Special gauges.	Bassi	201	152	22	22	4,833	3,000	220	130	59,453	18,900	...	...	40,333	1,70,845	1,08,000	...	...	...
	Total	118	111	4,170	4,396	6,47,730	7,71,500	159	176	63,29,274	63,36,700	7,126	...	...	2,44,21,217	2,41,08,300	...	...	3,12,917
Special gauges.	GRAND TOTAL	281	264	25,031	25,985	85,40,479	1,06,77,200	341	411	9,26,40,777	9,25,55,630	84,177	34,16,17,659	33,76,56,900	39,60,759

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901:—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's *Gazette*, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 7709, dated 6th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's *Gazette*. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any paper which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next *Gazette*."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

H A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1199 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act on the 6th and 7th April 1903 :—

No. 142 of 1903.—The Dolter Electric Traction, Limited, of 3 and 4 Great Winchester street, in the city of London, England. *Improvements in surface contact electric traction systems.*

No. 143 of 1903.—A. and J. Main and Company, Limited, engineers, Clydesdale Iron Works, Possilpark, Glasgow, Scotland. *Improvements in lifting gates or barriers.*

No. 144 of 1903.—Thomas Easton Devonshire, civil engineer, of Pirbright, Chislehurst, in the county of Kent, England. *Improvements in conduits and troughs for electric conductors.*

No. 145 of 1903.—Carl Tunstill John Oppermann, electrical engineer, of 2 Wynyatt street, Clerkenwell, London, England. *Improvements in secondary batteries.*

No. 1200 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 257 of 1902.—H. A. L. Hepper, captain, Royal Engineers, Lahore. *An improved electric key transmitting apparatus.* (Specification filed 7 April 1903.)

No. 265 of 1902.—William Henry Perkin, junior, Professor of Organic Chemistry, Owens College, and Whipp Brothers and Tod, Limited, manufacturers, of 10 Aytoun street, both in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in the treatment of raw cotton and cotton goods to reduce the inflammability thereof.* (Specification filed 3 April 1903.)

No. 464 of 1902.—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer in Burma, Rangoon, India, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, engineer and shipwright surveyor to the port of Rangoon, Burma, India. *Improvements in elevators for loading and unloading boxes, bales or other similar packages.* (Specification filed 4 April 1903.)

No. 465 of 1902.—Gerald Edward Holland, C.I.E., D.S.O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, principal port officer in Burma, Rangoon, India, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, engineer and shipwright surveyor to the port of Rangoon, Burma, India. *An apparatus for rapidly, cheaply and efficiently distributing cargoes in a vessel's hold or other places to enable those stowing such cargoes to keep pace with rapid loading systems.* (Specification filed 4 April 1903.)

No. 1201 P.—THE fee prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

No. 104 of 1895.—Louis Michel Bullier. *A process for the manufacture of carbides or acetylides of the earth-metals and alkali-earth metals, and of the oxides of these metals.* (From 26 April 1903 to 26 April 1904.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,
Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price R6. Forwarded V. P. I. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing:—

Name of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). { Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ * John Brandon (son). { Charles Brandon (son). { * James Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). { Joseph Carroll (son). { Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son). { William Flynn (son). { Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). { Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). { George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchings, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchings (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). { Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, U. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Half-pay Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, D., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, D. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter). { John William McManus (son). { Agnes Maude McManus (daughter).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shoeing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). { John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). { Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). { Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

* Claims received, but claimants have not yet appeared to receive payments.

W. FRYER, Major,
Pay Examiner, M.C.

PAY EXAMINER'S OFFICE, MADRAS;
The 1st April 1903.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 7th April 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				TOTAL.
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as security for Notes under Act VIII of 1900.	
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	2,29,61,310	12,70,86,745	14,99,08,055	4,35,49,303	7,30,18,709	..	..	11,69,68,212
Allahabad . . . . .	..	1,60,53,805	1,60,53,805	1,09,06,020	14,28,638	..	..	1,23,34,658
Lahore . . . . .	..	3,07,44,550	3,07,44,550	82,78,105	11,87,535	..	..	94,66,040
Bombay	1,04,93,720	8,16,82,105	9,41,75,825	1,5,42,405	5,60,70,774	..	..	7,12,13,269
Karachi . . . . .	..	1,13,82,105	1,13,82,105	31,08,460	19,59,225	..	..	51,54,685
Madras	42,94,510	3,57,70,555	4,00,65,065	1,03,99,25	1,28,86,455	..	..	2,32,76,070
Calicut . . . . .	..	11,10,540	11,10,540	4,00,000	91,785	..	..	5,51,845
Rangoon . . . . .	..	1,46,76,915	1,46,76,915	1,50,57,960	8,58,330	..	..	1,59,16,290
	3,77,49,540	32,06,09,380	35,83,58,920					
<i>Deduct—Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of Issue</i>								
			37,77,315					
		TOTAL R	35,45,81,605	10,73,53,208	14,74,05,451	..	..	25,48,81,659
<i>Deduct—Amount due on Bills drawn by one Circle on another</i>								
								3,00,000
							NRT TOTAL R	25,45,81,659
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 20,00,000, held under section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1881								
								9,99,99,940
							GRAND TOTAL R	35,45,81,605

O. T. BARROW,

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

FOR SALE.

Offers will be received up to 1st May 1903, by the Director of Royal Indian Marine for the purchase of—

HULK "TENASSERIM,"

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her as she now lays in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as an iron screw steamer in 1872; parts of her machinery and boilers are still on board. She is 202 feet long, has 33 feet 5 inches beam, 1,700 tons gross measurement.

Purchaser must remove Hulk from the Government Dockyard within one month of purchase, at his own expense and risk. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Application to view Hulk and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD :
Bombay, 18th March 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th April 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	₹	a. p.		₹	a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,60,58,481	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	46,19,160	0 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,09,36,626	4 3
at Head Office	63,51,258	0 4	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,94,20,160	4 3
Public Deposits at Branches	96,30,671	0 8	Bills discounted and purchased	2,22,29,423	4 5
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,48,49,701	11 3	Balances with other Banks	13,58,684	5 7
Bank Post Bills, etc.	5,68,229	5 1	Bullion	2,357	6 3
Sundries	19,70,198	1 11	Dead Stock	18,46,169	5 6
			Stamps	12,592	4 6
			Sundries	8,17,272	5 5
				9,73,00,926	8 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,13,50,987	10 4
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,64,68,144	0 9
				3,78,19,131	11 1
RUPEES	13,51,20,058	3 3	RUPEES	13,51,20,058	3 3

* Includes Sovs. and ½ Sovs., value ₹ 54,015 0 0
 † Do. do. do. " 89,655 0 0
 ₹ 1,43,670 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 16th April 1903.W. D. McKEWAN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 36·59.W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Engineers. | 5. Press workers. |
| 2. Overseers. | 6. Photo-Mechanical workers. |
| 3. Sub-Overseers. | 7. Mechanical apprentices. |
| 4. Draftsmen. | 8. Metal and wood carvers. |

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
 Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

A quantity of Nitric Acid is available for sale at His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, at ₹35-15-0 per cwt. Further particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application to the Mint Master, Bombay.

C. M. PORTER, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,
 Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT:
 Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The Entrance Examination in 1904 will be held on the 7th March, 1904, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 25th January, 1904.

2. The F. A., B. A., and B. Sc. Examinations in 1904 will be held on the 21st, March, 1904, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the above Examinations must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 6th February, 1904.

3. The M. A., Premchand Roychand Studentship B. L., and Honours-in-Law Examinations in 1903 will be held on the 18th November and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the M. A. Examination in 1903 must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 17th August, 1903.

Applications and fees for admission to the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 18th May, 1903.

Applications and fees for admission to the B. L. Examination must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 17th October, 1903.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination for Honours in Law must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 17th August, 1903.

4. The half-yearly Second L. M. S. Re-examination will be held on the 18th November and following days.

Applications and fees of candidates for admission to the Second L. M. S. Re-examination must reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 4th November, 1903.

K. C. BANURJI,

Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 14th April 1903.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR. Apprentice Department.

SESSION, 1903-1904.

There are about 40 vacancies for native and 10 for Christian apprentices.

The date for admission to this department is 1st June 1903. Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed Standard VII or Middle School Examination of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th May 1903, together with a registration fee of Rs. 1. No application will be attended to after this date.

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the 1st Monday in June. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of June except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in June next and there will be 6 on the reduced fee list. For natives there will be at least 7 vacancies on the reduced fee list. Elections to these lists will be made by the Board of Visitors. Forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

All applications from Christian candidates for admission to the Free or Reduced Fee lists must reach the Principal not later than May 6th so as to enable elections to be made by the Board of Visitors before the opening of the session.

The vacancies on the native lists will be filled up after the opening of the session from those apprentices who have joined the College after admission.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College

SIBPUR;

The April 1903.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Engineer Department.

SESSION, 1903-1904.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May 1903. Each application must be accompanied by a registration fee of Rs. 1.

The session begins on Monday, the 1st June 1903.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The B. A. examination in the F. course in Physics and Chemistry of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 23 years.

(2) The F. A. examination of ^{Calcutta}Madras Universities.

(3) The Intermediate examination of ^{Allahabad}Punjab Universities.

(4) The Intermediate examination for the degree of B. A. of Bombay University.

The candidate's age in (2), (3) and (4) must be under 21 years.

In selecting candidates who have passed the F. A. (all other things being equal), preference will be given to those who have passed in Sanitary Science in addition to the ordinary subjects of the F. A. examination.

The maximum number to be admitted is limited to 40. The position in the University examination and the age of the candidate will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students of the Engineer class is Rs. 10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College

SIBPUR;

The 6th April, 1903.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 9th April 1903.

No. 19.—Mr. Niranjan Singh Mehta, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, of the Pachbadra Division, is granted leave without allowances for one month with effect from the 2nd April 1903.

R. M. DANE,

Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,
RAJPUTANA.**

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 11th April 1903.

No. 1454—178.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1884, as amended by Foreign Department Notification No. 1692-I.A., dated the 30th April 1901, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. A. Lyall, I.A., to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain S. B. A. Patterson, I.A., with effect from the 6th April 1903.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.**

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 9th April 1903

No. 1597.—Consequent on the deputation on special duty with the Seistan Arbitration Commission of K. B. Mir Shams Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th grade, and Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, and with effect from the forenoon of the 5th December 1902, Bhag Mall, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade, is appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* Extra Assistant Commissioner, 6th grade.

This office Notification No. 62, dated the 10th January 1903, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

W. S. DAVIS,

First Assistant.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note of the Bombay Circle is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regt. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W-69 of	1902-03 . CA-56-91106	100	Rao Bahadur Jivanlal P. Lakhia, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kaira.

J. S. MILNE,

Assistant Accountant-General,
Paper Currency, Bombay.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, the 14th April 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE:

NOTIFICATION.

COORG AND MYSORE RIFLES.

Bangalore, the 7th April 1903.

No. 1742.—The services of Lieutenant Lionel Edward Kirwan, of the Coorg and Mysore Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

By order,

E. S. LLOYD,

for First Assistant to the Resident.

REPORTS OF DESERTION .

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dum-Dum, this 15th day of April 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 6090, Private J. Doyle.	Place of enlistment,—Leeds.
Age,—26 years.	Parish and county in which born,—Newton, Leeds, Yorkshire.
Height,—5 feet 3½ inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—10th April 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; hair, light brown; eyes, blue.	Place of desertion or absence,—Dum-Dum.
Trade,—Cloth Presser.	Marks,—Tattoo crossed Flags Right Forearm.
Date of enlistment,—31st March 1897.	Not on furlough.
	Under seven years' service.

D. A. MACFARLANE, Rt.-Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding Det. 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 16th day of April 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7613, Private James Granger.	Place of enlistment,—Maryhill.
Age,—25 years 8 months.	Parish and county in which born,—Dumbarton.
Height,—5 feet 3¾ inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—14th April 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, blue; eyes, fair.	Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Trade,—Groom.	Marks,—Four scars on breast.
Date of enlistment,—4th August 1903.	Not on furlough.
	Under three years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of an Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 16th day of April 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—8024, Private George Ferris.	Place of enlistment,—Stirling.
Age,—21 years 2 months.	Parish and county in which born,—Barony, Glasgow, Lanark.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—14th April 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue.	Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William.
Trade,—Labourer.	Marks,—Several small scars at nape of neck.
Date of enlistment,—8th May 1901.	Not on furlough.
	Under two years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.,

Commandant, 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th April 1903.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. H. M. McConnel to act as Agent, Agra, *vice* Mr. Critchley, proceeding on furlough.

Mr. C. W. W. Carbery to act as Agent, Agra, temporarily, pending Mr. McConnel's arrival.

Mr. B. P. Willis to act as Agent, Benares, *vice* Mr. McConnel.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 14th April 1903.

No. 59.—Sardar Sultan Jan, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

POWERS.

The 23rd March 1903.

No. 49-A.—Under the provisions of section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Lala Pars Ram, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Hazara District.

No. 49-B.—Under the provisions of section 58 (1) of the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation, No. VII of 1901, Lala Pars Ram, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Munsiff of the 1st class, with respect to cases generally, within the limits of the Civil District of Hazara.

2. Lala Pars Ram shall be deemed, for the purposes of the said Regulation, to be a Munsiff.

The 1st April 1903.

No. 53-A.—Under the provisions of section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon Sardar Sultan Jan, C.I.E., retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, in regard to cases generally, to be exercised within the limits of the Kohat District.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

REVENUE COMMISSIONER—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 7th April 1903.

No. 600-G.—M. Sayad Ahmad, Naib Tahsildar, Tank, Dera Ismail Khan District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Haripur, Hazara District, *vice* Lalla Paras Ram, or until further orders.

By order,

RAHIM BAKHSH,

Personal Assistant to Revenue Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday the 21st March 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.				Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazára	Abbottábad	3,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	13	2
3		Bufia	7,029	4	5	9	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	4	67	30	3
4		Haripur.	5,578	1	1	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	19	37	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar	73,443	28	19	47	41	21	20	...	8	...	20	1	4	...	8	11	3	14	33	29	5	
6	Kohát	Kohát	18,092	3	3	6	4	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	17	12	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	2	3	5	5	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	26	26	7	
8		Lakki	5,218	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	10	9	19	15	9	6	...	1	...	9	1	1	...	3	2	1	3	35	28	9	
10		Kuláchi.	9,125	1	3	4	4	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	23	23	10
		TOTAL	164,251	53	45	98	79	33	41	...	10	...	37	2	8	...	22	18	9	27	31	25		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday, the 21st March 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns 108 births were registered (53 males and 45 females), giving a birth-rate of 31 per mille of population; 77 deaths were registered (33 males and 44 females), giving a death-rate of 25 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 14th April 1903.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR, 1903.

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY.

PROSPECTUS.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

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PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

Interest Warrant No. 91989, dated 4th December 1901, of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. loan of 1865 for R68-2-10, in favour of Luchhi Bibi. The payment of the Warrant has been stopped in the Government Account Department of the Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, for issue of duplicate of the Warrant in favour of the undersigned.

Name—LUCHHI BIBEE,

Address—c/o Babu Manohar Dass, No. 36, Khangraputty,
Bara Bazar, Calcutta.

Estate Captain Alexander Nelson Hood.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Captain Alexander Nelson Hood, who died at Yeruspruit, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Percival Richard Wilson, Esq., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., are required to send in the same on or before 14th May next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,

Administrator to Estate Captain A. N. Hood, deceased

CALCUTTA :
The 2nd April 1903.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 16 }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The SUPPLEMENT and PART VI of the GAZETTE can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the copy of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES IN THE FIRST HALF OF
MARCH 1903 OF :**

RICE
WHEAT AND FLOUR
BARLEY
JAWAR AND BAJRA
RAGI
KANGNI

MAIZE
GRAM AND PULSE
GHI
SUGAR
SALT
TOBACCO

TURMERIC
GRASS AND STRAW
JAWAR STALKS
BHUSA
SHEEP, GOATS, AND BULLOCKS

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—continued

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
Eastern— Ajmer	12.5	12.5	...	...	33.33	33.33	...	...	25	26.6	22.19	20.56
Panjab—												
Southern— Leroypur	16.72	20	44.37	44.37	27.5	23.59	33.28	33.28	18.12	15.31	17.34	22.19
Central— Lahore	22.81	22.86	43.28	45.78	26.16	23.38	28.65	28.65	16.37	14.53	18.59	20
South-eastern— Delhi	19.06	22.19	33.33	38.07	26.56	25.78	31.56	30.78	17.4	17.81	19.06	18.59
Submontane— Amritsar	25.54	24.22	39.01	41.04	23.91	23.54	26.67	28.07	...	...	20	22.24
Northern— Rawalpindi	22.19	22.19	53.02	54.32	23.12	26.87	30.78	29.37	20.78	16.25	16.56	18.12
Western— Multan	19.06	17.34	30.73	26.67	30.73	28.54	34.63	33.28	21.04	17.34	20	18.18
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	36.61	34.53	30.31	30	...	...	...	24.37	21.37	24.37
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	27.5	27.31	...	...	...	21.87	...	21.72
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	35.75 to 35.62	30 to 32.5	57.5	53.12	28.12	23.75	22.5	17.5 to 23.12
Bombay—												
Deccan— Harwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	40.94	...	...	...	...	12.45	19.84
Poona . . . . .	...	...	43.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandesh— Ahmednagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.65
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	35.16	...	...	...	...	...	18.02	...
Gujarat— Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3.91	51.87	...	...	...	...	18.75	28.12
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—(a)												
Western— Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	34	31	29	29	40	40	...	...	21	21.75
Central— Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	33.25	30.75	26.62	26.62	33.25	30.75	...	...	14.62	21
Eastern— Raipur . . . . .	...	...	30	27	24.5	23.5	30	30	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	37.5	42.86	...	...	...	...	19.23	22.11
Alcda . . . . .	...	...	75	75	45.83	50	50	50	...	...	22.94	22.94
Fulchpur . . . . .	...	...	61.54	66.67	40	50	47.06	57.14	...	...	24.24	25.81
Amraoti . . . . .	...	...	45	47.5	37.5	42.5	43.5	47	...	...	23.75	21.25
Madras—												
South, central— Coimbatore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	21.1
Saleni . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central— Belary . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	24.1
Channarayana	15.9	25.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	23.7
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, central— Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast, south— Madras	20.9	22	37.4	38.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	20.3	21.7	30.3	35.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern— Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.9	26.6
Mysore—												
Mysore	21.18	22.69	32.94	32.86	45.76	49.76	48	49.93	...	...	14.59	16.45
Bangalore	19.59	19.59	37.60	37.69	42.44	47.19	56.95	60.5	...	...	...	...

(The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

BAJRA		BAOI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DÁL		GHI		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
												Rajputana—
25	26.56	...	...	20	26.56	26.56	26.56	...	...	255.91	305	Eastern— Ajmer
												Panjab—
19.06	23.59	...	...	15.94	16.72	18.12	17.31	40	40	285	330	Southern— Ferozpur
21.87	19.84	...	...	18.28	15.68	19.27	19.27	37.24	37.24	298.02	355.57	Central— Lahore
20	22.96	...	...	18.12	18.59	21.01	20	30.78	27.6	290	315.94	South-eastern— Delhi
...	...	...	...	17.4	16.82	19.06	19.27	...	...	...	...	Submontane— Amritsar
22.19	22.81	...	...	20	19.27	20.94	22.19	30	31.37	266.25	320	Northern— Rawalpindi
22.86	21.61	...	...	19.06	16.67	21.22	25	...	...	290.38	355.57	Western— Multan
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	28.12	...	...	...	...	25.31	25	...	37.5	...	352.5	Karachi
...	23.59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338.75	Shikarpur
...	...	...	...	25 to 27.5	31.25	...	...	41.25	45 to 47.5	300 to 337.5	300 to 470	Quetta
												Bombay—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Deccan—
22.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dharwar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sholapur
...	22.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.74	...	...	Poona
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Khandesh—
19.75	29.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmednagar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dhulia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gujarat—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Surat
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ahmadabad
												Central Provinces—
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	22.5	30	31	317	350	Western— Nagpur
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	34.37	31.37	260	280	Central— Jubbulpore
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	22	32	35	250	290	Eastern— Raipur
												Berar—
25	27.08	...	...	...	...	29.17	29.17	41.67	39.58	295.23	323.81	Basim
25	30.77	...	...	...	...	30.77	32	41.44	53.33	266.67	333.81	Akola
25	25	...	...	...	...	27.5	32.5	38.75	40	300	320	Bilaspur
												Amraoti
												Madras—
15.6	16.8	15.9	20.5	...	...	30.2	31.4	...	...	326	325.7	South, central— Coimbatore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.9	21.5	325.3	304	Salom
13.8	20.9	...	...	...	...	30.8	30.8	22	20.8	285.7	285.7	Central— Bellary
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	263.2	263.2	Cuddapah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Karnul
...	...	14.7	20.1	...	...	...	...	28	23.8	...	...	East Coast, central— Nellore
...	...	...	...	...	...	29.7	28.2	...	...	329.2	312.5	East Coast, south— Madras
...	...	17.1	28.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tanjore
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trichinopoly
22.6	26.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.6	25.6	...	...	Southern— Madura
												Mysore—
...	...	15.67	10.29	...	...	18.67	10.97	54.87	45.75	398.48	313.47	Mysore
		14.89	9.15	...	...	18.17	12.05	51.08	41.14	325.71	394	Bangalore

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH--continued

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gir)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—												
Tenasserim—												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	9.04	17.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	22.54	22.54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	...	...	18.77	18.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—												
Rangoon . . . . .	...	...	19.05	17.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	22.46	20.38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	22.61	22.61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—												
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	20.91	24.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongoo . . . . .	...	...	24.81	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—												
Mandalay . . . . .	...	...	22.54	23.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	21.71	28.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—												
Kyaukpyn . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyah . . . . .	...	...	36.86	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
Brahmaputra—												
Goalpara	51.25	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gauhati . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
Eastern—												
Chittagong	42.5	55	33.75	37.5	120	90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	50	50	36.25	36.25	80	75	...	...	3.12	3.12	...	...
Deltaic—												
Midnapur	38.75 to 42.5	35 to 40	34.37	35.62	65 and 92.5	40 and 62.5	...	...	...	...	12.5	24
Calcutta	42.5	37.5	33.12	33.75	70	70	...	...	11.25	8.75	7.5	7.5
Central—												
Bardwan	40	35	32.5	33.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Fahna	40.62	32.5	36.87	37.5	80	70	...	...	...	...	10	10
Northern—												
Rangpur	50	60	38.75	40	100	90	...	...	1.56	1.56	4.37	4.37
Orissa—												
Cuttack	45	45	30	30	42.5	45	...	...	5.31	5.62	5	5
Bihar, south—												
Patna	30	22.5	35.62	36.25	40	30	...	...	3.75	3.75	3.75	5
Bihar, north—												
Bhagalpur	28.75	40	35	35.62	40	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	23.44	18.75	40	40	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Benares	36.67	32.71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central—												
Cawnpore	31.98	34.06	...	...	65	60	52.5	95	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	41.37	40	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Western—												
Meerut . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	36.35	38.91	...	...	123.07	133.33	50	87.5	3.75	5.73	4.01	5
Submontane, west—												
Shahjahanpur	38.12	35	...	...	...	...	55 and 60	80 and 90	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
Southern—												
Lucknow	33.38	26.67	...	...	60	70	...	...	2.96	5	...	...
Northern—												
Fyzabad	30	28.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH

DISTRICTS	RICE, UNHUSKED		RICE, HUSKED		WHEAT		FLOUR (WHEAT)		BARLEY		JAWAR	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Burma—(a)												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
<i>Mergui</i>	...	...	35.96	32.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tavoy</i>	...	...	29.22	26.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Moulmein and Amherst</i>	...	...	28.32	28.32	55.65	55.65	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
<i>Rangoon</i>	...	...	21.48	20.78	32	31.68	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Thongwa</i>	...	...	31.23	23.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bassein</i>	...	...	27.95	26.56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
<i>Benzada</i>	...	...	27	23.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Toungoo</i>	...	...	31.97	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
<i>Mandalay</i>	...	...	34.59	31.22	31.07	33.33	...	...	...	...	...	13.79
<i>Bamo</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Pakokku</i>	...	...	33.68	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
<i>Kyaukpyn</i>	...	...	33.33	30.77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Akyab</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
<i>Goalpara</i>	15.62	17.5	30	31.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gauhati</i>	...	...	28.75	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—(a)												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
<i>Chittagong</i>	...	...	38.75	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Dacca</i>	...	...	27.5	32.5	25	35	...	...	20	30	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
<i>Midnapur</i>	...	...	28.75	27.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Calcutta</i>	...	...	40	37.5	30	35	...	...	23.75	25	22.5	28.75
<i>Central—</i>												
<i>Bardwan</i>	...	...	31.87	29.53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Fabna</i>	...	...	28.75	35.47	22.19	26.56	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Northern—</i>												
<i>Rangpur</i>	...	...	27.5	35	32.5	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Orissa—</i>												
<i>Cuttack</i>	...	...	21.5	25.31	26.25	27.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Bihar, south—</i>												
<i>Patna</i>	...	...	28.12	31.87	28.12	26.25	...	...	18.75	17.5	19.37	21.87
<i>Bihar, north—</i>												
<i>Bhagalpur</i>	...	...	27.5	31.56	28.75	28.75	...	...	17.5	25	...	...
<i>Muzaffarpur</i>	...	...	27.5	31.87	28.59	31.87	...	...	19.06	20.94	...	...
United Provinces—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
<i>Bonares</i>	17.92	19.84	26.44	33.59	26.51	26.72	32.34	34.11	18.33	19.01	16.2	17.45
<i>Central—</i>												
<i>Cawnpore</i>	18.59	20.52	29.63	31.98	25	26.67	23.59	29.63	18.18	17.4	14.79	17.97
<i>Jhansi</i>	20	20	38.59	40	28.59	28.91	...	...	16.46	19.11	15.39	20.26
<i>Western—</i>												
<i>Ameerut</i>	...	...	36.46	36.35	25	25	39.58	29.58	17.76	17.4	17.08	...
<i>Agra</i>	19.06	22.19	47.03	47.08	26.67	27.6	31.98	32.03	18.59	20.47	18.59	20.47
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
<i>Shahjahanpur</i>	18.18	15.91	33.59	31.87	25	25	...	...	15.94	15.94	16.67	18.12
Udih—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
<i>Lucknow</i>	19.06	20	31.93	33.33	25.78	25	30.73	31.93	15.99	15.99	17.19	15.99
<i>Northern—</i>												
<i>Fyzabad</i>	17.5	20	40	40	26.87	26.59	...	...	19.37	...	...	16.09

BAJRA		RAGI		MAIZE		GRAM		ARHAR DAL.		GHI		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
...	Burma—
...	Tenasserim—
...	40.76	40.76	50	50	...	...	Mergui
...	Tavoy
...	Moulmein and Amherst
...	25.81	25.6	29.63	29.09	...	...	Peau (deltic)—
...	40.76	47.06	...	...	...	...	Rangoon
...	Thongwa
...	Bassein
...	48.12	49.23	...	...	Peau (inland)—
...	38.1	38.1	...	...	...	...	Honzada
...	Toungoo
...	18.55	...	25	22.7	44.14	54.7	...	...	Upper Burma—
...	Mandalay
...	Bamo
...	20	33.33	41.29	67.37	...	...	Pakokku
...	40	42.11	57.14	57.14	...	...	Arakan—
...	Kyaukpadaung
...	Akyab
...	Assam—
...	Brahmaputra—
...	Goalpara
...	Gauhati
...	Bengal—
...	80	32.5	40	52.5	310	380	Eastern—
...	27.5	27.5	27.5	40	400	450	Chittagong
...	Dacca
...	25	27.5	37.5	35	295	337.5	Deltic—
...	28.75	27.5	40	40	390	340	Midnapur
25	27.5	...	...	21.25	22.5	17.5	27.5	42.5	40	390	390	Calcutta
...	25	24.37	3.5	35	300	320	Central—
...	25.31	32.5	40.78	40.62	520	520	Bardwan
...	Patna
...	22.5	32.5	27.5	33.12	3.5	55	360	340	Northern—
...	Rangpur
...	19.69	23.75	22.5	22.5	318.75	375	Orissa—
...	Cuttack
...	15	15.62	17.66	18.75	24.37	20.62	26	280	Bihar south—
...	Patna
...	...	15.94	18.12	15.94	17.31	20	14.37	35				

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH—concluded

DISTRICTS	SUGAR, RAW (Gdr)		SALT		TOBACCO LEAF		TURMERIC		GRASS		STRAW	
	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Ajmer	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3.33	5
Punjab—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Ferozpur	40	40	...	...	80	80	100	133.28	3.28	4.06	5	4.06
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	39.01	42.08	...	...	57.19	53.33	76.15	114.27	12.5	10	8.91	5.31
<i>South-eastern—</i>												
Delhi	30.78	40	...	...	80	80	80	90	5	5	3.75	5.68
<i>Submontane—</i>												
Amritsar	36.35	...	...	...	...	50	80	...	...	...	8.02	5
<i>Northern—</i>												
Rawalpindi	40	40	...	...	...	40	60	94.06	10	8.02	8.12	5.73
<i>Western—</i>												
Multan	13.23	45.49	...	...	80	80	80	114.27	7.97	6.57	10	5
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shikarpur . . . . .	...	41.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quetta . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay—												
<i>Deccan—</i>												
Dharwar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona	45.36	44.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Khandesh—</i>												
Ahmadnagar . . . . .	...	53.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhulia . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Gujrat—</i>												
Surat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces—												
<i>Western—</i>												
Nagpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Central—</i>												
Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	39	39	80	72.75	57	80	...	...	...	...
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	40	36	135	100	60	75	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Basim . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	52.37	114.28	...	...	123.81	145	66.67	114.28	2.08	3.12	...	...
Ellichpur	61.51	88.69	...	...	160	200	61.51	100	10	13.33	...	...
Amraoti	40	80	...	...	160	120	60	32	10.29	6.17	...	...
Madras—												
<i>South, central—</i>												
Coimbatore	32	38.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	1.9
Salem . . . . .	...	...	...	...	119.8	171.2	31.7	11.1	...	...	6.9	7
<i>Central—</i>												
Bellary	35.7	43.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	1.9
Chidambah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.6	41	...	...	...	...
Karnul . . . . .	...	...	...	...	40.4	40.4	24.7	32.9	...	...	...	...
<i>East Coast, central—</i>												
Nellore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	4.1
<i>East Coast, south—</i>												
Madras	41.1	51	...	...	123.4	123.4	31.3	49.4	...	...	...	...
Tanjore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly . . . . .	...	...	...	...	113.1	113.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Southern—</i>												
Madura . . . . .	...	...	...	...	106.8	106.8	...	...	...	...	4.3	1.3
Mysore—												
Mysore	38.6	43.69	...	...	274.28	274.28	68.57	68.57	5	4.5	4	4
Bangalore	40.71	42.81	...	...	308.57	342.5	38.57	146.75	9.1	7.58	7.31	7.31

The figures state prices in rupees per ten maunds)

AWAR STALES		BHUSA		SHEEP, PER SCORE		GOATS, PER SCORE		PLOWB BULLOCKS, PER PAIR		DISTRICTS
1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	1903	1902	
3.38	5	..	..	140	140	..	..	80	80	Rajputana— Eastern— Ajmer
3.28	..	..	..	50	50	..	..	75	75	Panjab— Southern— Ferozpur
..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	112.5	125	Central— Lahore
5	10	..	..	80	65	..	..	120	100	South-eastern— Delhi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ruhmontang— Amritsar
8.15	5.73	..	..	70	60	..	..	80	60	Northern— Rawalpindi
7.97	10	..	..	50	50	..	..	70	70	Western— Multan
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Shikarpur
..	..	13.83	8.28	40 to 140	40 to 140	..	..	..	..	Quetta
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay— Deccan— Dharwar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sholapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Poona
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dhulia
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gujarat— Surat
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ahmadabad
..	..	..	..	60	60	..	..	100	70	Central Provinces— Western— Nagpur
..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	35	Central— Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Eastern— Raipur
4.95	5.5	..	..	65	60	..	..	80	80	Berar— Basim
4.4	8	..	..	50	40	..	..	150	150	Akola
..	10.29	..	..	65	70	..	..	70	90	Ellichpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Amraoti
..	..	..	..	75	75	75	75	50	50	Madras— South, central— Coimbatore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
..	..	..	..	80	80	80	80	100	100	Central— Bellary
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnul
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	East Coast, central— Nellore
..	..	..	..	55	67.5	55	67.5	..	..	East Coast, south— Madras
..	..	..	..	80	80	80	80	..	..	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Tiruchinopoly
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	Southern— Madura
5	4	..	..	100	100	..	..	70	70	Mysore— Mysore
..	..	..	..	140	140	..	..	120	120	Bangalore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	50	

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1903 (*The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
					Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Burma—												
<i>Tenasserim—</i>												
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 6	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	6 13	6 13	...	...	12 12	12 12	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (deltaic)—</i>												
Pegu . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...
Thongwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	15 2	14 10	17 8	17 2	...	...	...	...
Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 1	9 7	11 12	12 8	...	...	...	...
<i>Pegu (inland)—</i>												
Tharawadi . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...
Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	10 11	10 11	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 3	13 3	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...
<i>Upper Burma—</i>												
Mandalay	12 9	12 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...
Bamo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Pakokku . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meiktila . . . . .	...	...	...	...	10 15	10 12	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...
<i>Arakan—</i>												
Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpadaung . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 6	11 9	...	...	...	...
Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Assam—												
<i>Surma—</i>												
Sylhet . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	7 12	7 12	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
<i>Hill tracts—</i>												
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	7 —	7 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Garo Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Naga Hills . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4 —	...	14 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Brahmaputra—</i>												
Goalpara	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	8 8	8 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	13 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nowgong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Sibsagar . . . . .	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 —	5 —	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...
Bengal—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Backerganj . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Noakhali . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 6	14 4	...	...	...	...
Chittagong . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	...	...
Tippera . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Dacca	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
<i>Deltaic—</i>												
Khulna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...
Howrah . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 6	9 6	16 13	16 13	14 8	...
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	15 3	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	13 5	12 12	...	...	...	16 13
Jessore	10 —	10 —	16 —	12 —	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	20 —	15 —	...	18 —	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	...	...	...

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	RICE								JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	WHEAT		BARLEY		Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Bengal—continued												
Central—												
Bankura	13 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 12	...	...	...	...
Bardwan	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	14 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	13 12	14 —	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Pabna	18 —	18 —	27 8	27 8	...	...	13 14	13 8	...	...	...	...
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	15 12	15 12	27 12	27 12	...	...	15 —	14 4	...	...	...	...
Malda	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Northern—												
Rangpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...
Hills—												
Darjeeling . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Orissa—												
Puri	12 2	11 9	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	13 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...
Balasore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur—												
Singbhum	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	12 8	12 —	16 —	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	...	...	...	24 —
Ranchi	8 8	9 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...
Palamau	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...
Palamau	10 2	11 13	20 4	16 14	...	...	14 10	14 10	...	...	...	...
Hasaribagh	10	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...
Bihar, south—												
Monghyr	14	14 —	...	30 —	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...
Gaya	12 4	15 —	23 —	14 —	...	...	13 8	15 —	21 —	22 —	...	...
Patna	14 4	14 4	21 —	21 —	...	...	14 4	14 4	20 —	20 —	...	...
Shahabad	13 —	13 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...
Bihar, north—												
Purnea	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	13 14	13 14	22 12	22 12	...	...	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	13 3	14 4	...	19 12	...	...	15 6	16 8	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Saran	14 —	15 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Champaran	13 8	13 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	...	...
United Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Airapur	13 8	13 —	21 —	10 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	12 8	26 —	26 —	23 8	24 —
Benares	14 7	14 7	20 6	20 6	7 9	7 9	13 14	13 4	23 1	23 1	23 5	23 5
Ghazipur	12 13	12 10	19 8	18 10	7 2	7 2	12 6	13 13	26 8	26 12	23 4	24 8
Jampur	15 8	15 8	21 —	21 —	5 4	5 4	12 —	12 —	22 8	22 8	...	...
Allahabad	13 4	13 4	22 —	22 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	8 8	26 —	26 —	25 —	23 —
Central—												
Banda	14 4	14 8	17 —	17 —	4 4	5 4	13 —	13 —	28 —	28 —	24 —	24 —
Katohpur	15 —	15 —	19 —	20 —	11 —	11 8	14 —	13 8	25 —	25 —	23 8	23 8
Kanpur	15 —	15 —	18 6	18 6	6 —	6 —	11 —	11 —	25 4	25 4	24 —	24 —
Jalaun	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	27 —	27 —	22 —	22 —
Cawnpore	15 —	15 —	21 —	22 —	...	...	13 —	12 8	26 —	26 —	23 —	23 8
Jhansi	14 —	13 8	23 8	23 4	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 4	25 8	25 8	24 8	24 8
Alwar	15 4	15 4	19 12	19 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	25 8	25 8	21 12	21 8
Kanungabad	16 6	15 11	21 13	21 13	5 2	5 2	10 3	10 3	19 1	19 1	23 14	21 13
Meerut	15 12	15 12	19 12	19 12	...	...	13 —	13 —	22 4	21 4	21 8	18 4
Kanpur	14 8	15 —	19 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	19 —	19 —	20 —	18 8
Western—												
Meerut	15 —	14 8	21 8	21 8	4 —	4 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	18 8
Agra	11 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	21 —	21 —	20 —	20 —
Aultra	14 8	15 —	22 8	22 12	5 —	5 —	11 —	11 —	23 8	23 8	19 —	19 —
Aligarh	15 8	15 8	20 —	20 —	4 —	4 —	...	...	23 —	23 —	21 —	21 —
Bumunashahr	16 4	15 14	22 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	19 —	19 —
Submontane, east—												
Malda	12 8	13 —	21 12	21 —	6 —	6 4	10 —	11 4	22 —	23 —	20 —	20 —
Azamgarh	14 —	14 —	19 1	19 1	7 —	7 —	14 6	14 6	24 13	24 13	...	...
Gorakhpur	16 8	15 2	22 8	22 8	12 10	12 10	14 6	14 4	27 —	27 —	23 6	23 6
...	15 —	15 —	22 —	22 —	8 4	8 4	12 12	12 12	24 —	24 —	...	...

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MABUA OR BAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUM, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Oicer aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CAJIAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	...	...	...	16 --	16 8	...	...	13 --	12 8	12 --	11 12	Bengal—continued
...	...	...	...	15 12	16 --	...	...	11 12	12 --	11 4	11 4	Central—
...	...	...	...	15 --	16 8	...	...	16 8	13 --	10 8	10 8	Bankura
...	...	...	...	21 --	21 --	...	...	12 --	12 --	11 --	11 --	Bardwan
...	...	...	...	16 --	16 --	21 --	23 --	21 --	19 --	11 --	10 --	Birbhum
...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	10 8	10 8	Murshidabad
...	...	...	...	15 --	15 --	...	...	15 --	15 --	10 8	10 8	Santhal Parganas
...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	12 --	12 --	10 8	10 8	Pabna
...	...	...	...	16 --	16 --	...	...	13 --	13 --	10 --	10 --	Bogra
...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 --	17 --	11 --	11 --	9 8	9 8	Rajshahi
...	...	...	...	16 --	20 --	...	...	9 9	12 --	11 6	11 8	Malda
...	...	...	...	14 --	13 --	...	...	...	...	10 --	10 --	Northern—
13 --	13 --	...	...	12 --	11 8	14 --	16 --	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	Rangpur
...	...	...	...	15 12	16 1	...	...	10 8	10 2	13 4	13 4	Dinajpur
...	...	...	...	19 4(a)	19 11(a)	...	...	16 6	17 1	13 --	13 --	Jalpaiguri
...	...	...	...	14 --	14 --	...	...	10 --	10 --	11 8	11 8	Hills—
...	...	...	...	12 --	12 --	...	...	10 --	10 --	9 --	9 --	Darjeeling
...	...	...	...	16 --	15 --	24 --	24 --	11 4	11 --	10 10	10 10	Oissa—
...	...	...	...	17 --	17 --	23 --	22 --	9 --	9 --	10 --	10 --	Puri
32 --	32 --	...	...	18 --	18 --	23 --	22 --	9 --	9 --	10 --	10 --	Cuttack
23 10	23 10	...	...	19 4	16 14	24 12	24 12	12 6	12 6	10 11	10 11	Balasore
25 --	26 12	...	...	17 8	18 --	19 8	20 --	9 8	10 --	9 --	9 --	Chota Nagpur—
...	...	...	...	23 --	22 --	...	26 --	14 --	12 --	10 --	10 4	Singbhum
...	...	14 --	16 --	20 8	22 8	21 8	23 --	13 8	14 --	11 5	11 5	Mánbhum
...	...	22 8	22 8	24 --	22 8	26 --	26 --	10 --	10 --	10 --	10 --	Ráncbi
...	...	...	...	16 --	16 --	...	...	9 --	9 --	10 --	10 --	Palimau
...	...	...	...	20 --	13 14	22 12	22 5	11 4	11 4	11 --	10 12	Hazáribágh
27 8	30 12	...	...	20 14	20 14	22 --	24 --	13 8	14 4	11 --	11 --	Bihár, south—
24 --	24 --	...	...	19 --	19 --	24 --	24 --	13 --	11 --	10 --	10 --	Monghyr
22 --	25 --	16 --	16 8	21 --	22 --	25 --	26 --	14 --	14 8	11 --	11 --	Gaya
34 --	34 --	...	...	22 --	22 --	25 --	25 --	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	Patna
...	...	...	...	23 --	23 --	...	...	14 -- (b)	14 -- (b)	10 --	10 --	Shahabad
...	...	16 --	16 --	20 8	22 8	21 8	23 --	13 8	14 --	11 5	11 5	Bihar, north—
...	...	...	...	20 --	13 14	22 12	22 5	11 4	11 4	11 --	10 12	Purnea
...	...	...	...	20 14	20 14	22 --	24 --	13 8	14 4	11 --	11 --	Bhágálpur
24 --	24 --	...	...	19 --	19 --	24 --	24 --	13 --	11 --	10 --	10 --	Darbhanga
22 --	25 --	16 --	16 8	21 --	22 --	25 --	26 --	14 --	14 8	11 --	11 --	Muzáfarpur
34 --	34 --	...	...	22 --	22 --	25 --	25 --	20 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	Saran
...	...	...	...	23 --	23 --	...	...	14 -- (b)	14 -- (b)	10 --	10 --	Champáran
...	...	16 --	16 --	20 8	22 8	21 8	23 --	13 8	14 --	11 5	11 5	United Provinces—
...	...	...	...	20 --	13 14	22 12	22 5	11 4	11 4	11 --	10 12	Eastern—
...	...	...	...	20 14	20 14	22 --	24 --	13 8	14 4	11 --	11 --	Mirzapur
18 8	...	...	...	19 --	19 --	24 --	24 --	13 --	11 --	10 --	10 --	Benares
...	...	20 --	20 --	22 --	22 --	25 --	26 --	14 --	14 8	11 --	11 --	Ghazipur
...	...	...	...	23 --	23 --	...	...	14 -- (b)	14 -- (b)	10 --	10 --	Jaunpur
...	...	...	...	24 --	24 --	...	...	15 --	15 --	10 --	10 --	Allahabad
...	...	...	...	25 --	25 --	...	...	16 --	16 --	10 --	10 --	Central—
...	...	...	...	26 --	26 --	...	...	17 --	17 --	10 --	10 --	Banda
...	...	...	...	27 --	27 --	...	...	18 --	18 --	10 --	10 --	Fatehpur
...	...	...	...	28 --	28 --	...	...	19 --	19 --	10 --	10 --	Hammirpur
...	...	...	...	29 --	29 --	...	...	20 --	20 --	10 --	10 --	Jalaun
...	...	23 --	23 --	24 8	24 8	26 8	25 8	13 -- (b)	13 -- (b)	11 8	11 8	Cawnpore
...	...	...	...	25 --	25 --	...	...	14 --	14 --	11 --	11 --	Jhansi
24 --	24 --	16 --	16 --	21 --	21 --	27 8	26 8	13 -- (b)	13 -- (b)	11 4	11 10	Etawah
...	...	...	...	22 --	22 --	...	...	14 --	14 --	11 --	11 --	Farúshabad
...	...	...	...	23 --	23 --	...	...	15 --	15 --	11 --	11 --	Mauzupuri
...	...	...	...	24 --	24 --	...	...	16 --	16 --	11 --	11 --	Etah
...	...	...	...	25 --	25 --	...	...	17 --	17 --	11 --	11 --	Western—
...	...	...	...	26 --	26 --	...	...	18 --	18 --	11 --	11 --	Meerut
...	...	...	...	27 --	27 --	...	...	19 --	19 --	11 --	11 --	Agra
...	...	18 --	18 --	20 8	20 8	22 8	22 8	13 -- (b)	13 -- (b)	12 --	12 --	Auttra
...	...	15 --	15 --	17 8	17 8	22 8	22 8	12 4	12 4	11 4	11 8	Aligarh
...	...	22 --	22 --	16 --	17 4	19 --	19 --	11 -- (b)	11 -- (b)	11	11	Bulandshahr
...	...	...	...	18 --	17 --	21 --	20 --	13 -- (b)	13 -- (b)	11 4	11 4	Submontane, east—
...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	14 --	14 --	10 --	10 --	Ballia
...	...	...	...	19 --	19 --	...	...	15 --	15 --	10 --	10 --	A. amgarh
25 8	25 8	23 6	23 6	20 4	20 4	25 3	25 3	13 14	13 14	10 6	10 6	Gorakhpur
21 --	21 --	13 8	13 8	18 --	18 --	26 --	26 --	14 12	14 12	10 --	10 --	Basti

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort	Pre-vious half-month	Common	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
United Provinces—continued												
<i>Submontane, west—</i>												
Shahjahanpur	16 —	16 —	25 4	27 4	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	22 —	21 4
Budoun	15 4	15 —	23 —	22 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 —	21 —	21 —
Pilibit	14 12	14 5	22 —	22 —	5 4	5 4	13 10	13 10	25 —	25 —	19 8	19 8
Bareilly	15 5	15 5	21 4	22 8	5 10	5 10	11 4	11 4	23 6	21 4	21 14	21 4
Moradabad	15 11	15 6	20 4	20 4	5 —	5 —	11 12	11 12	23 8	23 14	20 4	20 4
Bijnor	14 1	14 14	21 6	21 6	4 8	4 8	10 2	10 2	20 4	...	18 8	19 2
Muzaffarnagar	15 15	15 15	21 15	21 15	8 13	8 13	11 —	11 —	...	...	18 11	18 11
Saharanpur	16 5	15 9	20 15	22 9	5 5	4 13	10 3	9 11	19 5	19 5	21 8	22 9
Dehra-Dun	14 —	14 —	16 8	18 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	9 8	20 —	18 —	20 —	19 —
<i>Hills—</i>												
Naini Tal	11 8	11 —	15 —	16 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	...	12 —	13 —
Almora	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 8	4 —	4 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...
Oudh—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Partabgarh	16 —	16 —	24 —	22 —	9 12	8 —	14 4	14 —	21 —	23 —	24 —	21 —
Sultanpur	17 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	8 —	10 —	14 —	16 —	23 —	23 —	...	21 —
Rae Bareilly	16 8	15 8	21 —	21 —	5 8	5 8	14 8	14 8	24 —	24 —	23 —	23 —
Unao	15 —	15 8	21 —	21 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	21 —	21 8	22 —	22 —
Lucknow	15 8	16 —	25 —	15 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	22 —	25 —
Hardoi	17 —	17 —	26 —	26 —	...	...	13 —	10 —	...	22 —	25 —	22 —
<i>Northern—</i>												
Kyrbad	14 12	15 8	20 8	22 —	6 4	6 8	9 8	9 8	27 —	26 8	29 8	22 8
Amabanki	11 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	11 —	12 —	22 —	22 —	22 —	22 —
Gonda	15 8	15 4	24 —	24 —	...	...	12 4	12 12	29 —	29 —	23 —	25 —
Faizabad	16 —	16 —	31 —	31 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 4	34 —	34 —	30 —	29 —
Sitapur	16 —	16 12	24 —	24 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	26 —	26 —	26 —	26 —
Kheri	16 —	16 —	28 —	28 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	23 —	23 —	26 —	26 —
Rajputana—												
<i>Eastern—</i>												
Partabgarh	10 15	10 12	11 14	...	4 14	4 12	8 6	8 8	31 8	31 —	...	...
Lanswara	9 —	10 —	8 —	8 4	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...
Bewar (Udaipur)	11 9	11 4	18 —	17 13	7 9	7 15	8 8	8 7	27 7	27 3	18 —	17 3
Filly Tracts of Mowar (Lungarpur)	11 4	12 4	20 —	20 —	5 8	5 8	7 2	7 —	...	...	...	...
Sirohi	11 8	11 4	14 —	13 12	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —
Pratapgarh	11 12	12 3	17 4	18 4	6 2	6 2	10 4	10 4	18 4	19 4	17 4	17 4
Ajmer	12 8	12 —	17 —	17 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	19 —	19 54	17 —	17 —
Abu	11 5	11 5	15 7	15 7	5 4	5 4	9 —	9 —	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9
	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishangarh	13 —	13 4	20 —	19 —	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 4
Lundi	11 4	11 —	22 —	19 8	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	30 8	34 —	19 8	19 8
Kotah	10 4	10 4	24 —	24 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	10 —	29 —	28 —	16 —	13 —
Jhalwar	9 12	9 14	17 2	15 —	7 2	7 2	8 14	8 14	23 4	23 —	14 11	14 11
Tonk	8 13	9 7	15 14	15 8	4 12	4 12	6 —	6 —	22 2	24 —	23 8	25 2
Jaipur	11 13	12 7	17 2	18 6	6 4	6 4	7 3	7 3	19 15	20 14	18 1	19 5
Banoli	12 13	12 13	21 14	21 14	10 5	10 5	11 9	11 9	21 14	23 2	20 10	22 3
Lohpur	13 8	13 8	21 6	21 6	7 94	7 10	8 11	8 114	24 9	25 64	24 12	24 114
Loharpur	14 8	14 10	22 8	22 8	5 —	5 —	6 11	6 12	25 6	24 13	21 8	23 8
Awar	13 —	12 15	18 7	18 2	6 12	6 12	8 5	8 5	22 11	22 3	22 —	21 10
Jodhpur	10 34	11 6	16 12	17 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	6 —	22 8	22 8	23 —	23 —
N. sirabad	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Lahar	15 5	16 13	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	15 —	16 —	15 1	15 3
	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anadra	and	11 4	14 —	14 —	5 8	5 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	15 —	15 —
Shahpura	12 4	9 12	15 4	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	24 —	25 —	22 —	22 12
<i>Western—</i>												
Jodhpur	10 5	10 8	16 4	16 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	16 4	16 14	14 6	14 —
	10 1	10 13	...	...	7 6	7 —	10 3	9 13	14 14	16 6	15 —	14 7
Jaisamner	10 12	11 1	...	...	3 12	3 12	7 —	7 8	...	...	13 10	14 —
Lahar	11 8	11 —	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India—												
<i>Indore</i>												
Nimach	11 8	11 8	17 —	17 —	9 8	8 —	10 —	9 8	30 —	24 —	21 —	19 —
	12 4	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	25 —	24 —	17 —	17 —
Gwahar	12 34	12 14	18 144	18 114	6 114	6 104	7 144	7 134	23 4	22 10	21 4	20 44
Malabar—												
<i>Southern—</i>												
Malabar	15 —	15 —	23 8	23 8	...	...	11 8	12 8	19 8	19 —	17 8	18 4
Kolapur	14 —	14 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —
<i>Central—</i>												
Lahore	14 5	14 12	12 8	21 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 8	20 12	17 4	13 4
Cajrawala	14 8	15 12	23 8	22 12	...	...	10 12	10 13	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Gujarat	15 —	14 8	23 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Jamun	14 4	14 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	17 8	18 —

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR BAGI (<i>Elaeagnus</i> <i>coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria</i> <i>italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer</i> <i>aristinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CAJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus</i> <i>indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
25 —	25 —	25 —	26 —	19 8	18 8	25 —	25 —	18 —	18 —	10 12	10 12	United Provinces—continued <i>Submontane, west—</i> Shahjahanpur Budaun Pilibhit Baroli Moradabad Bijnor Muzaffarnagar Scholarpur Dehra-Dun
...	...	18 —	18 —	17 —	18 —	25 —	25 —	13 —	13 8	11 —	11 —	
...	20 4	20 4	25 —	25 —	11 12	11 12(a)	10 4	10 4	
...	...	20 —	22 8	18 2	17 8	25 —	25 —	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	
...	...	17 6	17 6	17 12	17 12	23 16	23 6	10 14	10 4	11 —	11 —	
13 8	14 1	...	...	16 14	16 5	...	...	12 6(a)	11 4(a)	11 —	10 11
...	17 9	17 9	20 14	20 15	8 13	8 13	11 —	11 —	
23 10	23 10	26 14	23 10	18 12	18 4	24 11	23 10	9 11(a)	9 11(a)	11 4	11 4	
21 —	21 —	...	...	16 8	16 4	22 8	22 —	8 —(a)	8 —(a)	10 —	10 8
...	
17 —	16 —	13 8	13 8	6 —	...	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	<i>Hills—</i> Naini Tal Almora Garhwal
15 —	15 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 —(a)	9 —(a)	8 4	8 4
12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 —	6 —
...	23 —	21 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	Oudh— <i>Southern—</i> Partabgarh Sultanpur Rae-Bareilly Unao Lucknow Hardoi
...	25 —	22 —	...	...	15 —(a)	15 —(a)	11 —	11 —	
26 —	28 —	20 —	20 —	22 —	22 —	21 —	21 —	14 —(a)	13 —(a)	11 —	11 —	
...	...	20 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	26 —	26 —	14 —	14 —	10 8	10 8	
...	...	22 —	23 —	21 —	21 —	25 —	25 —	12 8(a)	12 8(a)	10 12	10 12	
...	...	20 —	...	21 —	22 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	<i>Northern—</i> Fyzabad Bareilly Gonda Bhadrach Sitapur Kheri
...	...	17 —	18 —	20 —	21 8	26 8	26 8	13 —	13 —	10 8	10 8	
25 —	25 —	16 —	16 —	21 —	22 —	25 —	26 —	14 —(a)	14 —(a)	11 —	11 —	
20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —	22 —	23 —	28 —	28 —	13 —(a)	13 —(a)	10 12	10 12	
...	...	19 —	19 —	25 8	25 8	32 —	32 —	14 8	14 8	11 —	11 —	
26 —	26 —	24 —	24 —	20 —	20 —	28 —	28 —	12 8	12 8	10 12	10 12	Rajputana— <i>Eastern—</i> Partabgarh Banswara Mewar (Udaipur) Hilly Tracts of Mewar (Dungarpur) Sirohi Erinpura Ajmer Abu Kishangarh Bundi Kotah Jhalawar Tonk Jaipur Karauli Dholpur Bharatpur Alwar Deoli Nasirabad Bikaner Anand Shahpura Jodhpur Jaisalmer Bikaner Central India— Indore Nimach Gwalior Panjab— <i>Southern—</i> Hissar Ferozepur Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhelam
32 —	32 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	29 —	29 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	
...	17 —	17 1	34 8	34 —	8 10	8 8	10 12	10 10	
...	17 8	17 8	37 —	40 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	
...	...	13 12	14 1	13 12	13 9	27 7	28 2	10 6	10 5	10 10	10 1	
...	18 —	12 —	45 8	45 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	
...	...	13 —	18 —	12 12	12 12	17 —	17 8	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	
...	14 12	14 4	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	
...	...	13 6	15 —	16 —	15 8	21 —	20 —	...	...	12 8	12 8
...	13 11	13 11	17 2	17 2	9 —	9 —	11 9	11 9	
...	16 —	18 8	20 8	21 4	13 —	13 3	Panjab— <i>Southern—</i> Hissar Ferozepur Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhelam
...	22 —	23 4	31 8	34 4	...	...	10 8	10 8	
...	24 —	22 8	33 —	32 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	
...	20 —	20 4	33 12	33 —	7 14	7 14	9 13	10 1	
...	15 13	16 7	23 12	26 3	...	...	11 2	10 13	
...	16 13	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18 1	18 1	21 13	23 —	21 3	22 1	18 1	18 1	12 8	12 8	
...	...	20 10	20 10	20 10	19 6	...	...	25 10	25 10	10 10	10 5
...	...	15 12	15 12	19 8	19 13	...	...	14 10	14 10	11 4	11 4
...	...	13 4	13 4	20 2	20 —	23 8	23 8	11 4	11 12	11 8	11 3	
...	...	18 —	18 —	17 10	18 —	22 4	21 9	19 —	19 —	12 9	12 4	Panjab— <i>Southern—</i> Hissar Ferozepur Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhelam
...	18 —	18 —	22 14	23 12	8 —	8 —	11 12	11 12	
...	17 —	16 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	13 —	13 —	
...	12 —	12 —	16 4	16 14	...	...	13 8	13 8	
...	13 5	13 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	
...	14 12	16 —	23 4	22 12	...	...	12 —	11 12	
...	13 14	13 14	18 —	18 6	9 6	8 12	14 —	14 —	
...	13 4	13 12	...	...	...	...	21 —	21 —	
...	16 8	16 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	
...	18 —	16 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	
...	16 12	16 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	Panjab— <i>Southern—</i> Hissar Ferozepur Central— Lahore Gujranwala Gujrat Jhelam
...	...	7 14	7 12	19 4	18 5	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 —	10 15
...	22 —	21 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	
...	...	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	24 —	24 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	
...	...	19 8	20 4	19 12	19 6	20 14	20 12	10 4	10 4	12 12	12 12	
...	...	24 —	24 —	23 4	19 12	21 8	20 8	...	...	13 8	13 8
...	19 —	16 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	
...	18 8	18 8	20 —	20 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	
...	
...	

(a) Husked

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, APRIL 18, 1903.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1903—continued (The figures

DISTRICTS					RICE				JAWAR OR CHOLU (Andropogon sorghum)		BAJRA OR CUMBU (Pennisetum typhoides)	
	WHEAT		BARLEY		Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month
	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month	Half-month of report	Previous half-month				
Panjab—continued												
South-eastern—	14 4	14 4	21 8	21 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	24 —	24 —	20 8	20 —
Gurgaon	14 8	14 4	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 —	20 —	19 —	18 8
Delhi	14 8	14 4	20 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 4
Rohtak	16 —	15 12	24 —	21 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	21 —	21 —	18 —	17 —
Karnal												
Submontane—	16 8	16 12	21 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	24 —	24 —	20 —	19 —
Ambala	18 8	17 4	22 —	20 12	...	...	10 8	10 —	23 8	22 —	21 8	20 8
Ludhiana	17 4	17 4	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	20 —	...	20 —	20 —
Jalandhar	17 —	17 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	20 —	22 —	16 —	16 —
Hoshiarpur	18 —	17 —	24 —	23 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Gurdaspur	16 —	16 —	20 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	9 12	19 —	19 —	19 —	19 —
Amritsar	18 8	14 —	22 —	22 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	21 —	20 —	20 —	20 —
Sialkot												
Hills—	12 11	12 3	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —
Simla	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...
Kangra												
Northern—	14 —	12 12	19 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	13 12	25 —	17 12	17 —
Rawalpindi												
Western—	16 4	15 12	22 —	22 —	...	...	8 8	8 8	22 —	20 —	21 —	20 —
Shahpur	15 8	15 8	20 8	19 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	24 —	19 —	30 —
Jhang	12 12	12 12	18 8	18 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 —	20 —	17 —	16 —
Multan	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	19 —
Montgomery	14 8	13 8	19 —	19 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	17 —
Muzaffargarh	15 3	13 3	18 12	18 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	21 4	22 14	19 6	19 10
Dera Ghazi Khan												
N. W. Frontier Province—												
Hazara	12 12	12 12	16 4	16 4	5 —	5 —	9 8	9 8	16 8	16 8	16 —	16 —
Peshawar	14 —	13 —	21 —	20 —	5 12	5 12	8 13	8 9	20 —	21 —	15 —	15 —
Roht	12 11	12 —	17 14	17 8	5 2	5 2	9 2	9 2	...	...	17 4	17 8
Lahore	12 3	12 6	18 14	17 10	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	20 —	20 —	16 14	16 4
Dera Ismail Khan	12 9	12 10	15 15	16 4	5 5	5 5	8 —	8 —	22 8	22 8	18 3	18 12
Sind and Baluchistan—												
Karachi	12 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	16 —
Hyderabad	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Thar and Parkar (Umarkot)	12 12	12 12	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	15 8	15 8
Shikarpur	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	19 —	19 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	18 8	18 8	21 8	21 8
Quetta	11 3	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 10	11 9	13 —	13 —	4 —	4 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 8	15 —	15 —
Bombay—												
Central—	7 6	7 6	...	...	11 2	11 2	12 2	12 2	11 6	11 6	10 11	10 11
Karwar	8 12	8 2	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 11	10 11	...	...	11 9	13 15
Katmagiri	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 7	10 13	9 14	11 11	...	...	12 15	13 15
Alibag	7 15	7 13	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 7	8 7	13 8	13 8	14 9	14 9
Bombay	7 5	7 5	...	...	10 3	10 3	11 2	11 2	...	...	14 6	14 6
Tanna												
Deccan—	16 14	16 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	29 9	29 9	27 9	27 9
Dharwar	14 3	15 3	...	...	12 1	12 10	13 10	14 8	27 —	27 —	22 7	22 7
Belgaum	10 2	9 7	...	...	9 9	9 9	10 14	10 14	22 0	22 0	23 8	20 13
Nasik	13 5	11 3	...	...	9 1	9 1	11 11	11 3	32 3	26 6	25 —	22 6
Solapur	15 9	13 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	12 3	12 3	28 10	27 11	28 10	25 —
Pune	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 13	9 13	15 6	15 6	17 10	17 10
Khandesh—	13 1	11 10	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 —	10 9	26 2	25 14	23 6	23 6
Ahmednagar	12 10	13 —	...	...	8 1	8 1	10 8	10 8	...	...	19 10	19 10
Nashik	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 9	7 8	7 10	10 7	24 8	24 8	19 15	19 15
Dhule												
Gujarat—	11 2	10 14	...	...	8 9	8 9	11 7	11 7	19 11	19 11	19 —	19 11
Surat	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —
Broach	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	18 —
Kaira	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 4	18 —	17 —	17 8	17 8
Baroda	10 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	20 —	18 8	16 —	17 —
Ahmedabad	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	30 8	20 8
Calcutta	12 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	19 8	19 —	16 —	16 —
Lisa												
Kathiawar—	15 —	13 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 8	10 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	16 —
Rajkot												
Central Provinces—												
Western—	11 13	11 13	...	...	5 13	5 13	9 14	9 14	22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —
Nagpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	...	...
Bilaspur	13 6	13 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 6	27 4	27 4	...	...
Bondelkhand	14 10	13 4	...	...	9 10	7 11	10 15	10 15	30 7	30 7	...	...
Betul	15 3	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	8 15	8 15	24 —	24 —	...	...
Chhindwara	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	18 6	18 6	...	...
Nagpur	11 6	11 6	...	...	5 —	5 —	8 15	8 15	20 —	20 —	...	...
Wardha												

state the number of sars (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, CHENNA, OHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
...	18 8	18 4	23 —	23 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Panjab—continued South-eastern— Gurgaon Delhi Rohtak Karnal
...	...	12 —	12 —	18 8	17 8	21 —	20 —	12 8	12 8	11 8	11 8	
...	...	10 —	10 —	19 —	18 4	23 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	
20 —	20 —	16 —	18 —	19 8	19 8	23 —	24 —	11 —	12 —	10 8	10 8	
...	18 12	18 8	26 —	26 8	12 —	12 —	12 12	12 12	Submontane— Ambala Ludhiana Jalandhar Hoshiarpur Gurdaspur Amritsar Sialkot
...	22 —	20 8	28 —	26 —	8 8	8 —	13 4	13 4	
...	...	17 —	18 —	20 8	20 8	27 —	25 8	...	...	13 —	13 —
...	...	12 —	12 —	19 —	19 —	26 —	25 8	6 —	6 —	12 12	12 12	
...	20 —	19 —	22 —	24 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	
...	...	18 —	18 —	20 —	20 —	21 —	21 —	9 12	9 12	12 —	12 —	
...	19 —	19 —	21 —	21 —	...	...	13 12	13 12	
14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	14 1	14 5	18 12	19 11	8 —	8 —	9 6	9 6	Hills— Simla Kangra
...	16 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	
...	...	13 —	13 —	18 12	17 12	20 —	19 8	13 12	13 12	Northern— Rawalpindi
...	21 —	19 —	19 12	19 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	
20 —	18 —	17 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	23 —	23 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 8	Western— Shahpur Jhang Multan Montgomery Muzaffargarh Dera Ghazi Khan
32 —	32 —	37 —	35 —	16 4	16 4	20 —	21 —	...	...	12 4	12 4
...	20 —	20 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 —	
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	
...	14 11	14 12	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	
...	
...	
...	...	14 —	12 —	14 12	14 12	17 —	17 —	9 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	N.-W. Frontier Province— Hazira Peshawar Kohat Bannu Dera Ismail Khan
...	...	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	
...	15 5	15 5	17 14	17 3	...	...	19 12	19 2	
...	...	6 4	6 4	19 8	18 —	18 4	18 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 10	
...	15 13	17 —	18 12	19 —	10 10	10 10	15 11	16 —	
...	
...	16 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	Sind and Baluchistan— Karachi Hyderabad Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) Shikarpur Upper Sind Frontier Quetta
...	14 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	
...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	
...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	
...	18 —	17 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	
...	13 12	13 9	13 —	13 10 1/2	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	
...	Bombay— Konkan— Karwar Ratnagiri Alibag Bombay Tanna
18 —	18 —	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8
14 2	12 15	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	8 2	8 2	13 —	12 6
...	11 14	11 14	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 14	11 14	
9 —	9 —	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 —	10 —
...	14 3	14 3	...	...	8 3	8 3	12 4	12 4	
...	Deccan— Dharwar Belgaum Satara Sholapur Mijapur Poona
27 —	27 —	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	14 —	14 —
25 —	26 8	...	...	11 8	12 3	...	...	8 8	9 8	12 6	12 6
...	16 11	16 11	...	...	14 —	14 —	12 4	12 4	
...	16 3	14 6	...	...	11 6	10 15	11 8	11 8	
...	13 9	12 11	...	...	10 14	10 1	11 13	11 13	
...	14 6	14 6	9 11	9 11	11 2	11 2	Khandesh— Ahmadnagar Nasik Dhulia
...	24 8	...	...	16 10	16 10	...	...	11 14	9 13	12 6	12 6
...	17 4	17 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 9	12 9	
...	13 13	15 3	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	Gujarat— Surat Broach Kaira Baroda Ahmadabad Godhra Dasa
...	14 13	14 13	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 —	12 —	
...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	10 8	13 —	13 —	
...	18 8	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	
19 8	19 8	...	...	13 —	11 —	...	...	10 8	9 8	12 —	12 —
18 —	18 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	10 —	13 8	13 8
...	16 —	18 —	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8	
20 —	20 —	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —
...	Kutch— Bajkot
...	16 —	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	75 —	75 —	
...	Central Provinces— Western— Nimar Khandwa Moshangabad Betul Omudwara Nagpur Wardna
...	15 9	15 9	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 13	10 13	
...	9 —	9 —	
...	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 10	10 10	
...	18 11	18 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 —	10 —	
...	19 —	16 15	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 2	9 2	
...	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	
...	18 1	18 1	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 10	10 10	

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF MARCH 1903—*unrounded (The figures*

DISTRICTS	WHEAT		BARLEY		RICE				JAWAR OR OHOLUM (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>)		BAJRA OR GUMBU (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	
	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Best sort		Common		Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month
					Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month	Half-month of report	Pre-vious half-month				
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
Narsinghpur	13 11	13 11	...	...	7 1	7 1	9 10	9 10	27 7	27 7	...	...
Saugor	14 8	15 —	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	28 10	28 10	...	...
Damoh	12 5	12 5	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Jubbulpore	14 8	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Mandla	16 —	16 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	...	...
Seoni	18 —	16 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...
Balaghat	13 12	11 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandara	11 4	11 4	...	...	8 13	9 12	9 12	11 —	22 13	22 —	...	...
Chanda	9 12	11 —	...	...						
Eastern—												
Bilaspur	18 5	16 —	...	...	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...
Raipur	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...
Fambalpur	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 4	9 8	17 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Berar—												
Buldana	10 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	29 —	27 —	17 —	15 —
Basim	10 11	10 7	...	...	6 9	6 9	9 5	9 5	20 13	19 14	...	12 8
Akola	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	9 9	9 9	18 —	18 —	16 —	16 —
Ellichpur	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	15 8	15 8	14 —	14 —
Amraoti	11 11	11 11	...	...	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	20 —	18 —	17 —	16 —
Wun	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	9 —	20 —	30 —	13 —	13 —
Nizam's Territories—												
Secunderabad	7 14	7 11	11 13	11 4	5 14	5 15	11 13	11 11	20 3	19 8	23 10	23 13
Bolarum	7 10	7 10	...	...	6 —	5 15	10 13	10 13	19 11	19 8	...	...
Chadarghat	7 2	7 2	...	...	5 7	5 7	8 12	7 23	19 11	19 11	24 1	24 1
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	11 11	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	...	...
South, central—												
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	23 2	23 2	23 13	23 13
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 11	22 6	22 11	19 3	19 14
Central—												
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	27 8	27 8	...	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	27 8	26 —	...	...
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 11	31 6	31 6	29 13	32 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 —	29 14	28 —	...	...
East Coast, north—												
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	27 —	27 —
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	28 10	30 10	...	...
East Coast, central—												
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 —	27 10	25 —	...	...
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 14	15 14	28 —	26 —	23 11	23 11
East Coast, south—												
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 11	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	14 —	...	...	20 5	20 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 13	...	...	21 14	21 11
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	14 —	22 —	24 5	21 14	20 8
Southern—												
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 6	...	...	13 13	18 11
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	21 11	22 8	16 11	18 2
Mysore—												
Mysore	8 7	8 7	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	28 2	28 2	...	...
Bangalore	9 6	9 6	9 2	9 2	8 10	8 10	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...
Kolar	8 —	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —	...	...
Hassan	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...
Kadur	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...
Shimoga	9 7	8 15	10 8	9 7	9 7	9 7	14 11	14 11	31 8	27 5	...	...
Chitaldrug	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	24 —	20 —	16 —	16 —
Coorg—												
Coorg	6 8	6 —	6 —	6 8	9 8	10 —	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...
Aden	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 9	6 9	7 7	7 7	14 —	14 5	11 3	11 7

state the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee)

MARUA OR RAGI (<i>Eleusine coracana</i>)		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (<i>Setaria italica</i>)		GRAM, ORHENA, CHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA, (<i>Cicer arietinum</i>)		MAIZE (<i>Zea Mays</i>)		ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>)		SALT		DISTRICTS
Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	Half- month of report	Pre- vious half- month	
Central Provinces—continued												
Central—												
..	..	..	..	17 7	17 7	..	..	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur
..	..	..	..	24 —	22 —	..	..	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	Saugor
..	..	..	..	21 13	21 13	..	..	10 —	9 14	9 2	9 2	Damoh
..	..	..	..	20 —	18 —	..	..	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	Jubbulpore
..	..	..	..	20 —	20 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla
..	..	..	..	17 —	16 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 8	Seoni
..	..	..	..	14 8	12 8	..	..	10 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	Balaghāt
..	..	..	..	13 8	13 8	..	..	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	Bhandāra
..	..	..	..	10 15	14 —	..	..	7 —	9 6	9 —	9 —	Chānda
Eastern—												
..	..	..	..	16 —	14 3	..	..	12 13	11 10	9 2	9 2	Bilāspur
..	..	..	..	15 —	16 —	..	..	12 —	11 8	9 —	9 —	Raipur
..	..	..	..	14 8	14 8	..	..	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Sambalpur
Berar—												
..	..	..	..	20 —	14 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	Baldāna
..	..	..	..	16 10	16 15	..	..	9 14	9 14	10 —	10 —	Bāsim
..	..	..	..	13 11	13 11	18 —	16 —	10 10	10 10	12 —	12 —	Alkola
..	..	..	..	12 —	12 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	Ellichpur
..	..	..	..	15 —	15 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	Amrāoti
..	..	..	..	12 8	12 8	..	..	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	Wun
22 9	22 14	..	..	11 11	11 5	..	..	14 3	14 12	9 —	9 —	Nizam's Territories—
..	..	..	..	10 15	10 14	..	..	..	..	8 12	8 11	Secunderabad
..	..	..	..	12 9	12 —	..	..	9 13½	10 6	8 10	8 12	Bolāram
Chadarghāt												
Madras—												
Malabar Coast—												
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 14	12 14	Malabar
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 10	12 11	S. Canara
22 11	24 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 2	11 2	South, central—
24 6	24 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 10	10 10	Coimbatore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 6	11 6	Nilgiris
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Salem
29 2	29 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3	13 3	Central—
29 5	25 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 2	12 2	Bellary
31 2	31 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 3	12 3	Anantapur
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 —	11 —	Cuddapah
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Karnul
24 13	25 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 —	12 —	East Coast, north—
22 11	23 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3	13 3	Ganjam
24 11	26 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatnam
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Godavari
30 —	30 —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3	13 3	East Coast, central
26 10	26 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 13	12 13	Kistna
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nellore
20 13	20 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 5	13 5	East Coast, south
19 14	19 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 5	13 5	Madras
21 3	26 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 2	12 2	Chingleput
22 —	22 —	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 3	13 3	N. Arcot
24 11	25 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 5	13 5	S. Arcot
25 14	25 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 5	13 5	Tanjore
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Trichinopoly
23 5	23 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 5	14 5	Southern—
25 11	26 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 2	12 11	Tinnevely
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Madura
6 4	26 4	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	..	7 8	7 8	12 6	12 6	Mysore
17 —	17 —	..	..	11 —	11 —	..	..	7 4	7 8	10 8	11 4	Mysore
16 —	16 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Bangalore
5 —	25 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	..	..	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 8	Kolar
0 —	30 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	Tumkur
0 —	30 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	..	..	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	Hassau
9 14	30 14	..	..	10 8	10 8	..	..	7 12	8 6	11 9	11 9	Kadur
4 —	24 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	Shimoga
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chitaldrug
0 8	30 8	..	..	25 8	26 8	..	..	7 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	Goorg—
..	..	..	..	11 3	11 3	..	..	9 5	9 5	32 —	32 —	Goorg
Aden												

J. A. ROBERTSON

Offg. Director-General of Statistics

E. N. BAKER

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

April 16, 1903



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1903.

No. 7.—Mr. A. M. A. C. Galletti di Cadilhac, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on duty in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 15th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1903.

No. 200.—The Hon'ble Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th April 1903.

No. 205.—The Hon'ble Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Burma from the Hon'ble Sir Frederic William Richards Fryer, K.C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 4th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd April, 1903.

No. 426.—Major C. H. Bedford, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month and one day with furlough, out of India, on medical certificate for six months and twenty-nine days in continuation, with effect from the 23rd April 1903.

No. 427.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. St. J. D. Grant, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Major C. H. Bedford, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 433.—Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough out of India for five months, in continuation, with effect from the 28th April 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st April, 1903.

No. 673.—Major A. A. M. M. Faulknor, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, is granted privilege leave for three months, and leave out of India for one year in continuation, with effect from the 12th May 1903.

POLICE.

The 24th April, 1903.

No. 318.—The portion of Home Department notification, No. 229, dated the 13th March 1903, which purported to place the services of Captain R. F. Warburton, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles, at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police, is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd April, 1903.

No. 167.—The Reverend I. R. Fraser, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 17th April 1903.

The 24th April, 1903.

No. 171.—The services of the Reverend C. R. T. Winckley, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 13th April 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as second Chaplain of Mhow.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.
NOTIFICATION.
FAMINE.

Simla, the 24th April, 1903.

No. 681-46-2.—The services of Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M.R.A.C., of the Indian Civil Service, are, on the conclusion of his duties as a Member of the Indian Irrigation Commission, replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 15th April 1903.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla ; the 18th April, 1903.

No. 629-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Swanenburg de Veye as acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. F. Stork.

The 22nd April, 1903.

No. 660-G.—With reference to Notification No. 2128-G., dated the 30th December 1902, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mehemed Emin Bey as Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 23rd April, 1903.

No. 681-G.—Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from deputation, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is granted privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, with effect from the 1st May 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 684-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Herr Heinrich Fehlitshka, acting Consul at Bombay for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, as acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, during the absence of Count Pfeil.

No. 1814-I. B.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :

Major J. G. Turner, Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and Rampur Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, for ninety-nine days. Pension Service, twenty-fifth year, commenced on the 18th December 1902.

No. 1039-F.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army :

Captain A. Ferguson-Davie, D.S.O., Indian Army, Commandant, Northern Waziristan Militia, for one year, with effect from the 1st May 1903. Pension service, fourteenth year, commenced on the 28th September 1902.

The 24th April, 1903.

No. 1832-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1330-L, dated the 23rd March 1891, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 39, dated the 4th February 1903, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare :

- (a) in pursuance of clause (1) of that section, that the Madras Railway Company is liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Bangalore Municipality, in respect of houses, buildings and lands occupied by the Company within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the tax on buildings and lands, the water tax and the house scavenging tax, for the time being imposed by the Municipal Commission under the Bangalore Municipal Law, 1897 ; and,
- (b) in pursuance of clause (2) of the said section 135, to appoint the Resident in Mysore to determine the sum, if any, which, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, may appear to him to be a fair and reasonable sum for the said Railway Company to pay in lieu of the said taxes.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1903.

No. 2209-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

March 1903.

Lakhs of Rupees.

	IN MARCH.		TO END OF MARCH.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	Revised, 1902-1903.	Actuals, 1901-1902.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	6.93	6.50	28.98	28.64	28.97	28.65
Opium	59	57	6.75	7.28	6.75	7.28
Salt	88	75	9.25	8.89	9.06	8.91
Stamps	47	40	5.21	5.17	5.21	5.17
Excise	82	73	0.61	0.10	0.56	0.11
Provincial Rates	65	61	4.09	4.26	4.10	4.11
Customs	68	57	5.90	5.74	5.83	5.75
Assessed Taxes	15	15	1.96	1.91	1.98	1.91
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	11	8	53	47	51	49
Registration	4	4	47	47	46	47
Tributes from Native States	27	22	92	86	91	88
Other Civil Revenue	41	40	4.65	4.80	4.95	5.09
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT :						
GROSS	12.00	11.02	75.38	74.59	75.29	74.82
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 11	— 10	— 3.90	— 3.87	— 3.84	— 3.81
Opium	— 4	— 4	— 2.40	— 2.40	— 2.40	— 2.41
Famine Relief	—	— 2	— 17	— 31	— 18	— 31
Other Civil Expenditure	— 4.27	— 3.87	— 29.50	— 28.38	— 31.39	— 29.51
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS	— 4.42	— 4.03	— 36.03	— 34.96	— 37.87	— 36.04
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net : + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 8	— 4	+ 75	+ 45	+ 90	+ 69
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 4	+ 1	+ 5	— 39	+ 2	— 31
Military Receipts	+ 7	+ 20	+ 80	+ 86	+ 82	+ 1.01
Military Issues	— 2.05	— 1.87	— 18.80	— 17.90	— 18.63	— 18.04
Public Works Department—						
Ordinary Branches	+ 40	+ 33	+ 3.78	+ 3.25	+ 3.50	+ 3.29
State Railways	+ 2.09	+ 1.98	+ 22.28	+ 22.07	+ 28.34	+ 28.44
East Indian Railway	+ 50	+ 46	+ 5.99	+ 6.37	+ 1.63	+ 1.66
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 16	+ 13	+ 1.63	+ 1.64	+ 79	+ 85
Telegraph	+ 7	+ 7	+ 78	+ 82		
TOTAL	+ 3.31	+ 2.97	+ 34.46	+ 34.15	+ 34.26	+ 34.24
Issues.						
Ordinary Branches	— 1.90	— 1.51	— 10.49	— 9.15	— 10.25	— 9.24
State Railways	— 1.48	— 1.52	— 14.98	— 13.91	— 18.57	— 17.09
East Indian Railway	— 36	— 22	— 3.11	— 2.95		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	— 1	— 3	— 13	— 24	— 13	— 24
Telegraph	— 11	— 8	— 88	— 77	— 85	— 79
TOTAL	— 3.86	— 3.36	— 29.59	— 27.02	— 29.80	— 27.36
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	— 2.41	— 2.09	— 12.33	— 9.85	— 12.43	— 9.77
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net : + Receipts more, Receipts less, than Payments)			+ 1.36	+ 86	+ 1.36	+ 86
Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 41	— 8	— 25	+ 85	+ 14	+ 1.44
Agency Transfers for Gold in England	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change on Remittance Accounts	—	+ 1	+ 3	+ 11	—	—
Postal Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 15 per £	— 3.80	— 7	— 27.69	— 24.90	— 27.63	— 24.90
Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 23	— 39	— 23	— 4.73	+ 1.07	— 4.49
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3.62	— 53	— 26.78	— 27.81	— 25.06	— 27.09
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1.55	+ 4.37	+ 24	+ 1.97	— 7	+ 1.92
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16.51	13.50	17.82	15.90	17.82	15.90
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	18.06	17.87	18.06	17.87	17.75	17.82

**SEPARATE REVENUE.
SALT.**

The 20th April, 1903.

No. 2112-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7, clause (b), of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1724, dated the 21st April 1893, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty imposed by Notification No. 1542, dated the 18th March 1903, on salt manufactured in, or imported by land into, British India, in cases in which any such salt is issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture.

No. 2114-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 150, dated the 12th July 1877, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from customs duty salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture.

The 24th April, 1903.

No. 2219-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882 (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause be substituted for clause (b) of the first paragraph of the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1542-S. R., dated the 18th March 1903, namely:

“(b) in the case of salt manufactured in the mines in the Kohat District noted in the margin* one rupee eight annas for each such maund.”

* Jatta, Malgin, Karak, Bahadur Khel.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 21st April, 1903.

No. 2137-P.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. MacCartie, C.I.E., I.M.S., Assay Master, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 17th of April 1903, granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days and furlough for three months and six days, and Special leave on urgent private affairs for two months and five days in continuation.

Major J. L. T. Jones, I.M.S., Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 17th of April 1903, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel MacCartie, I.M.S., or until further orders.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th April, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 360.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Passy, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. S. Ramsden, on furlough out of India.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 361.—Lieutenant H. T. S. Rogers, Indian Army, 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be Supply and Transport officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 30th January 1903.

[Joined his appointment on the 30th January 1903]

No. 362.—Lieutenant A. C. Fraser, Indian Army, 1st Brahman Infantry, to be Supply and Transport officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 30th January 1903.

[Joined his appointment on the 10th March 1903.]

No. 363.—Lieutenant R. W. deC. Rennick, Indian Army, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Supply and Transport officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 30th January 1903.

[Joined his appointment on the 17th March 1903.]

No. 364.—Lieutenant H. P. Watts, Indian Army, 7th Madras Infantry, to be Supply and Transport officer, 6th class, on probation, with effect from the 30th January 1903.

[Joined his appointment on the 19th March 1903.]

No. 365.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. H. Bond, C.B., Supply and Transport officer, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector-General of Supply and Transport, Burma, *vice* Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. R. Wickham, C.B., appointed to act as Deputy Director-General of Transport. Dated 13th April 1903.

No. 366.—Captain W. C. W. Harrison, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 4th class, with effect from the 13th April 1903.

No. 367.—Lieutenant H. W. Davies, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport officer, 5th class, with effect from the 17th April 1903.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

No. 368.—Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel I. Mathews, C.B., Army Veterinary Department, to be Principal Veterinary officer in India, with the temporary rank of Veterinary-Colonel, with effect from the 4th April 1903, *vice* Veterinary-Colonel H. Thomson.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 369.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from date of joining :

7th Rajput Infantry.

Ram Baran Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Asghar Ali Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

26th Baluchistan Infantry.

Mahomed Aslam Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, from date of joining his appointment.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 370.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 31st March 1903, page 2140.

* * * * *

*Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order,
St. James's Palace, March 31st, 1903.*

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order :

* * * * *

To be Commanders.

* * * * *

Colonel Lionel Herbert, Central India Horse (attached to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught during his tour in India).

* * * * *

To be Members of the Fourth Class.

* * * * *

Captain Clive Wigram, 18th Bengal Lancers (Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy of India).

To be Members of the Fifth Class.

Risaldar Major Ghulam Raza Khan, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, (Orderly Officer to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught during his tour in India).

Ressaidar Mirza Umrao Beg, *Bahadur*, 1st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers. (Orderly Officer to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught during his tour in India).

* *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 371.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant to be Captain.

18th April 1903.

John Grattan.

INDIAN CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary Captains to be Veterinary Majors.

20th March 1902.

Frank Joslen.

Harrie Malcolm Maxwell.

Henry Thomas Pease.

George Henry Evans.

Veterinary-Lieutenants to be Veterinary-Captains.

20th March 1903.

John Farmer.

Alfred Smith.

Frank Shelson Headon Baldrey.

George Kemp Walker.

28th February 1903.

John Dalrymple Edgar Holmes.

4th March 1903.

William Orford Charles Dawson.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 31st March 1903.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Arthur Owen Evans.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Mackintosh Alexander Thomas Collic, M.B.

William Henry Quicke.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 372.—Conductor George Obadiah Easter to be Deputy Assistant Commissary with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 4th February 1903.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 373.—Sergeant-Major H. T. Gasson, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, is promoted to the grade of Conductor, with effect from the 26th March 1903, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W. C. Reader, retired.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 374.—The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as fourth class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 2nd March 1903 :

Louis Victor Jaensch.

Frank Walton Holmes.

Ambrose McCurtis.
 James Samuel Salt.
 Philip Bell.
 Henry James John Fordham.
 Walter Francis St. John Davis.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 375.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the honorary rank of Captain is conferred, on retirement, on Subadar-Major Kaku Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, 35th Sikh Infantry. Dated 1st February 1903.

No. 376.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

26th Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Waryam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kala Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

44th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Budhiman Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Nawal Sing Rana, promoted, with effect from the 5th March 1903.

9th Bombay Infantry.

Havildars Govind Naik and Narayan Chawan to be Jemadars, with effect from the 13th October 1902, *vice* Jemadars Abdul Razzak Khan, and Lakshiman Kadam, promoted Subadars.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

Jemadar Bihari Lall to be Subadar, and Colour-Havildar Lakhu Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from 1st March 1903, *vice* Subadar Bhagwandin Tiwari, transferred to the pension establishment.

30th Baluch Infantry.

Jemadar Saidal to be Subadar, with effect from 20th January 1903, *vice* Subadar Bahadur Sher, deceased.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Hukam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Debi Ditta, deceased, with effect from the 19th November 1902.

4th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Bishn Singh to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Arsla Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Umar Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 377.—Captain Stuart Girdlestone Halliday, Indian Army, Squadron Officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign the service, with effect from the 21st March 1903.

No. 378.—Captain J. W. Orchard, Indian Army, Double Company Commander, 15th Madras Infantry, has been transferred to the temporary half-pay list by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 25th May 1903.

No. 379.—The undermentioned Departmental commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:

Honorary Major James Craig, Deputy Commissary, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal,—28th March 1903.

Honorary Captain George Raffin, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, Northern Circle,—7th April 1903.

REWARDS.

GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 380.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bengal Command are granted meritorious service medals and long service and good-conduct medals, with gratuities, under the provisions of paragraphs 6 and 7 of G. G. O. No. 1, dated 1st January 1903:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service", with gratuity.

- No. 523, Kote-Dafadar Sant Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.
- No. 23, Dafadar Ganga Sahai, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse).
- No. 222, Dafadar Khuda Bux, 4th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 72, Dafadar Muhammed Shifat Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 392, Dafadar Ghulam Ghaus Khan, 6th (Prince of Wales) Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 1479, Dafadar Gouri Shankar, 7th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 934, Dafadar Sadoola Khan, 8th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 956, Dafadar Nihal Singh, 1st Central India Horse.
- No. 668, Dafadar Mehmud Khan, 2nd Central India Horse.
- No. 2531, Color-Havildar Ram Bharusa, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
- No. 20, Drum-Major Ram Khelawan, 1st Brahman Infantry.
- No. 33, Color-Havildar Shaikh Fazl-ul-Karim, 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput, Light Infantry.
- No. 35, Havildar Sanwal, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
- No. 13, Havildar Mir Safir Ali, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.
- No. 7, Havildar Jhanda Singh, 8th Rajput Infantry.
- No. 289, Havildar Brigonath Singh, 11th Rajput Infantry.
- No. 14, Color-Havildar Mowlah Khan, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Bengal Pioneers.
- No. 245, Drum-Major Ghulam Najaf, 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry.
- No. 38, Havildar Alum Shah Khan, 17th (Muselman) Rajput Infantry.
- No. 123, Havildar Bhagirath Sing Rawat, 1st Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- No. 1779, Color-Havildar Kandu Ram Khawas, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.
- No. 141, Havildar Jiwan Singh, 48th Bengal Pioneers.
- No. 1655, Color-Havildar Maniram Khattri, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- No. 1659, Color-Havildar Fateh Sing Nagarkoti, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- No. 432, Color-Havildar Sukdeo Kanwar, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
- No. 112, Havildar Chandar Bir Gurung, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct", with gratuity.

- No. 747, Sowar Moola, 2nd Bengal Lancers.
- No. 906, Sowar Ali Mardau Khan, 2nd Bengal Lancers.
- No. 116, Sowar Ganga Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse).
- No. 129, Sowar Abdul Aziz Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse).
- No. 602, Sowar Fazal Ali Khan, 4th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 700, Sowar Nehal Singh, 4th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 509, Sowar Ghulam Muhammed Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 878, Sowar Mahtab Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 2626, Lance-Dafadar Kirpa Singh, 7th Bengal Lancers.
- No. 2099, Sowar Fateh Singh, 7th Bengal Lancers.

- No. 499, Sowar Jowalla Singh, 8th Bengal Lancers.
 No. 665, Sowar Asfund Yar Khan, 8th Bengal Lancers.
 No. 1208, Sowar Abdur Rahman Khan, 1st Central India Horse.
 No. 1312, Sowar Alli Khan, 1st Central India Horse.
 No. 694, Naib Dafadar Hakim Ali Khan, 2nd Central India Horse.
 No. 975, Naib Dafadar Chatar Singh, 2nd Central India Horse.
 No. 3735, Naick Nand Lall, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
 No. 3016, Sapper Kashi Ram, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
 No. 338, Sepoy Bansi Tirbedi, 1st Brahman Infantry.
 No. 369, Sepoy Halkampi Misir, 1st Brahman Infantry.
 No. 687, Sepoy Shiu-pai Singh, 2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry.
 No. 148, Sepoy (Musician) Abdul Rahman, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
 No. 148, Sepoy (Musician) Mirza Jan Beg, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.
 No. 225, Sepoy Binda Singh, 7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.
 No. 162, Sepoy Din Muhammad, 8th Rajput Infantry.
 No. 210, Sepoy Harpal Singh, 8th Rajput Infantry.
 No. 185, Drummer Shaikh Rahim Bux, 11th Rajput Infantry.
 No. 220, Sepoy Mahabir Singh, 11th Rajput Infantry.
 No. 205, Sepoy Bakhshi Singh, 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry.
 No. 302, Sepoy Shiuji Singh, 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry.
 No. 2545, Rifleman Nawab Ram, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 3046, Rifleman Manikant Rana, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 117, Sepoy (Lance-Naick) Phula Singh, 48th Bengal Pioneers.
 No. 123, Sepoy Sundar Singh, 48th Bengal Pioneers.
 No. 1803, Lance-Naick (Musician) Hoshier Sing Gurung, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
 No. 1827, Rifleman (Musician) Rithu Sing Thapa, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
 No. 34, Naick Manjit Gurung, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 55, Naick Damar Sing Thapa, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.
 No. 829, Naick Bali Ram Thapa, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 381.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion in and admission to the Indian Order of Merit of the following native officers, non-commissioned officers and sappers:

To the 2nd class.

- Subadar Mit Singh, 3rd Sikhs.
 Jemadar Kamal Khan, 4th Sikhs.

To the 3rd class.

- No. 629, Lance-Naick Bhola Singh, 4th Sikhs.

For conspicuous gallantry at Gumatti on the 18th November 1902, when they were the foremost of the storming party in the final assault on the fort, and displayed marked coolness and courage.

To the 3rd class.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| No. 3475, Naick Thakur Din, | } No. 3 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners. |
| No. 4362, Lance-Naick Badri Pande, | |
| No. 4310, Sapper Gaj Raj Tewari, | |
| No. 4880, Sapper Sat Narain, | |

For conspicuous gallantry at Gumatti on the 18th November 1902, when they twice rushed forward under fire and assisted Lieutenant C. M. Browne, R.E., in laying a charge of gun cotton against a bastion of the fort.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

and Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 382.—Lieutenant-Colonel Claude deCourcy Hamilton, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant, with effect from the 1st March 1903, *vice* Priestley, transferred to the supernumerary list.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Corps.

No. 383.—John Alexander Gregson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th of March 1903, *vice* Humsfress, resigned.

South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 384.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edwin Crighton, V.D., A.-D.-C., Honorary Colonel, resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st January 1903, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his honorary rank and to wear the uniform of the corps.

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 385.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer :

2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain (Honorary Major) Frederick Charles Turner.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 22.—Engineer C. T. Amor, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Foreman of Factory, Bombay Dockyard, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th April 1903, *vice* Engineer T. H. Knight, Royal Indian Marine, whose tenure expired on that date.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 23.—In Marine Department G. G. O. No. 39, dated 25th July 1902, for "two months" read "three months."

No. 24.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Engineer T. H. Knight, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for six weeks.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th April, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant

officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 11th and 24th April 1903 :

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, The South Staffordshire Regiment.	2nd-Lieutenant Lionel Francis Ryan.	8th April 1903 .	Agra .	...	...
2nd Battalion, The Welsh Regiment.	Lieutenant Rupert Chawner.	13th April 1903 .	Subathu .	...	...

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 11th and 24th April 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total undaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>R a. p.</i>	
Murray Hugh Pratt Barlow (a).	Captain .	1st Battali-on, 5th Gurkha Rifles.	12th August 1902.	Intestate .	9 2 0	5th May 1903.
Cyril Batchelor (b) ...	2nd-Lieuten-ant.	2nd Battali-on, The East Lan-cashire Regiment.	16th October 1902.	Do. •	266 5 0	Do.

Next-of-kin—

- (a) *Father*—General W. J. Pratt Barlow.
Address—4, Park Street, Bath, England.
 (b) *Brother*—H. H. Batchelor, Esq.
Address—Toungoo, Queensland

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1903.

No. 137.—Mr. G. Perie, Traffic Inspector, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, with effect from 4th March 1903, and until further orders.

No. 138.—Mr. George Alfred Meade is appointed (on probation) to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, in Class III, Grade 4 of that Establishment, with effect from the 25th February 1903, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Traffic, for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 139.—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 522 and 171 Railways, dated 20th December 1901 and 16th May 1902, respectively, Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade 1 of that Establishment, with effect from the 20th February 1903.

No. 140.—Mr. F. D. Kiernander, District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, with temporary rank in Class I, Grade 3 of that Establishment, with effect from the 20th February 1903, and until further orders.

The 21st April, 1903.

No. 143.—Mr. J. Rickie, Locomotive Superintendent in Class I, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 650 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th March 1903.

The 22nd April, 1903.

No. 144.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, as integral parts of their main line, of the following railway extensions on the metre gauge :

(a) from Uska Bazar to Tulsipur, 53.54 miles in length, at a cost of Rs. 23,83,460 ;

(b) branch from Gaisanri on (a) to Jarwa, 12.56 miles in length, at a cost of Rs. 3,07,035 ; and

(c) from Gorakhpur to Bagaha, 60.94 miles in length, at a cost of Rs. 24,82,659.

No. 145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Arkonam Union under the Ranipettai Taluk Board in the North Arcot District, a house-tax under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Union.

The 23rd April, 1903.

No. 147.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 139 Railways, dated 18th April 1903, reverting Mr. L. C. D. Beam, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, to his substantive appointment of District Traffic Superintendent, for "20th February 1903" read "17th February 1903."

No. 148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135, clause (1), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the South Indian Railway Company shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Ambasamudram and Sermadevi Unions under the Sermadevi Taluq Board in the Tinnevely District, a house-tax under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884), in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions.

The 24th April 1903.

No. 149.—Mr. G. H. N. White, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in Class III, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in Class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. A. Peyton on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 150.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 149 Railways, dated 24th April 1903, Mr. W. Leach, Locomotive Foreman, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, until further orders.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

NOTIFICATIONS.*Simla, the 18th April, 1903.*

No. 136.—Mr. G. C. Maconchy, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 30th March 1903, and until further orders.

No. 141.—The services of Mr. W. L. Strange, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bombay, and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Transvaal.

No. 142.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 141, dated the 18th April 1903, Mr. E. G. Stanley, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

The 23rd April, 1903.

No. 146.—Mr. A. A. Passanah, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, was permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd December 1902, under the provisions of Article 465 of the Civil Service Regulations.

SIDNEY PRESTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.**

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

Simla, the 24th April, 1903.

The following statement of plague seizures and deaths reported in India, during the week ending the 18th 1903, is published for general information :

Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Northern.	Bombay City	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	1,469	1,331
	Dholera Port	"	121	77
	Ahmedabad City	B., B. & C. I. & B. G. J. P.	163	117
	Ahmedabad District	"	9	9
	Broach Port	"	40	33
	Broach District	B., B. & C. I.	1,186	766
	Kaira	"	27	19
	Mahikantla State	"	6	3
	Palanpur	"	45	45
	Panch Mahals District	"	7	6
	Rowakantla State	"	160	125
	Surat Town and Port	"	27	22
	Surat District	"	7	6
	Bandra Port	"	27	22
	Utari	"	7	2
	Kelva	"	28	25
	Trombay	"	10	10
	Tarapur	"	2	3
	Mahim	B., B. & C. I.	65	56
	Dhanu	"	226	154
	Bhiwandi	"	258	198
	Bassein	B., B. & C. I.	96	68
	Kalyan	G. I. P.	12	14
	Thana	"	43	39
	Umbergaon Port	"	203	169
	Kon Port	"	3	3
	Thana District	" & B., B. & C. I.	93	80
Central.	Ahmednagar District	Dhond and Manmad (G. I. P.)	65	56
	Khandesh	B., B. & C. I. & G. I. P.	226	154
	Nasik	G. I. P. & N.-G.	258	198
	Poona City	S. M. & G. I. P.	96	68
	Poona District	"	12	14
	Satara	S. M.	43	39
	Sholapur Town	G. I. P.	203	169
	Sholapur District	" S. M. & Barsi	3	3
	Alibag Port	"	93	80
	Panvel	"	3	2
	Eshoi	"	3	2
	Roha	"	3	2
	Raydanda	"	3	2
	Kolaba District	G. I. P.	53	37
Southern.	Ratnagiri Port	"	30	30
	Vizadrag	"	15	7
	Vengurla	"	15	7
	Dabhal	"	1	1
	Joigad	"	5	5
	Ratnagiri District	"	487	476
	Bolgauva	S. M.	258	180
	Mudli Town	"	4	5
	Dharwar District	"	27	24
	Karwar Port	"	100	176
	Akola	"	11	7
	Kumta	"	11	7
	Kanara District	S. M.	4	5
	Savantvadi State	"	4	5
Sind.	Bijapur District	S. M. & G. I. P.	27	24
	Karachi City and Port	N. W.	100	176
	Karachi District	"	11	7
	Hyderabad Town	" & J. B.	11	7
	Hyderabad District	"	11	7
	Thar and Parkar District	J. B.	11	7
	Larkhuna	N. W.	11	7
	Sukkar District	"	11	7
	Khairpur State	"	11	7
	Akalkot	"	68	37
	Aundh	"	7	7
	Tuna Port	"	1	1
	Cutch State	"	1	1
	Savanur	"	1	1
Political charges.	Bhor	"	3	3
	Bhavnagar Town and Port	"	3	3
	Mongrol Port	"	15	15
	Jamunagar Town and Port	"	3	3
	Jodia Port	"	145	79
	Veraval Port	"	120	78
	Vavanua	"	3	3
	Kathiawar State	B., B. & C. I., Mervi & B. G. J. P.	8	5
	Kolhapur Town	S. M.	460	375
	Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country	"	30	19
	Saebin State	B., B. & C. I.	4	3
	Dharapur	"	16	2
	Srivardhan Port	"	4	4
	Murud	"	10	4
	Barimandla	"	2	2
	Nandgaon	"	7	3
	Janjira	"	40	23
	Janjira State	"	418	305
	Kodinar Port	"	4	4
	Dwarka	"	29	19
	Billimora	B., B. & C. I.	7	3
	Baroda Town	"	40	23
	Baroda State	"	418	305
	Jath	"	4	4
	Cambay Port	B., B. & C. I.	4	4
	Cambay State	"	29	19
	Bijapur	"	7	8

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
Madras Presidency.	...	Salem Town	Madras	(a) 77	(a) 63
		Salem District	S. M.	2*	2*
		Bellary Town	" & Madras	(b) 31	(b) 23
		Bellary Cantonment	" & Madras	"	"
		Bellary District	" & Madras	"	"
		Coimbatore Town	Madras, S. I. & Nilgiri	"	"
		Coimbatore District	" & Madras	1	1
		Nilgiris	" & Madras	(c) 64	(c) 52
		North Arcot	" & Madras	"	"
		Cuddalore Port	" & Madras	(j) {	(j) {
		South Arcot District	S. I.	1*	1*
		Tinnevely	Madras	1*	1*
		Malabar	S. I. & Madras	"	"
		Cuddalore	S. M.	"	"
		Kurnool	" & Madras	10	10
		Mangalore Port	" & Madras	1*	1*
		Ermala	Madras and S. I.	"	"
		South Canara District	S. I., Madras & S. M.	1*	1*
		Madras City	"	"	"
		Anantapur District	"	"	"
		Chingleput	"	"	"
TOTAL				189	153
Bengal	Presidency	Calcutta	E. I., E. B. S. & B. N.	627	588
		Jessore District	B. C.	"	"
		24 Parganas District	E. B. S. & B. C.	37	33
		Khulna	B. C.	"	"
	Burdwan	Nadia	E. B. S.	"	"
		Howrah Town	E. I., B. N., H. A. & H. S.	(c) 28	20
		Howrah District	" & B. N.	(f) 7	7
		Hooghly	" & B. N.	(d) 9	9
	Bhagalpur	Birbhum	B. N.	3*	3
		Midnapur	E. I.	3	3
		Burdwan	"	"	"
		Bhagalpur Town	E. I. & B. & N. W.	34	32
	Patna	Bhagalpur District	E. I.	1	1
		Monghyr Town	" & B. & N. W.	175	151
		Monghyr District	E. B. S.	2	3
		South Parganas District	E. I.	96	96
	Rajshahi	Purnia District	"	46	19
		Gaya Town	"	"	"
		Gaya District	"	"	"
		Patna	"	"	"
	Chota Nagpur.	Champaran District	B. & N. W.	"	"
		Chaura Town	"	"	"
		Saran District	"	"	"
		Patna City	E. I.	(d) 774	656
	Orissa	Patna District	"	29	29
		Muzaffarpur	B. & N. W.	467	422
		Darbhanga Town	"	146	133
		Darbhanga District	"	35	27
Shahabad		E. I.	93	69	
TOTAL				2,973	2,631
U. P. OF AGRA & OUDH.	Allahabad	Allahabad City	E. I.	(g) 199	(g) 199
		Allahabad District	"	212	212
		Cawnpur City	E. I., O. & R., B. & C. I., & G. I. P., (I.M. Sec.)	19	19
		Cawnpur District	"	391	379
		Fatehpur	"	"	"
		Jhansi City	"	(h) 223	(h) 187
		Jhansi District	"	"	"
		Bara Banki Town	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	(i) 17	(i) 10
	Benares	Bara Banki District	"	423	325
		Hazipur	"	"	"
		Benares Cantonment	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	"	"
		Benares City	"	"	"
		Benares District	"	"	"
		Ballia	B. & N. W. & E. I.	(k) 146	(k) 141
		Jaunpur City	S. B. I.	(l) 52	(l) 51
		Jaunpur District	O. & R.	269	249
	Fyzabad	Ghazipur	"	"	"
		Mirzapur City	E. I. & B. & N. W.	171	160
		Mirzapur District	E. I.	44	39
		"	"	1	1
	Gorakhpur	Gonda	"	"	"
		Partabgarh District	B. & N. W.	"	"
		Sultanpur	O. & R.	11	14
		Ajodhya	"	"	"
Gorakhpur	Fyzabad	O. & R. & B. & N. W.	176	168	
	Fyzabad City	"	27	22	
	Fyzabad District	"	"	"	
	"	"	"	"	
Gorakhpur	Azamgarh	"	"	"	
	Gorakhpur City	B. & N. W. & O. & R.	(m) 257	(m) 249	
	Gorakhpur District	B. & N. W.	42	40	
	"	"	41	33	

* Imported.
(a) Including 13 imported seizures and 7 imported deaths.
(b) Including 4 imported seizures and 4 imported deaths.
(c) Including 9 imported seizures and 9 imported deaths.
(d) Including 1 imported seizure.
(e) Including 3 imported seizures.
(f) Including 6 imported seizures.

(g) Including 32 seizures and 32 deaths of previous week.
(h) Including 92 seizures and 73 deaths of previous week.
(i) Including 5 seizures and 3 deaths of previous week.
(j) Figures for 2 weeks.
(k) Including 21 seizures and 19 deaths of previous week.
(l) Including 14 seizures and 15th deaths of previous week.
(m) Including 240 seizures and 232 deaths of previous week.

Presidency of Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague seizures.	Plague deaths.
U. P. OF AGRA & OUDH—cont'd.	Meerut	Basti District	B. & N. W.	67	71
		Meerut City	N. W.	(a) 11	(a) 10
		Meerut Cantonment			
		Meerut District	N. W., O. & R. & E. I.	(b) 269	(b) 248
		Muzaffarnagar City	N. W.		
		Muzaffarnagar District	N. W.	40	35
		Aligarh	E. I. & O. & R.		
		Saharanpur	O. & R. & N. W.	(i) 16	(i) 9
	Lucknow	Hardwar	O. & R.	(c) 10	10
		Roorkee	"	(h) 18	(h) 14
		Bulandshahr District	" & N. W.	(c) 44	(c) 26
		Unao	O. & R.	549	526
		Lucknow City	O. & R., B. & N. W. & R. K.	520	506
		Lucknow District		108	108
	Agra	Hardoi	E. I. & O. & R.	24	16
		Gonda	R. & K.	28	30
		Rae Bareilly	O. & R.	(y) 58	(y) 47
		Etawah City	E. I.	75	75
PUNJAB.	Jullundur	Etawah District	"	80	80
		Farrukhabad Town	"	1	1
		Fatehgarh	"	(f) 81	(f) 58
		Farrukhabad District	R., B. & C. I.		
	Bareilly	Banda District	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)	11	10
		Mainpuri District	E. I.	2	1
		Agra City	B., B. & C. I., G. I. P., B. & N. W. & E. I.	1	1
		Agra District	"		
	Bareilly	Bareilly City	O. & R. & R. & K.	1*	1*
		Bareilly District	R. & K.		
	Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur District	R. & K.		
	Kumaon	Naini Tal	R. & K.	1*	1*
	Total			4,736	4,882
	Jullundur	Jullundur City	N. W.		
		Jullundur District	"	3,712	1,905
		Ferozepur	"	1,541	853
		Ferozepur	N. W. & B., B. & C. I.	1,012	661
	Lahore	Gujranwala	N. W.	6,395	4,276
		Anaritsar City	"		
		Anaritsar District	"	(d) 5,594	(d) 3,643
		Gurdaspur	"	647	418
	Rawalpindi	Lahore	"	5,132	2,167
		Gujrat	"	398	242
		Sialkot	"	1,833	1,145
		Shahpur	"	80	53
	Multan	Jhang	"	236	162
		Multan	E. I. & N. W.		
		Montgomery District	N. W.	48	19
	Dellhi	Gurgaon	B., B. & C. I.	459	379
		Dellhi	E. I., G. I. P., O. & R., B., B. & C. I., N. W. & S. P.	2	2
		Hissar	B., B. & C. I.	66	41
		Karnal	E. I.	187	110
	Patna	Ludhiana	N. W. & E. I.	580	311
		Umballa Cantonment	"		
		Umballa City	" and E. I.		
		Umballa District	"	347	239
	Patna	Rohtak	S. P.	38	29
		Patna City	Rajpura-Bhatinda (N. W. Ry.)		
		Patna State	N. W., E. I., B., B. & C. I. & J. B.	883	855
		Rupnath	N. W.	628	362
	Jalandhar	Maler Kotla	"	70	70
		Jalandhar	N. W. and B., B. & C. I.	150	110
		Kalsia	"	46	33
		Faridkot State	S. P.	18	14
	Nabha	Nabha	N. W.	424	350
		Dujana	"	21	14
	Total			30,547	18,489
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Narbada	Burhanpur Town	G. I. P.	10	10
		Nimar District	"	84	78
		Hoshangabad Town	"		
		Hoshangabad District	"	(a) 41	(a) 32
		Narsingpur Town	"	46	(b) 33
		Narsingpur District	"		
	Nagpur	Chhindwara	"		
		Nagpur City	B. N. & G. I. P.	63	61
		Nagpur District	"	19	19
		Kamptee Town	B. N.	83	54
		Wardha	G. I. P.		
		Wardha District	"		
	Jubbulpur	Chanda	"	1*	3
		Bhandara	B. N.		
		Jubbulpore Town	E. I. & G. I. P.	(d) 49	(d) 49
		Jubbulpore Tahsil	"		
		Jubbulpore District	"	(d) 122	(d) 91
		Damoh Town	"	43	22
	Chhatisgarh	Sangor Cantonment	"		
		Sangor Town	G. I. P. (I. M. Sec.)		
		Sangor District	"		
		Mandla	"	(e) 2	(e) 7
	Bilaspur	Bilaspur	"		
	Total			568	459

*Imported.

(a) Including 2 seizures and 2 deaths of previous week.

(b) " 50 " 60 " " "

(c) Figures for two weeks.

(d) Including 1 seizure.

(f) Including 14 seizures and 9 deaths of previous week.

(g) " 10 " 8 " " "

(h) " 5 " 2 " " "

(i) " 2 " 5 " " "

Presidency or Province.	Division.	Districts and States, and Towns of over 50,000 inhabitants.	Traversed by what railways.	Plague scizures.	Plague deaths.
MYSORE STATE.	...	Bangalore City ...	S. M. & Madras ...	1	2
		Bangalore Civil and Military Station ...	" ...	3	3
		Bangalore District ...	" ...	16	13
		Mysore City ...	" ...	1	1
		Mysore District ...	" ...	40	27
		Kolar ...	Madras and S. M. ...	2	3
		Kolar Gold Fields ...	" ...	2	3
		Tumkur District ...	S. M. ...	4	6
		Shimoga ...	" ...	6	3
		Chitaldrug ...	" ...	16	9
HYDERABAD STATE.	...	Kadur ...	" ...	1	2
		Hassan ...	" ...	8	5
		Total ...	...	100	77
		Lingsagur District ...	S. M. ...	4	4
		Aurangabad ...	N. G. S. ...	13	5
		Oosmanabad District ...	G. I. P. & Barai ...	55	40
		Bir ...	" ...	78	57
		Parbahani ...	" ...	39	30
		Gulbarga ...	G. I. P. & N. G. S. ...	...	...
		Bidar ...	" ...	...	...
BOMBAY	Hyderabad ...	N. G. S. ...	...	...
		Indur ...	" ...	15	...
		Total ...	...	190	136
		Amraoti District ...	G. I. P. ...	23	24
		Akola ...	" ...	34	31
		Buldana ...	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.) ...	69	46
		Wan ...	" ...	...	...
		Total ...	...	126	101
		Jaipur State ...	" ...	15	20
		Ajmer ...	" ...	...	...
RAJPUTANA.	...	Alwar State ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	23	14
		Tonk ...	" ...	12	11
		Mewar ...	" ...	...	...
		Marwar ...	" ...	...	...
		Serohi ...	" ...	...	...
		Banswara Town ...	B., B. & C. I. & J. B. ...	...	...
		Banswara State ...	" ...	37	36
		Total ...	...	87	81
		Jhabua State ...	B., B. & C. I. ...	...	...
		Indore City ...	" ...	55	54
CENTRAL INDIA.	...	Indore State ...	" ...	33	36
		Rutlam City ...	" ...	11	9
		Rutlam District ...	" ...	67	42
		Rutlam State ...	" ...	...	...
		Bhopal City ...	" ...	128	128
		Bhopal Agency ...	B. S. & G. I. P. (B. U. Sec.) ...	...	...
		Dhar State ...	" ...	...	...
		Sailana State ...	" ...	18	8
		Sultanpur ...	" ...	...	...
		Tikri, Kasrawad and Sanwad ...	" ...	...	...
JAMMU & CASHMIRE...	...	Chachlya ...	" ...	...	...
		Pimplyaglon ...	" ...	...	...
		Mhow Cantonment ...	" ...	47	28
		Indore Residency ...	" ...	9	7
		Total ...	...	368	312
		Jammu Province ...	" ...	16 (i)	19 (i)
		Hamirpur-Sidhan (Akhnur Tahsil) ...	" ...	...	...
		Total ...	...	16	19
		Hazara District ...	" ...	1	1
		Total ...	...	1	1
N.-W. F. PROVINCE.	...	Sonmiani ...	" ...	...	...
		Hirook ...	" ...	1*	...
		Total ...	...	1	...
		LUCHIAN.	" ...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	46,677	32,159

* Imported.
(f) Week ending 11th April 1908.
(h) From 7th to 18th April 1908.
(i) Figures for 2 weeks.

H. H. RISLEY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Rainfall summary for the seven days ending at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 23rd April 1903, based on the India Daily Weather Reports of the period.

The weather has continued feebly disturbed over North-West India and the North-West Himalayas during the week under review. Showers commenced in this area on the 19th when light rain was reported from Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Murree, Cherat, Khushab, Dera Ismail Khan and Mooltan. On the 20th showers occurred at Chakrata, Simla, Cherat and Peshawar and on the 21st at Sialkot, Simla and Murree. On the following day, the 22nd, fine weather prevailed over this area, and on the 23rd, though duststorms were numerous the only rainfall reported was a few drops at Simla.

In North-East India there has occurred a marked increase in the extent and intensity of the rainfall area. On the 17th, 18th and 19th strong southerly and south-westerly winds appeared at the head of the Bay, and these humid winds driving inland occasioned thunderstorms and nor'-westers over a large part of North-East India. On the 20th rain fell at all the Assam stations, the heaviest amounts in twenty-four hours having been 1.56 inches at Silchar, and 2.42 inches at Cherra Poonjee. On the 21st rain was reported from Upper Burma, and the whole of Bengal and Assam, the largest amounts reported having been 1.26 inches at Chittagong and 1.14 inches at Silchar. On the 22nd and 23rd the rainfall began to take off again, and, on the latter day, was practically confined to Assam. Falls of an inch or over were reported from Silchar on the 22nd and 23rd, and from Sibsagar on the 22nd.

Except in North-West and North-East India any rainfall has been light and scattered consisting chiefly of showers in Malabar, South India and Ganjam.

Rain has been falling during the past two days over Persia and Baluchistan accompanied in the case of the former country with a rapid fall of temperature hence there is a probability that within the next day or two further unsettled and colder weather will be experienced over North-West India and Kashmir.

The rainfall table shows that rain averaging 0.10 inch or over in amount was received during the week in Burma Coast, Burma Wet, Bengal, the Brahmaputra Valley, the Dinajpur, Burdwan and Simla subdivisions, Baluchistan, and the Waltair, Calicut and Madura subdivisions, the average actual rainfall ranging from 0.10 inch in Burma Wet and the Calcutta subdivision to 2.71 inches in the Brahmaputra Valley, and 1.73 inches in the Narayangunj subdivision. In the Brahmaputra Valley and East Bengal the week's rainfall was about normal and in Baluchistan exceeded the normal, but elsewhere it was lighter than usual.

RAINFALL DIVISION WITH REPRESENTATIVE STATION.	Rainfall sub-division named after representative station.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING ON 23RD APRIL 1903.			RAINFALL DATA FROM 28TH NOVEMBER 1902 TO 23RD APRIL 1903.			SEASONAL PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
		Average actual rainfall.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall.	Excess or defect in inches.	This week.	Last week.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
1. Burma Coast (Rangoon) . . .	...	0'15	0'54	— 0'39	2'48	3'38	— 0'90	— 27	— 35
2. Burma Wet (Bhamo) . . .	...	0'10	0'30	— 0'20	0'94	2'20	— 1'26	— 57	— 54
3. Burma Dry (Mandalay) . . .	...	0'06	0'28	— 0'22	0'21	1'39	— 1'18	— 85	— 87
4. Delta of Bengal . . .	{ Narayanganj .	1'73	1'48	+ 0'25	11'91	9'05	+ 1'96	+ 20	+ 20
5. Brahmaputra Valley (Sibsagar)	{ Calcutta .	0'10	0'57	— 0'47	4'48	4'07	+ 0'41	+ 10	+ 25
	...	2'71	2'53	+ 0'18	10'63	14'60	— 3'97	— 27	— 34
6. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, East.	{ Dinajpur .	0'24	0'80	— 0'65	1'54	3'95	— 2'41	— 61	— 58
	{ Darbhanga .	0	0'15	— 0'15	0'31	2'14	— 1'83	— 86	— 84
	{ Bahraich .	0	0'08	— 0'08	1'19	3'00	— 1'90	— 61	— 60
7. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East .	{ Burdwan .	0'41	0'55	— 0'14	4'84	3'74	+ 1'10	+ 29	+ 39
	{ Patna .	0	0'07	— 0'07	0'41	1'90	— 1'49	— 78	— 78
8. Himalayas and Sub-Himalaya, West.	{ Simla .	0'19	0'38	— 0'19	8'52	11'81	— 3'29	— 28	— 27
	{ Ludhiana .	0'02	0'12	— 0'10	3'20	6'35	— 3'15	— 50	— 49
9. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .	{ Cawnpore .	0	0'06	— 0'06	0'50	2'21	— 1'71	— 77	— 77
	{ Lahore .	0	0'05	— 0'05	1'06	3'41	— 2'35	— 69	— 68
10. N. W. Dry Area (Bikaner) .	...	0'08	0'10	— 0'02	1'87	2'09	— 1'12	— 37	— 38
11. Baluchistan (Quetta) . . .	...	0'67	0'17	+ 0'50	8'44	6'88	+ 1'56	+ 23	+ 16
12. East Coast, North . . .	{ Waltair .	0'12	0'24	— 0'12	2'18	2'46	— 0'28	— 11	— 7
	{ Cuttack .	0	0'39	— 0'39	5'53	3'92	+ 1'61	+ 41	+ 57
13. East Satpuras . . .	{ Ranchi .	0	0'23	— 0'23	4'48	3'16	+ 1'32	+ 42	+ 53
	{ Raipur .	0	0'09	— 0'09	0'87	2'40	— 1'53	— 64	— 62
	{ Jabulpore .	0	0'07	— 0'07	1'54	2'16	— 0'62	— 29	— 26
14. Central India Plateau . . .	{ Jhansi .	0'01	0'02	— 0'01	0'25	2'08	— 1'83	— 88	— 88
	{ Jampur .	0	0'01	— 0'01	0'31	1'26	— 0'95	— 75	— 75
	{ Indore .	0	0'02	— 0'02	0'57	0'82	— 0'25	— 30	— 29
15. West Coast . . .	{ Calicut .	0'35	1'49	— 1'14	9'44	9'18	+ 0'26	+ 3	+ 18
	{ Bombay .	0	0'22	— 0'22	2'45	0'51	+ 1'94	+ 380	+ 745
16. Gujarat . . .	{ Ahmedabad .	0	0	0	0'48	0'26	+ 0'22	+ 85	+ 85
	{ Rajkot .	0	0	0	0'49	0'27	+ 0'22	+ 81	+ 81
17. West Satpuras (Akola) . . .	...	0	0'07	— 0'07	1'09	1'41	— 0'32	— 23	— 19
18. Deccan . . .	{ Bellary .	0	0'28	— 0'28	0'84	1'49	— 0'65	— 44	— 31
	{ Bijapur .	0	0'22	— 0'22	4'17	1'32	+ 2'85	+ 216	+ 279
	{ Hyderabad .	0	0'16	— 0'16	0'59	1'43	— 0'84	— 59	— 54
19. South India . . .	{ Mysore .	0'01	0'65	— 0'64	2'17	2'27	— 0'10	— 4	+ 33
20. East Coast, South (Madras) .	{ Madura .	0'34	0'67	— 0'33	9'39	6'47	+ 2'92	+ 45	+ 56
	...	0	0'35	— 0'35	20'11	13'76	+ 6'35	+ 46	+ 50

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for Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India
and Director General of Indian Observatories.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday,
18th April 1903.

Madras.—Light showers have fallen in the Circars, the Deccan, Tinnevely and the Nilgiris, but there was no rain elsewhere. Irrigation supplies are generally sufficient for present requirements. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting continue in parts. The standing crops are generally fair. Harvests continue with fair outturn. Pasture is scanty in parts. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are generally stationary.

Bombay.—There were slight showers during the week in parts of Larkana, Satara, Sholapur and Belgaum. The standing crops have been damaged by storms or insects in parts of Karachi and the Upper Sindh Frontier; by frost in parts of Sukkur; and are generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of autumn crops still continue in parts of Dharwar. The harvesting of spring crops is completed in Poona and Wadhwan and is almost over in Thana, Sholapur, Bijapur and Baroda; and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing continues in parts of Larkana, Hyderabad, Broach, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Rajkot. The picking of cotton is complete in Rajkot; is almost over in Baroda; and continues in parts of Broach, Surat, the Carnatic and Wadhwan. Preparation of lands for next season is in progress in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Surat, Thana, Colaba, Ratnagiri, the Deccan and Carnatic. The fodder-supply is sufficient, except in parts of Sukkur and Larkana. Agricultural stock is sufficient, except in parts of Sukkur and generally in good condition. The water-supply is failing in parts of Bijapur. Prices have fallen in three districts, risen in four districts; and are stationary elsewhere. The relation of prices of principal staples to the normal and to prices of 1902 remains substantially unaltered.

Bengal.—Light showers are reported from parts of Murshidabad, Jalpaiguri, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and the South Parganas. Rain is needed in Midnapore, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Tippera, Purnea and Malda. Threshing of spring crops and planting of sugarcane continue. Ploughing and sowing are in progress. Prospects are fair. Fodder and water are generally adequate. The price of common rice has risen in six districts, fallen in four, and is stationary in the remainder.

United Provinces.—Light showers of rain are reported from Dehra Dun and Partabgarh. The harvesting of spring crops is nearing completion and winnowing and threshing are progressing. Irrigation is being carried on and opium weighments have commenced. Supplies are adequate, but fodder is reported to be scarce in Jalaun. Prices continue stationary.

Punjab.—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Mianwali, and Mooltan. Reaping of spring crops is in progress in most districts. Sowing of autumn crops has commenced in Amritsar, Sialkot, and Mooltan. Prospects of irrigated crops are generally good and those of unirrigated average. Unirrigated crops in Hissar have generally withered, the expected yield is average. Wheat has been damaged by rust, and gram by caterpillars in parts of Ferozepore. Gram has also been damaged by insects in Mooltan. Locusts appeared in parts of Rawalpindi and laid eggs. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient in all districts, except in parts of Ferozepore, Sialkot, Shahpur and Mooltan. The price of wheat is falling slightly in Hissar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, and Mooltan. The price of gram is also falling in Delhi, Amballa, Amritsar and Mooltan. Prices of other food-grains are generally unchanged.

North-West Frontier.—Showers have fallen during the week in all districts. The weather is still cloudy and unsettled and warmth and sunshine are now required. The prospects of the standing crops have much improved but owing to late and heavy rains the harvest is unusually late. Reaping of oilseeds is finished in Dera Ismail Khan and the outturn is average. Sowing of extra spring crops is in progress. Hill torrents have benefited lands in Dera Ismail Khan. Canals are running well and rivers are rising in Peshawar. Fodder is becoming more plentiful. The price of wheat is steady in Peshawar, but is falling in Dera Ismail Khan.

Burma.—Slight rain fell in Tavoy and showers in four other districts during the week. The reaping of dry weather paddy has commenced in Thayetmyo, Kyaukse and Meiktila; and is finished in Tavoy. Cultivation of paddy on uplands continues. Reaping of wheat and gram is completed in Kyaukse. Harvesting of miscellaneous island crops is in progress in the Letmyetna township of the Henzada district. Dry weather paddy sowing has failed, owing to dry weather. Rain is badly wanted in Mandalay. Crop prospects continue favourable. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Henzada and Mandalay; slightly in eight districts and fallen slightly at three centres; elsewhere there is no change.

Central Provinces.—The weather has been hot and occasionally cloudy but there has been no rain. The harvesting of spring crops has generally been completed. Threshing and winnowing operations are reaching completion. The preparation of land for winter sowings is generally in progress. Fodder is ample. Scarcity of water is being felt in several districts. The price of wheat has risen from 17 to 14½ seers in Betul and shows a tendency to rise in four other districts. The lowest prices in seers per rupee are:—wheat, 18; gram, 24½; rice, 16; and *juar*, 33. The highest prices are:—wheat, 10; gram, 12; rice, 9; and *juar*, 17½. The numbers on famine relief were as follows:—Relief workers—Public Works Department—(Raipur), adults, 34,391; children, 5,887; total 40,278. Gratuitous relief—otherwise relieved—(Raipur), adults, 10,326; children, 3,156; total 13,482; (Bilaspur), adults, 852; children, 151; total 1,013; (Bhandara), adults, 884; children, 131; total 1,015. (Balaghat), adults, 56; children, 4; total 60. Total otherwise relieved 15,570. Dependants—(Raipur), adults, 14; children, 2,257; total 2,271. In Poorhouses—(Raipur), adults, 22; children, 31; total 53. Total on all forms of relief, 58,172. The number of Public Works Department camps open is 14.

Assam.—The weather is hot and windy. Rain has fallen generally but is wanted in Goalpara, and more rain is also needed in Sylhet and Kamrup. The reaping of early transplanted rice in Sylhet has commenced and prospects are good. Plucking of tea is in progress. The outturn is good in Lakhimpur, and fair elsewhere. Red spider blight is prevalent in some gardens in Cachar and Nowgong. The pressing of sugarcane still continues in Darrang and Sibsagar. The outturn is fair. Ploughing for and sowing of early and late broad-cast rice and jute are in progress. The fodder and water-supply is insufficient in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Prices of common rice:—Silchar, 14 to 15; Sylhet, 14; Tezpur, 13½; Gauhati 13; Dhubri, Nowgong and Sibsagar, 12; and Dibrugarh 11 seers per rupee.

Mysore.—General prospects are good. Rain is wanted in parts of Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Tumkur. Prices are slightly fluctuating. Cattle are healthy. Water and fodder are sufficient generally.

Coorg.—Rain is needed. Prices of food-grains are stationary. The water-supply is sufficient but fodder is scanty.

Berar.—The weather is warm. Ploughing operations for the ensuing monsoon crops continue. Fodder-supply is sufficient. The water-supply is also adequate, except in parts of the Akola and Akot *taluqs* of the Akola district. Prices are fluctuating in parts of two districts; elsewhere they are steady.

Hyderabad.—Rainfall—19 cents. The rainfall has slightly injured the standing crops in parts. The spring harvest is generally over. The winter rice is good and the harvest is in progress. Lands are being prepared for monsoon sowings. Prices :—wheat 9½, rice 8½, and *juar* 27 seers per *halli* rupee.

Rajputana.—Harvesting of the spring crops is in progress. Threshing has commenced. The standing crops are fair generally, but poor in Bikanir where the estimated outturn is only one to four annas in the rupee. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. The cheapest price is :—Bundi, 34½ seers and the highest :—Sirohi, 14½ seers per rupee.

Central India —There was no rain in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations have been completed in Bundelkhand and Malwa and are in progress elsewhere. Crops are fair in Indore, average in Baghelkhand and good elsewhere. They have been slightly damaged by rats in Indore. Agricultural stock and pasturage are good, except in Bhopawar. Prices are steady in Gwalior, normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand, low in Malwa, and are falling in Bhopawar. Opium is good in Gwalior and Indore and fair in Bhopal.

Kashmir.—The weather was bright and pleasant except on one day of the week when it was cloudy and rainy. Prices are stationary. JAMMU :—Rain slight. Prices are rising. Wheat is selling from 13 to 20 and maize from 20 to 38 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair to good on irrigated areas but poor in other tracts. Fodder is still insufficient in certain parts. Land is being prepared for autumn sowings.

Nepal.—Rainfall *nil*. Weather clear and cold. Standing crops are in good condition. The price of rice is 8½ seers for the rupee.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table :

Name of Province.	PRECEDING WEEK (REVISED FIGURES).			PRESENT WEEK.			Increase or decrease.
	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	TOTAL.	
BRITISH PROVINCES.							
Central Provinces	38,963	14,070	53,033	40,278	17,804	58,172	+ 5,139
TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES . . .	38,963	14,070	53,033	40,278	17,804	58,172	+ 5,139

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(FAMINE.)

Return of the number of persons in receipt of relief in districts affected by scarcity.

NOTE.—The figures are compiled from returns obtained from Local Governments and Political Officers, and give the corrected District details of the Provincial totals published weekly in the Crop and Weather Summary of the *Gazette of India*.

Non-labouring children and other dependants of relief workers are classed as on relief works when distinguished in the Local returns from persons gratuitously relieved in poor-houses or at their homes. Weavers relieved in their own trade are shown under "Gratuitous Relief."

No.	Name of Province and District.	Population.	FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 21ST MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 28TH MARCH 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH APRIL 1903.			FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH APRIL 1903.		
			Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
	<i>Central Provinces.</i>													
1	Raipur . .	1,442,778	30,534	10,678	41,212	39,379	11,608	50,987	40,364	12,264	52,628	38,963	12,590	51,553
2	Bilaspur . .	1,012,972	...	396	396	...	408	408	...	582	582	...	900	900
3	Bhandara . .	663,062	...	333	333	...	767	767	...	821	821	...	555	555
4	Balaghat . .	326,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
	TOTAL CENTRAL PROVINCES .	3,445,333	30,534	11,407	41,941	39,379	12,783	52,162	40,364	13,667	54,031	38,963	14,070	53,033
	TOTAL BRITISH PROVINCES .	3,445,333	30,534	11,407	41,941	39,379	12,783	52,162	40,364	13,667	54,031	38,963	14,070	53,033

J. O. MILLER,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Circular No. 5-F.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

*Simla, the 20th April 1903.***REGULATIONS FOR THE FOREST SERVICE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, FOR 1903.**

(Postal and Telegraph address, Englefield Green. Railway Station, Egham, L. and S. W. Railway.)

[The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.]

1. The examination for admission to the Indian Forest Service through the Royal Indian Engineering College, which will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, will be simultaneous with, and in the same subjects and papers as, the examination for the Indian Police Department* (which is usually held in June), except that for the Forest Department "German" is obligatory, and Botany is added to the Class I subjects, and "Chemistry and Heat" are included in Class I instead of Class II.

Candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after January 1903. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of £2 is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is £3. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of £3 (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

2. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1903 there will be seven appointments offered for competition.*

3. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

- (1) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age† on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.
- (2) An applicant must send‡ to the Judicial and Public Department of the India Office, on or before the 1st day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete.—
 - (a) His name, parentage and home address, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.
 - (b) If his parent or guardian resides abroad, he must furnish an undertaking signed by a representative of such parent or guardian in this country who, in the event of the candidate's admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, will be responsible that the College bills and fees

* Candidates may, if qualified, enter for both the Police and the Forest Department. Only one fee in such case need be paid.

† The limit of age prescribed for candidates for admission to the Indian Police and Forest Services by competitive examination in this country is extended in the case of those who have performed military service in South Africa by the period of such service, not exceeding eighteen months. Candidates who become eligible under this concession must furnish an official certificate of the length and nature of their service.

‡ There is no form of application; the documents specified in paragraph 3 (2), Clauses (a) and (b), should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London.

are punctually paid, will receive and act on all reports sent from the College, and will see that the health certificates are duly forwarded to the College at the end of each vacation.

- (c) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.
- (3) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board* at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision† and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.
- (4) Applicants who have passed the medical examination and the physical test will be permitted to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects‡ (Classes I and II), marks being assigned as follows:—

CLASS I.§

						Marks.
Mathematics I. (including Arithmetic)	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
German II (300 for colloquial)	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Botany	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Chemistry and Heat	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
English Composition	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Geometrical Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	500
Freehand Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	500
Geography	...	...	...	...	...	500

CLASS II.

Mathematics II	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Latin	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
French	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Greek	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
English History	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Physics	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Physiography and Geology	...	...	...	...	...	2,000

Candidates must obtain such an aggregate of marks in the examination as a whole as may indicate in the judgment of the Civil Service Commissioners a competent amount of general proficiency.

- (5) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the aggregate referred to above and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service in India.
- (6) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons whom, after consulting the authorities of the College, he may consider properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.
4. The course of study for candidates for the Indian Forest Service extends over about three years. For six terms the candidates will prosecute their studies at the College, and during the period of foreign study, which will occupy the remainder of the course, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

* It is suggested that a candidate, before commencing any special course of study, should undergo a thorough medical examination. By such an examination any serious physical disqualification would probably be revealed, and the candidate might thus be spared the expense and waste of time involved in a course of preparation for a service for which he is physically unfit.

Candidates for the Forest service may, if they wish it, undergo a preliminary examination by the Medical Board at the India Office, not more than two years before they are qualified to compete, under the following conditions:—

- (a) Applications must be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, accompanied by a fee of two guineas and by a statement of the candidate's age.
- (b) Candidates must pay their travelling expenses.
- (c) Candidates considered to be unfit by the Medical Board at this preliminary examination are not bound to accept its opinion, but may, at their own risk, continue their studies, with the knowledge that they will have to submit themselves for a final medical examination by the Medical Board, shortly before the literary examination at which they wish to compete.
- (d) On the other hand, it must be distinctly understood that the preliminary examination by the Medical Board is held solely for the candidate's information, and that, if after that examination he is reported to be apparently fit, he has not on that account any claim to be accepted as physically fit when he presents himself for the final Medical Examination, upon which alone his acceptance or rejection will depend. Candidates may be considered fit for the Service at the preliminary examination, but may be found at the final examination to be unfit, either on account of some physical defect which did not exist or passed undetected at the preliminary examination, or for other reasons.

† On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office.

‡ Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller from the following Agents:—EVAN & SPENCER, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, London, E. C.; OLIVER & BOYD, Edinburgh; and E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin. The price is one shilling.

§ All the subjects of Class I may be taken up. Only two of the subjects of Class II may be taken up.

¶ Candidates must qualify in German.

5. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter,* and eight weeks in the summer.

6. A charge of £61 is made for each of the six terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is £70 for each of the three terms; the amounts must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for or continue his study of foreign forests until his fee for the term has been paid.

7. A deposit of £5 is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, etc., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion £66.

8. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing up to a cost of 2s a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour, and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10s. per diem); (2) travelling expenses; and (3) fees to local Forest officers, etc.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

9. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects:—

I—Auxiliary Subjects.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Geometrical Drawing. | 7. Physics. |
| 2. Freehand Drawing. | 8. Chemistry. |
| 3. Surveying. | 9. Geology and Mineralogy. |
| 4. Forest Engineering. | 10. Entomology. |
| 5. Accounts. | 11. Botany. |
| 6. German. | 12. Drill and Gymnastics. |

II.—Forestry, Theoretical and Practical, in all its branches.

10. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

11. During the course of study the proficiency of the students is tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there is a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required from time to time to appear before the Medical Board, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

12. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 9 are grouped in certain main branches of study† and a fixed minimum of qualification is required—(1) in each separate subject taught at the College and during forest tours; (2) in each separate branch; and (3) in all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in Forestry.

13. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed before leaving the College to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for

* While in actual residence at the College. During the third year, spent in study on the Continent, only one week is allowed at Easter.

† For details see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

India after consulting the President of the College. Officers are, however, at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

14. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

15. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India. Officers entering the Forest Service will be required to contribute a subscription ranging from a compulsory minimum of 5 per cent. up to a voluntary maximum of 10 per cent. of their salary to the Forest Officers' Provident Fund. Such contributions, with compound interest, will accumulate till the date of retirement, when the total sum will be paid to the contributor, or, in the event of death before retirement, to his legal representative.

16. Promotion, leave, and pension will be governed by the regulations laid down by the Government of India and made applicable to Forest officers, such regulations being subject to any modifications or alterations which may be made in them from time to time by the Government of India, and their interpretation in case of any doubt arising being left to that Government. The pension rules applicable to Public Works and Telegraph officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College have been extended to Forest officers appointed from England; and the Inspector-General of Forests and Conservators of the 1st grade are now eligible for the extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum admissible to an officer after at least three years of approved service as a head of a department in any province, if considered deserving of the special concession. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India List and India Office List," published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, London, which can be procured through any bookseller.

17. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, is required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding. It is desirable that this evidence should be forthcoming before the candidate proceeds to the Continent for his final year of study.

GENERAL RULES.

18. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

19. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in Hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

STUDENTS NOT NOMINATED FOR THE INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

20. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several subjects of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result. No student who was not under the age of 20 on the 1st June in the year in which he entered the College will be permitted to compete for any scholarship or prize.

21. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 20 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

22. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to give satisfactory proof that they are qualified to follow the

course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who fail in this will not be admitted to the College.

23. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 20, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

FOREST ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

Mathematics I.—Arithmetic; Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles; Mensuration.

Mathematics II.—Further questions on the Syllabus of Mathematics I; Elementary Solid Geometry, including Euclid, Book XI, propositions 1 to 21; Euclid, Book XII, propositions 1 and 2; Geometrical Conic Sections, the elementary properties common to the ellipse, parabola and hyperbola; Dynamics and Statics, uniform and uniformly accelerated rectilinear motion, uniform circular motion, motion of projectiles (not requiring a knowledge of the parabola), equilibrium of forces in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of mass, and the construction and use of the simpler machines.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

French.—Translation of unseen passages from French into English, and from English into French. The passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *vivà voce* Examination will include Dictation. Three hundred marks will be allotted to colloquial knowledge of the language.

German.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in French.

English Composition.—Candidates will be tested by *précis*-writing as well as by an Essay. The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

(Candidates are also warned that for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in other subjects.)

Geometrical Drawing.—Practical plane geometry; the construction of scales; and the elements of solid geometry, and of simple orthographic projection. Great importance will be attached to neatness and exactness of drawing.

Geography.—Simple questions in descriptive and general geography.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will be confined to events subsequent to the Norman Conquest. It will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts.

The paper on the special period will be confined to distinctly modern history. It will require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

The Special Period will be for 1903:—From 1783 to 1837.

Natural Science Subjects.—The standard of Examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, etc. A considerable portion of the marks will be given for proficiency shown in the practical part of the Examination. A knowledge of the metric system will be expected.

Chemistry.—The laws of chemical combination and decomposition, and the preparation, classification, and properties of the principal metallic and non-metallic elements, and of such of their compounds as are treated of in inorganic chemistry. In the practical part of the examination only the more ordinary apparatus and the less dangerous reagents will be supplied, and no candidate will be allowed to bring his own apparatus or reagents.

Heat.—The elementary portion of the subject.

Physics.—The elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, light, and sound.

Physiography, i.e., Physical geography.

Geology.—Chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

Botany.—The elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language.

(Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants.)

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing Regulations be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General. Also that the Regulations be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India*.

Bengal.
United Provinces.
Punjab.
Burma.
Central Provinces.
Assam.

Coorg.
Ajmer.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad
N. W. Frontier Province.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 16—5-7.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 24th April 1903.

RESOLUTION.

The accompanying Report of the Judging Committee which was appointed for the award of prizes, medals and certificates at the Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures at Delhi, together with the list of exhibits for which awards were given, is published for general information. The Governor General in Council is pleased to approve the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the grant of medals and money prizes, and the funds required to give effect to their proposals will be placed at the disposal of the Director.

2. The proposals of the Committee in regard to the publication of reproductions of exhibits in the Loan Collection are under consideration.

3. His Excellency in Council desires to recognize the labour involved in the work of adjudging the awards, and to thank the President and Members of the Committee for their valuable assistance so ungrudgingly given.

The Secretary to the Government of Madras.
 " " " " Bombay.
 " " " " Bengal.
 " " " " the United Provinces.
 " Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
 " Revenue Secretary to the Government of Burma.
 " Honourable the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
 " " " " Assam.
 " Chief Commissioner, Coorg.
 " " " Ajmer.
 " Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad.
 " " " Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

Ordered that the Resolution with the Report referred to, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, to the Assistant Director, Indian Art Exhibition, Delhi, and to all the members of the Judging Committee, for information.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded to the Finance Department for information.

J. O. MILLER,
 Secretary to the Government of India.

REPORT OF THE JUDGING COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO AWARD PRIZES, MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES AT THE INDIAN ART EXHIBITION, DELHI.

The Judging Committee which was appointed under the orders of the Government of India for the award of the prizes, medals and certificates to be presented to successful exhibitors and craftsmen at the Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures at Delhi, assembled on December 22nd. As the time at the disposal of the Committee was brief, while the number of exhibits in several of the divisions was very large, it was found necessary to appoint Sub-Committees to undertake the preliminary examination of the specimens and to submit for the judgment of the General Committee those articles in each class and division which appeared to be deserving of consideration. The final awards were in every case made by the Committee as a whole.

2. The ordinary medals which have been awarded are of two classes, silver and bronze. Those articles in each division which most nearly approached the standard attained by the exhibits to which medals were awarded, were classed as "Commended." In a few of the divisions the artistic standard of none of the exhibits was considered sufficiently high to justify any award. Altogether 83 silver medals and 115 bronze medals were awarded; 110 exhibits were commended. It is the intention of the Committee that each medal should be accompanied by a certificate stating the nature of the award and the article for which it is given. The exhibitors of the articles which have been classed as "Commended" should receive certificates only. The Committee consider that the certificates may suitably be signed jointly by the Director of the Exhibition and the Secretary to the Judging Committee. In addition to the ordinary medals the Committee have awarded 19 gold medals for exhibits or collections of exhibits possessing special artistic merit. Of this number 14 have been provided by the liberality of a few Native Princes and Gentlemen, and the Committee trust that Government will be willing to provide the additional five medals required to make up the total number.

3. A sum of Rs. 4,900 has been subscribed by certain Ruling Chiefs and European and Native gentlemen for distribution as money prizes among the various craftsmen who have submitted exhibits. The Committee would propose that from this fund a sum of Rs. 30 should be given with each silver medal, Rs. 20 with each bronze medal and Rs. 10 with each Commended Certificate. The total amount to be thus awarded will exceed by some Rs. 1,000 the total sum subscribed, but the Committee understand that Government is prepared to make up the additional amount required. The Committee consider that where the artificer is himself the exhibitor he should receive the money in addition to the medal. Where the exhibitor is not himself the actual maker of the article, the medal or certificate should go to the exhibitor and the money be distributed to the actual workman or workmen. The money prize should in such cases be accompanied by a special certificate made out in the name of the workman.

4. In making their awards the Committee confined themselves to a consideration of the exhibits in the main collection, and the exhibits in the jewellers' court and in the loan collection did not come within the scope of their work. But they desire in regard to the latter to record their opinion that the warmest acknowledgments are due to the Native Princes and others, especially the authorities of the South Kensington Museum, who have so generously placed their art treasures at the disposal of the Director. The Committee trust that it will be found possible to take advantage of this unique opportunity to secure reproductions, by means of coloured plates, of a few of the more beautiful and noteworthy exhibits in the loan collection: such plates could be utilised as models for classes in the Schools of Art, and in this way it may be possible to secure that some permanent benefit may result from this portion of the Exhibition.

5. In conclusion the Committee desire to record their opinion that the highest credit is due to Sir George Watt, the Director, and Mr. Percy Brown, the Assistant Director of the Exhibition, for their indefatigable efforts, which have resulted in so interesting and varied a collection of Indian Art Exhibits.

S. S. JACOB . . . *President.*

STUART BEATSON.

C. L. BURNS.

O. GHILARDI.

T. H. HENDLEY.

R. D. MACKENZIE.

MADHO LAL.

RAM SINGH.

E. THURSTON.

Members.

LIST OF AWARDS.

DIVISION 1. IRON, LEAD AND TIN WARES.

First Prize with silver medal to the Bombay School of Art, for wrought-iron grills (No. 1648, etc.).

Second Prize with bronze medal for iron grills from Baroda procured through the Chief Engineer.

Commended chain armour for a lady (No. 1753) made in Jaipur, exhibited by Messrs. Pannab Muhammad Alla Baksh & Co. of Ajmir Bazar, Jaipur.

Commended steel armour, head piece (damascened) and gauntlet (No. 1094), also large shield engraved steel and gold damascened (No. 1089) exhibited by Messrs. Nur Baksh, Khuda Baksh & Co., of Jaipur.

Commended large shield engraved steel damascened with gold (No. 1990) exhibited by Messrs. Amir Baksh & Sons, Ajmir Gate, Jaipur.

DIVISION 2. TINNED, PAINTED AND LAC-COLOURED WARES.

Tinned Metal.

Second Prize with bronze medal for lamp-stand (No. 4901); *aftaba* and *tasht*, and an embossed jar (No. 4906)—all exhibited by the Kashmir State.

Second Prize with bronze medal for large trays (*sinis*) and an *aftaba* and *tasht* by Messrs. Mull Chand & Sons, Peshawar.

Lac-coloured Metal.

(a) *Bidri form.*

First Prize with silver medal for collection (chiefly Nos. 127 and 139) by Sheik Hafiz Azizuddin of Moradabad.

Second Prize with bronze medal for ewer and basin (No. 122) and spittoon (No. 116) by Muhammad Yarkhan of Moradabad.

(b) *Marori form.*

Commended ewer (No. 124) and casket (No. 107) by Muhammad Yarkhan of Moradabad.

(c) *Charakwan form.*

Second Prize with bronze medal for an *aftaba* and *tasht* (No. 126) by Muhammad Yarkhan of Moradabad.

DIVISION 3. ENAMELLED AND NIELLO WARES.

(a) *Niello Ware.*

First Prize with gold medal to Saya Po of Toungoo for Niello ware in form of bow and plate (No. 405), also swords and daggers (Nos. 406-9).

(b) *Gold enamels.*

Second Prize with silver medal for gold enamelled markers (No. 1652) to B. Moti Chand of Benares.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Bombay School of Art for both gold and silver enamels.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Partabgarh State for the quasi-gold enamel characteristic of that State.

(c) *Silver enamels.*

Third Prize with bronze medal for a set of finger bowls and plates (Nos. 2964 and 2966) by Subhana, silversmith of Srinagar, Kashmir.

Commended two *surahis* in old shawl pattern in two shades of blue (Nos. 2343 and 2344) by Habib Joo, silversmith of Srinagar, Kashmir.

Commended large series of blue enamels to Wasna Ram of Multan.

(d) *Copper and Brass enamels.*

First Prize with silver medal for an *aftaba* and *tasht* (No. 2213), and a *tumba* jar (No. 2222) made by Habib Joo, silversmith of Srinagar, Kashmir.

Second Prize with bronze medal for an *aftaba* and *tasht* (No. 3784), and a jar (No. 3773) by Subhana, silversmith of Srinagar, Kashmir.

Commended an *aftaba* and *tasht* in silver enamel (No. 2956) by Lassoo, silversmith of Srinagar, Kashmir.

Commended a Bokhara jar (No. 3791) by Subhana, silversmith of Srinagar, Kashmir.

DIVISION 4. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

First Prize with gold medal to Maung Yin Maung of Rangoon for silver table centre.

First Prize with silver medal for silver parcel gilt tray by Sheshappa Basappa of Sholapur (No. 3944).

First Prize with silver medal of filigri *hookha* (No. 128), *attar-dan* (No. 126) and silver filigri box (No. 130) by Nanda Jethi of Cuttack.

First Prize with silver medal for bowl (No. 177) by Maung Po Kin of Rangoon.

Second Prize with silver medal (Nos. 1200, 1201, 1215, 1227, 1228, 1229 and 1233) for Kach silver plate to Soni Oomersi Mawji of Bhuj.

Second Prize with silver medal for bowl and stand (No. 14), silver *dah* (No. 20), *pongys* bowl (No. 11), and betel box (No. 14) by Maung Kyi Maung of Moulmein.

Third Prize with bronze medal for tray made by Vishnu Ganesh Purandhar of Poona (No. 775).

Third Prize with bronze medal for casket (No. 3208), also silver bowl (No. 3206) made by Framji Pestonji Bhungara of Madras.

Third Prize with bronze medal for *sota* or mace (No. 1577), with elephant head, made by Bhagwan Das Gopi Nath of Benares.

Third Prize with bronze medal for gold and silver caskets (Nos. 3957 and 3958) and a large assortment of silver plate made by C. Kristna Chetty of Bangalore.

Third Prize with bronze medal for three pairs of candlesticks (Nos. 256, 652 and 3695) made by the Madras School of Art.

Third Prize with bronze medal for collection of silver plate by Daday Khan of Madras.

Third Prize with bronze medal for collection of silver gilt ware (Nos. 2351, 2686, etc.) by Habib Joo, silversmith, Srinagar, Kashmir.

Third Prize with bronze medal for collection of silver plate (Nos. 2665, 2688, etc.) to Subhana, silversmith of Srinagar, Kashmir.

Third Prize with bronze medal for candlestick (No. 1253) made by Soni Mawji Raghavji of Bhuj, Kach.

Commended water vessel made by Subbhiah and Channi Nanyiah of Bangalore.

Commended silver bowl in fish pattern (No. 3230) by Durga Pershad and Manohar Das of Lucknow.

Commended silver tea-set of three pieces (No. 3284), also tray (No. 3283) made by Gauri Shankar Har Narain of Lucknow.

Commended silver gilt *hookha* (No. 3238) made by Ajodhia Pershad Jaganath of Lucknow.

Commended chuckram tray (No. 900) made at Quilon in Travancore.

Commended chamandi panel (No. 3915) made by Krishna Chary of Hankal, Bangalore.

Commended silver anklet (maize pattern) made at Dabhoi in Baroda (No. 1501).

Commended attar-dan (rose-water sprinkler) (No. 4035) made by Parbh Dial and Milawa Mull of Hoshiarpur.

Commended silver tea-pot with engraved hunting scenes on polished silver (No. 3555) made by Panna Lal of Alwar.

Commended silver fish (18 inches long) (No. 234) by Babu Shivanandan Prasad Sing of Monghyr.

Commended attar-dan in form of silver elephant (No. 92) made by Krishna Charan Karmakar of Dacca in Bengal.

DIVISION 5. DAMASCENED AND ENCRUSTED WARES.

(a) *Damascened or Koftgari work.*

First Prize with silver medal for boat shaped small tray (No. 1490) made in *Tek Nishan* style at the Jaipur School of Art.

First Prize with silver medal for plate (No. 3977) to Golar Muhammad of Sialkot—ordinary *koftgari* work of a very high order.

First Prize with silver medal for shield (No. 621) from Hyderabad, Deccan, done in rich gold *koftgari* on finest steel, made by Piraji of Hyderabad.

First Prize with silver medal for collection of swords, daggers, etc., (Nos. 840-926) with hilts in gold and silver damascening, exhibited by Haji Hasan, Arab trader in Hyderabad.

First Prize with silver medal for tray in ordinary *koftgari* work (No. 3983) and tea tray (No. 3985) made by Haji Muhammad Yar of Sialkot.

Second Prize with silver medal for set of armour (*charina*) (7 pieces), (No. 3925) the larger foliar ornamentation in *dewali*, the other portions ordinary *koftgari*, made by Malak Imam Din of Sialkot.

Second Prize with silver medal for shield (No. 3982) engraved steel with pattern in *dewali* work; sword hilt (No. 398) and tray (No. 3993) in *Teh Nishan* work, by Kazi Gulab Din of Sialkot.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a collection of swords, daggers, etc., with hilts in *Ganga-Jamni Koftgari* (Nos. 4331-2-3) made in Sirohi State.

Third Prize with bronze medal for *Surahi* in *dewali* and *Koft* (No. 4525 and a shield (No. 4828) made by Muhammad Azim of Gujrat.

Commended large tray in oriental style (central leaf work in *dewali* and marginal scrolls in ordinary *koftgari* work), made by Abdul Aziz of Gujrat.

Commended large tray (No. 4531) (*dewali* work but good design), made by Abdul Rahim of Gujrat.

Commended a *Surahi* (No. 3989) made by Muhammad Baksh of Sialkot.

Commended large tray in *koft* work (No. 3976) made by Budha of Sialkot.

Commended a small *Surahi* (No. 3968) ordinary *Koftgari*; a large plate in *Ganga-Jamni* work (No. 3945) made by Fazal Karim of Sialkot.

Commended a small tray in soft steel inlaid with gold wire with figure of Krishna in the centre (No. 893) made by the Travancore School of Art.

Commended nut-cutter damascened in gold wire, made by Saghatullah of Alwar (No. 3525).

(b) *Bidri ware (or quasi-encrusted ware).*

First Prize with silver medal for an extensive series of old ware (Nos. 779, 783, 826-7 and 833 a to f) by Haji Hasan, Arab trader of Hyderabad.

Second Prize with silver medal for *hookha* bowl in *Teh Nishan bidri* with gold, made by Trailokya Nath Das of Murshidabad.

Second Prize with silver medal for *hookha* (No. 5027) *Teh Nishan bidri*, and *hookha* (No. 5037) *Zar Nishan bidri*, made by Kadar Beg and Chandu Beg of Lucknow.

Third Prize with bronze medal for new *bidri surahi* (No. 791); *surahi* (No. 827 e) by Haji Hasan of Hyderabad.

Commended a *surahi* (No. 760) in modern *Teh Nishan bidri* in vine pattern, made by Ramanna of Hyderabad.

(c) *Encrusted ware proper.*

First Prize with silver medal for large oval tray (No. 3801) made by Rama Chari of Tirupati, North Arcot.

Second Prize with bronze medal for pair of small *lotas* (Nos. 3698-9) each, made at the Madras School of Art.

Second Prize with bronze medal for copper bowl with silver (No. 119) made by Kristna Pathar & Co., Tanjore.

Commended a large oval salver (No. 120) made by Karuppama Pattiar of Tanjore.

Commended a copper bowl with silver (No. 115) made by Kasiram Pandia & Co. of Tanjore.

Commended covered *chamba* of lead and brass (Nos. 287-8-9) made by Melapukhyur Asari of Trichinopoly.

DIVISION 6. COPPER AND BRASS WARES.

(a) *Copper and Bronze.*

First Prize with gold medal to Jaipur School of Art for a collection of copper and brass wares.

First Prize with silver medal to the Lahore School of Art for a pair of copper vases.

First Prize with silver medal to the Madras School of Art for a pair of copper bowls, and one large *ghura* in bold and deep repoussé, also salver in brass (No. 528).

First Prize with silver medal to the Bombay School of Art for collection of copper repoussé.

Second Prize with bronze medal for insects in bronze (No. 472) made by Ponnusawmi Asari of Madura.

Second Prize with bronze medal for collection of large and boldly repousséd trays (*sinis*) (No. 4982), large *hookha* (No. 5000), and circular box of perforated copper (No. 5003), made by Makhan Lal Narain Dass of Ahyaganj, Lucknow.

Third Prize with bronze medal for lamp-stand in form of statue of *Kanahaya* (birdman), made in bronze (Nos. 4 and 5), made by Maung Po Kyew of Prome.

Third Prize with bronze medal for large copper tray in old shawl pattern (No. 2574) also No. 3577 a jug, and No. 3590 a Bokhara jar made by Subhana of Srinagar.

Commended collection of copper ware in modern though good design, more especially Nos. 2575 and 3741, small claret jug made by Lassoo of Srinagar.

Commended copper anklets (No. 1078) made by Hargovind Hira of Dabhoi, Baroda.

(b) *Brass.*

First Prize to the Jaipur School of Art, the gold medal mentioned above under copper.

First Prize with silver medal to Messrs. Pannah Muhammad Alla Baksh & Co. of Jaipur, for hanging lamps (Nos. 1756, &c.) and models of carts (No. 1771).

First Prize with silver medal for a copper and brass door (No. 1604) made by Doolo, silversmith of Amritsar.

Second Prize with bronze medal for trays richly chased (Nos. 3516, 3517, 3524, &c.) procured from the Artware Department, Mysore Government.

Third Prize with bronze medal for deeply chased trays (No. 5819) from Bijapur.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Messrs. Nur Baksh, Khuda Buksh & Co. of Jaipur, for models of animals (No. 1100) and hanging lamps (Nos. 1043 and 1044).

Commended brass repousséd trays (Nos. 1607-8) made by Golam Jilani of Amritsar.

Commended large embossed circular salver (No. 772) also bowl (No. 769) exhibited by Mr. M. K. Godbole, Poona.

Commended series of circular trays in perforated brass (No. 701) made by Periya Munisami Achari of Saidapet, Vellore.

Commended stool in wood, coated with brass repousséd on the wood (No. 1589) made by Mistry Raghu Nath Tribhuvan and Sons, Baroda.

(c) *Nepal and Kashmir brass (old work).*

First Prize with silver medal for large series of old Nepal brasses, *i.e.*, hanging lamps, hand lamps and stand lamps, exhibited by His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Second Prize with bronze medal for collection of old Thibetan (and imitation old Thibetan) brasses Nos. 2901 and 2922) exhibited by Lassoo, silversmith of Srinagar, Kashmir.

DIVISION 7. STONE CARVING.—(Architectural work).

First Prize with gold medal for the Bharatpur House in white sandstone, done in the style of the palace of Dig.

Second Prize with silver medal to the Jodhpur *Jaroka*, in three colours of sandstone and carved in the characteristic style of stone carving met with in Rajputana.

Second Prize with silver medal to Agra white sandstone doorway.

Third Prize with bronze medal to the Mirzapore fireplace and overmantel.

Commended stone carving Suba Bhika of Gwalior.

DIVISION 8. LAPIDARY WORK.

Second Prize with silver medal for green jade book-rest (No. 21); jade *surahi* and tumbler (No. 44); also purbeck marble *surahi* and tumbler with table inlaid with mother-of-pearl; made by Muhammad Amin of Bhera.

Third Prize with bronze medal for collection of lapidary work (knife-handles, moss agates, &c.) by Lal Khan of Sudder Kotwali, Banda.

Commended collection of lapidary work mostly in agate and carnelian exhibited by the Cambay Darbar.

DIVISION 9. GLASS WARE.

Commended a collection of Patna glass in native shapes and forms made by Ahmad Hosain.

DIVISION 10. INLAID STONE WORK.

First Prize with silver medal for bowl (No. 940) made by Behari Lal and Son of Agra.

Second Prize with bronze medal for three reproductions of inlaid marble panels at the palace of Dig (especially one with erect spray of Hibiscus in flower) awarded to the Bharatpur State.

DIVISION 11. POTTERY AND CLAY MODELLING.

(a) Pottery.

First Prize with gold medal for series of clay models that will be found recorded under Class X. Fine Arts, Division 49 below.

First Prize with silver medal to the Bombay School of Art for collection of unglazed pottery.

First Prize with silver medal for Nos. 1—a plate—*rikabi* and 40 a blue glazed jar from Multan made by Golam Husain.

First Prize with silver medal for collection of pottery more especially vases Nos. 1106, 1137 and 1609, also tiles on façade of building made by the Jaipur School of Art.

Second Prize with bronze medal for vases and *rikabis* (Nos. 412, 417, 328, 356 and 377) made by Muhammad Husain of Multan.

Second Prize with bronze medal for vases (Nos. 2710, 2723 and 2993) to Abdul Hafiz, Potter of Khurja, Bulandshahr.

Commended plate—*rikabi*—(No. 275) made by Ahmad Baksh of Khurja in Bulandshahr.

Commended dark blue *guldan kalan* (No. 3666) also *changail surahi* (No. 3690) made by Nabi Baksh, Rampur City.

Commended collection of green pottery, more especially (No. 725) the tall tubular jar and cover, made by Arunachella Udaiyan of Karigeri, Vellore.

(b) Glass and Earthenware Mosaics.

Commended earthenware mosaic panels shown on main façade of building made at Lahore School of Art.

Commended glass mosaics exhibited by the Udaipur Darbar.

Commended glass mosaic shrine set in *thitsi* made at Rangoon.

DIVISION 12. PLASTER-OF-PARIS AND CEMENT WORK.

Second Prize with bronze medal for triple archway made by pupils of the Lahore School of Art.

Commended coloured and gilded sgraffito panels (Nos. 2110, 2111 and 2114) reproductions from Bikanir palace made by Bhura Usta and Sita Ram.

Commended model of Dravidian temple (No. 3687) made at the Madras School of Art.

Commended panel of plaster-of-paris transparency (No. 2777) exhibited by the Udai-pur Darbar.

DIVISION 13. WOOD-CARVING—ARCHITECTURAL AND FURNITURE.

First Prize with gold medal awarded to His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar for architectural wood-carving in Bhavnagar House.

First Prize with gold medal to the Lahore School of Art for wood-carving shown on the balcony of the Punjab Room.

First Prize with gold medal to the Bombay School of Art for its room furnished and decorated in Guzerat style.

First Prize with gold medal for Burmese Princes in carved wood made by Maung Than Yegyan of Rangoon.

First Prize with silver medal to the Madras School of Art for the carved doorway at the entrance to its Dravidian Room.

Second Prize with silver medal to the Madras School of Art for a sideboard in Dravidian style (No. 644).

Second Prize with silver medal to the Bombay School of Art for a sideboard.

Second Prize with silver medal for sideboard made by the Lahore School of Art.

Second Prize with silver medal for Burmese gong-stand made by Maung Po Nyun of Rangoon.

Second Prize with silver medal for Burmese archway made by Saya Kin of Mandalay.

Second Prize with silver medal for bracket in black-wood (No. 906) made by Panna Chand Bhagwan of Ahmedabad.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Messrs. Beato & Co. of Rangoon and Mandalay for furniture in Burmese Room.

Third Prize with bronze medal for balcony made under the supervision of the State Engineer of Baroda.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a doorway made by Surjan Singh of Saharanpur.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a replica of a door in the old palace of Mysore made by the Executive Engineer of the new palace.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a carved door made by Husain Peerasaib and Peeransaib, carpenters, Bellary.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a replica of a pillar (No. 503) (in the form of a huntsman) from the great temple of Madura, made under the supervision of the Principal of the Technical School of Madura.

Third Prize with bronze medal for carved table (No. 380), and another table (No. 3867) in black ebony made by Abdulla, Mistri, of Nagina in Bijoor.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a bracket (No. 4652) made by Somnath Bhudar Das of Panchpati, Ahmedabad.

Third Prize with bronze medal for two reproductions in wood of certain architraves in Hallabid temple, also carved doorway in *Hurdwickia binata* wood (No. 3348) made under the instructions of Mr. J. Cameron, Superintendent of the Bangalore Museum.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Barkat Ali, of Jullundur, Punjab, for overmantel (No. 836), panel (No. 830), table (No. 835) and table (No. 838).

Commended old carved doorway purchased through the Collector, made by carpenters in Mainpuri in the United Provinces.

Commended carved overmantel exhibited by Messrs. Davee Sahai, Chamba Mull of Amritsar.

Commended carved walnut tray (No. 2756) made by Habib Joo of Srinagar, Kashmir.

Commended carved walnut screen (No. 2870) made by Jabbar Khan of Srinagar, Kashmir.

DIVISION 14. INLAYING.

First Prize with silver medal to Ganeshiah of Mysore for a cabinet inlaid in ivory.

First Prize with silver medal to Kanhaiya Lal Madan Mohan of Mainpuri for a table inlaid with metal.

Second Prize with silver medal to Ahmed Ali and Muhammad Makhdum of Mysore for a cabinet inlaid with ivory.

Second Prize with silver medal to Atma Ram and Ganga Ram of Hoshiarpur for two boxes inlaid with ivory.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Maula Baksh and Dost Muhammad of Chiniot for a screen inlaid with metal.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Alleppy of Travancore for a box inlaid with metal.

Third Prize with bronze medal to the Industrial School of Aurangabad for box inlaid with wood and metal.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Kali Charan of Monghyr for a cabinet of ebony inlaid with ivory.

Commended a cup inlaid with ivory, Yusuf Ali & Sons.

Commended table inlaid with metal, Bhagwan Singh of Jullundur.

Commended screen inlaid with metal, Muhammad Hosain of Chiniot.

Commended almirah inlaid with ivory, exhibited by G. B. Bleazby, Esq., of Lahore.

Commended screen inlaid with ivory and ebony by Jeyram Das and Karam Chand of Hoshiarpur.

DIVISION 15. SANDAL WOOD.

First Prize with gold medal for a casket to Mistris Shapur Subbrayappa and Sagar Dodda Puttappa and to Carvers Ganapati Kesavappa, M. Puttappa Thimmappa and Veerappah of Mysore.

First Prize with silver medal for a figure of "Iswara" exhibited by the Executive Engineer of the Mysore Palace.

Second Prize with silver medal to Banarasi Subhana of Sorab for a cabinet.

Second Prize with silver medal to Doolabhdas Ghellabhai of Bombay for a photograph frame in the form of a screen.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Harkison Parshotam of Surat for photograph frame.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Mudgod Herannappa of Surat for a cabinet.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Jansetji Nasarwanji Petigara of Surat for a writing box.

Commended photograph frame, Parshotam Das Narbharam of Surat.

Commended a carved plate, Parbhdas Raghunath of Ahmedabad.

DIVISION 16. VENEERING, &C.

First Prize with silver medal to Ganugula China Veerama of Vizagapatam for veneered ivory casket.

First Prize with silver medal to Lala Vankata Das of Vizagapatam for a casket of veneered ivory and tortoise-shell.

First Prize with silver medal to Ganugula Ramalingam of Vizagapatam for caskets veneered in ivory and tortoise-shell.

Second Prize with silver medal to Gotti Lakshmaaya of Vizagapatam for caskets veneered with sandal-wood, ivory and buffalo-horn.

Second Prize with silver medal for wooden appliqué box exhibited by His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Second Prize with silver medal to Mull Chand & Sons, Peshawar, for *pinjra* screens.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Onkar of Etawa, Kotah State, for marquetry powder flask.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Muncharam Govindram of Bombay for a cabinet.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a *pinjra* screen by Thakur Singh of Amritsar.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a *pinjra* screen by Davee Sahai Chamba Mull of Amritsar.

Commended a marquetry chess table by Framji Pes'onji Bhungara.*

Commended a *pinjra* screen by Palla Singh of Amritsar.

Commended a *pinjra* fire-place by Dastkhat Mistri of Peshawar.

Commended four *pinjra* overmantels by Sant Ram of Lahore.

DIVISIONS 17 & 18. PAINTED WOOD-WORK AND PAPIER MACHÉ.

First Prize with silver medal for a papier maché table exhibited by Kashmir Darbar.

Second Prize with silver medal to Jabbar Khan of Srinagar for papier maché collection.

Second Prize with bronze medal for a papier maché box forwarded through the Collector of Bareilly.

Commended a papier maché box by Masitulla of Mozaffarnagar.

Commended a corner cabinet in painted wood by Narayan Ramchandra Kelkar of Savantwadi.

Commended two painted wood panels by Shah Muhammad of Bikanir.

DIVISIONS 19 & 20. MINOR WOOD-WORKS.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Narayan Ramchandra Kelkar of Savantwadi for a *hookha*.

Third Prize with bronze medal for a collection of carved cocoa-nuts exhibited by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Cuddalore.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Ponnuswami Pillai of Trichinopoly for a pith model of Tanjore temple.

DIVISION 21. IVORY CARVING.

First Prize with gold medal to Lala Fakir Chand Raghu Nath Das of Delhi for collection of carved ivory.

First Prize with gold medal to Trevandrum School of Art, for a carved ivory casket.

First Prize with silver medal to Maung Po Hla of Moulmein for series of Burma ivories.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Messrs. Beato & Co. of Rangoon.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Nilmani Bhasker of Murshidabad for an ivory casket.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Girdh Chandra Bhasker of Berhampur, Murshidabad, for a carved ivory procession.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Marari Mohan Bhasker of Berhampur, Murshidabad, for a carved ivory "Durga."

Commended a carved ivory elephant with howdah by Nimai Chandra Bhasker of Murshidabad.

Commended a carved ivory boat by Durlan Chandra Bhasker.

DIVISIONS 22 AND 23. HORNS, FEATHERS, &C.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Vitthal Gangaram Wadaya for a candelabrum.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Malai Kan Asari of Madura for models of reptiles, etc., in horn.

Commended horn work-boxes, etc., inlaid with metal and ivory by Ganeshia of Mysore.

DIVISION 24. LEATHER AND SKINS.

Second Prize with silver medal for illuminated and tooled book-binding to Qazi Abdul Salam of Alwar.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Parshotam Das Narbharam of Surat for carved rhinoceros hide shield.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Bhagwan Das Khooshial of Ahmedabad for carved rhinoceros hide shield.

Third Prize with bronze medal for embroidered leather camel saddle covers forwarded through the Mukhtiarkar of Hyderabad, Sind.

Commended embossed leather, Mr. A Lelsie of Bombay.

DIVISION 25. SHELLS AND MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Dwarka Nath Nag of Dacca for carved shell-brackets.

Commended carved shell work—Prem Chandra Sur of Dacca.

Commended camel *galubans* decorated with cowries—Messrs. Mull Chand & Sons, Peshawar.

DIVISION 26. LAC-WARE OF INDIA.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Sheddoram Mahadeo of the Jaipur School of Art, for collection of lacquered articles.

Commended a lacquered cradle—Itcharam Premji of Baroda.

Commended series of painted lac-ware made by Umedali Vighamel of Halla District, Hyderabad, Sind.

Commended a pair of gold lacquered vases—Ismail of Jampur, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Commended a lacquered bowl—Shahband of Bannu.

DIVISION 27. LACQUER WARE OF BURMA.

Second Prize with silver medal to Maung Thaw of Mandalay for lacquered *pongyi* box.

Second Prize with silver medal to Messrs. Beato & Co. of Rangoon, for collection of lacquered work of Burma.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Saya Pa of Prome for a gilt lacquered tray.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Maung Tha Shein of Pagan for collection of lacquered work.

Commended lacquered betel-boxes—Saya Nyain of Pagan.

Commended lacquered ornamental table—Maung Tha Shein of Pagan.

Commended a lacquered tapestry—Ma Gyan of Mandalay.

Commended a gold lacquered panel—Maung Pa of Prome.

DIVISIONS 28 AND 29. VARNISH WARES AND WAX WORK.

Second Prize with silver medal to the Central Jail, Bikanir, for collection of *kopis*.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Khuda Baksh of Shahpura, Tonk, Rajputana, for a painted hide shield.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Khatri Rangrez Rahman of Kach, for a wax prayer cloth (*mussala*), No. 1125.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Usman Usta of Bikanir for panel of gilt *gesso*.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Calcutta School of Art, for painted *gesso* screen.

Third Prize with bronze medal for two table tops decorated with painted and varnished *gesso* to Nandyal of Kurnool, Madras Presidency.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Venganna of Kurnool, Madras Presidency, for a painted and varnished *gesso* tray.

Commended two screens with *gesso* panels—Madras School of Art.

Commended gesso fan—Subaya of Hyderabad, Deccan.

DIVISION 30. DYEING AND CALICO-PRINTING.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Ganga Baksh Chimon Lall of Sanganir, Jaipur, for printed cotton curtains.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Jhandoo of Lahore for cotton prints.

DIVISION 31. TIE-DYEING.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Chota Rangrez of Jodhpur, for tie-dyed fabrics.

Commended silk *bandhani* work curtains—Mr. Shamji of Nawanagar State, Kathiawar.

DIVISION 32. PAINTING AND WAXING.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Changalrayadu of Kalahasti for painted cloths.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Iishad Ali of Jaffergunj, Fattchpur, for painted ceiling cloths.

DIVISION 33. TINSEL PRINTING.

Commended a pair of curtains—Gulab of Lahore.

DIVISION 34. COTTON.

First Prize with silver medal to Sasi Mohan Basak of Dacca for white muslins (plain).

First Prize with silver medal to Sheik Matabdi of Dacca for patterned muslins.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Gokal Chandra Basak of Dacca for patterned muslins.

Commended patterned muslins—Radha Ballabh Basak of Dacca.

DIVISION 35. SILK.

First Prize with gold medal to Bhagwan Das Gopi Nath of Benares for *kinkhab*s.

First Prize with silver medal to Parbhudas Rugnath Petigara of Ahmedabad for brocaded silk *sadec*.

First Prize with silver medal to Nur Muhammad Maulvi Khalilul-Rahman and M. Rahmatulla Sardar of Benares for *kinkhab*s.

First Prize with silver medal to L. Mathura Das of Benares for *kinkhab choga*.

First Prize with silver medal to Baba Shetha of Patan, Aurangabad, for brocaded gauze sari.

Second Prize with bronze medal to R. Balbhadra Das of Benares for *kinkhab choga*.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Bidhu Bhusan Biswas, Baluchar, Murshidabad, for brocaded silk.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Kutoob Sheik of Baluchar, Murshidabad, for brocaded silk.

Third Prize with bronze medal to the Industrial School, Aurangabad, for *kinkhab*.

Third Prize with bronze medal to L. Dha a Mal Atina Ram of Benares, for *kinkhab choga*.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Alibhoy Lagbhoy of Surat for gold *kinkhab*.

Commended gold *kinkhab sadec* B. Oosman Khan Salar Khan Sahib of Bangalore City.

Commended a patola—Ramachand Mulchand of Baroda.

Commended kinkhab lungi—Hayat Muhammad of Bhawalpur.

Commended kinkhab—Girdan Das Hari Das of Benares.

DIVISION 36. WOOL AND PASHM.

First Prize with gold medal to H. H. the Maharajah of Kashmir for a collection of Kashmir shawls.

First Prize with silver medal to Davee Sahai Chamba Mull of Amritsar, for Kashmir shawls.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Messrs. Ahsan Shah & Co., of Ludhiana, for Kashmir shawls.

Third Prize with bronze medal to M. Abdul Aziz Meer of Kashmir.

Commended Kashmir shawls—Ali Jan of Srinagar, Kashmir.

DIVISION 37. MIXED FABRICS.

Second Prize with silver medal to Messrs. Beato & Co., of Rangoon, for Burmese appliqué kalagas.

Second Prize with silver medal to Muhammad Latif Muhammad Vazir, Aurangabad, for silk and cotton brocades (*himrus*).

Third Prize with bronze medal to Abdul Aziz of Aurangabad for silk and cotton brocades (*himrus*).

Commended mushru pagri—Rargachalu of Trichinopoly.

DIVISION 38. EMBROIDERY (SATIN OR DARN STITCHES).

First Prize with gold medal to Trailokya Nath Das of Dacca, and Murshidabad, for a pair of shawls.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Davee Sahai Chamba Mull, Amritsar, for collection of *phulkaris*.

Commended embroidered handkerchief—Gusaon Jamadar of Chamba State.

Commended embroidered tea-cloths—Lassoo of Srinagar.

Commended Muga silk *kasida*—Ramzan Bepari of Dacca.

DIVISION 39. EMBROIDERY WITH SILK IN CHAIN STITCH.

First Prize with silver medal to Haji Safdar Ali, Peshawar, for *sozni*.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Summad Shah of Srinagar, Kashmir, for embroidered shawls.

Commended kasida—Gokul Chandra Basak of Dacca.

Commended silk embroidered border—Mochi Rugha Fakira of Bhuj, Kach.

Commended embroidered felt saddle cloth—Mirza Sher Ali of Que'ta.

Commended embroidered garments—Nur Muhammad Khamisa of Bhuj, Kach.

DIVISION 40. EMBROIDERY IN CROSS AND HERRING—BONE STITCHES.

Third Prize with bronze medal for Brahui female dress, embroidered—M. Ibrahim of Quetta.

DIVISION 41. EMBROIDERY—Chikan AND DRAWN WORK.

First Prize with gold medal to Kedar Nath Ram Nath of Lucknow, for collection of *Chikan* work.

First Prize with silver medal to Daday Khan of Madras for dress pieces of silk embroidery.

First Prize with silver medal to Abdul Aziz Khan of Bhopal for an embroidered *choga*.

Second Prize with silver medal to Sham Sunder and Ghasi Ram of Lucknow for a cotton *sari*.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Mirza Sher Ali of Quetta for embroidered *choga*.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Alla Baksh Faiz Baksh of Lucknow for collection of *chicken* work.

Commended collection of *chicken* embroidery—Mr. S. C. Pyne of Calcutta.

Commended dress piece—Ganga Parsad and Ganesh of Lucknow.

DIVISION 42. EMBROIDERY—NET WORK.

First Prize with silver medal to Presentation Convent, Madras, for collection of embroidered net.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Baptist Zenana Mission, Delhi, for embroidered net work.

DIVISION 43. LACE.

Second Prize with silver medal to Mulagamudu Convent, Travancore, for collection of lace.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Idayangudi Lace School, Tinnevely, for collection of lace.

Commended collection of lace—Nagercoil London Mission School, Madras.

Commended collection of lace—London Mission, Mirzapore.

Commended collection of lace—Mulagamudu Orphanage, South Travancore.

DIVISION 44. EMBROIDERY IN GOLD AND SILVER WIRE.

First Prize with silver medal to Gopi Nath Lachmi Narain of Lucknow for a gold embroidered *Masnad*.

First Prize with silver medal to Manik Chand of Delhi for gold embroidered piano cover.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Ganeshi Lal and Son of Agra, for silk and gold embroidered bed cover.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Kishan Chand of Delhi for gold embroidered door curtain.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Bhagwan Das Gopi Nath of Benares for collection of gold embroideries.

Second Prize with bronze medal to Girdhandass Paramand of Hyderabad, Deccan, for gold embroidered elephant frontal.

Third Prize with bronze medal to B. Gopal Kishan Das of Benares for gold embroidered dress.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Manik Lal Himat Lal of Baroda for gold embroidered bodice.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Davee Sahai Chamba Mull of Amritsar, for gold embroidered shawls.

Commended gold and silver embroidered shawls—Messrs. Ahsan Shah & Co., Ludhiana.

DIVISION 45. BRAIDING.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Tulsidas Prabhad of Aurangabad for collection of gold and silver and brocaded braiding.

Commended gold embroidered border—Golam Husain through Tarkas Harjiwandas Jethasa Sitawala of Surat.

Commended gold embroidered border—Mochi Ramji Purshotam of Bhuj, Kach.

Commended gold and silver braiding—Damodar Das through Pranjiwandas Dulabhram of Surat.

DIVISION 46. PILE CARPETS.

First Prize with gold medal to the Kashmir Manufacturing Company, Srinagar, for woollen carpets.

First Prize with gold medal to the Agra Central Jail for collection of carpets.

Second Prize with silver medal to Ilaji Mian Safdar Ali of Peshawar for pair of panjdeh rugs (Nos. 5104 and 5116).

Second Prize with silver medal to Messrs. Baines Bros. and Company, Srinagar, for collection of Kashmir carpets.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Yarowda Jail, Poona, for rug (No. 705).

Third Prize with bronze medal to Bombay School of Art, for carpet No. 1665.

Third Prize with bronze medal to Messrs. Tellery and Company, Mirzapore, for collection of carpets.

Commended woollen carpet No. 1398 Messrs. Davee Sahai Chamba Mull, Amritsar.

DIVISION 47. COTTON CARPETS—*Daris*.

Second Prize with silver medal to Yarowda Central Jail, Poona, for a cotton *dari*, No. 204.

DIVISION 48. MATS AND BASKETS.

Third Prize with bronze medal for grass mats made in Tinnevely.

Commended grass mats No. 4611—Cochin State.

DIVISION 49. STATUARY, ETC.

First Prize with gold medal to Mr. G. K. Mhatre of Bombay, for modelled figure of a girl.

First Prize with gold medal to Bhagwant Singh of the Lucknow Technical School, for figures modelled in clay.

Second Prize with silver medal to Abanindra Nath Tagore of Calcutta for picture entitled "Last hours of Shah Jahan."

Second Prize with silver medal to Qazi Abdul Salam of Alwar for decorative book-binding.

Second Prize with silver medal to Muhammad Husain Khan of Delhi, for a set of miniature paintings.

Commended modelled statuette of a Mahratti girl—Rajahram Hari Shejwalkar, Lahore School of Art.

R. E. V. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary to the Judging Committee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	RESULTS OF WORKING DURING 1ST-HALF OF YEAR.										RESULTS OF WORKING FOR OFFICIAL YEAR.						
	AVERAGE EARNINGS PER MILE PER WEEK.		Mean mileage worked.		Total earnings for the		Earnings per mile open.		Total earnings from 1st January to		Increase.		Decrease.		Total earnings from 1st to 11th April 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.
	During 1st half of 1902.	During official year of 1902.	1902.	1903.	First 12 days of April 1902.	First 11 days of April 1903.	1902.	1903.	12th April 1902.	11th April 1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	12th April 1902.	11th April 1903.			
State and Guaranteed Railways.																	
East Indian	728	728	1,874	1,962	24,61,695	22,34,000	1,314	1,139	2,07,24,412	2,05,00,000	...	2,24,412	24,61,695	22,34,000	2,27,695	...	...
Bengal Central	171	193	139	139	31,136	30,200	224	217	3,39,383	3,39,000	...	383	31,136	30,200	936	...	...
Bengal-Nagpur (incldg. Raipur-Dhamtari 2' 6")	188	162	1,608	1,724	4,85,400	4,68,000	302	271	46,56,293	47,05,000	48,707	...	4,85,400	4,68,000	17,400	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula system	623	527	1,569	1,569	17,86,303	16,20,000	1,138	1,033	1,53,59,166	1,62,60,000	9,00,834	...	17,86,303	16,20,000	1,66,303	...	...
Indian Midland (incldg. Bhopal-Itarsi)	250	204	871	916	4,26,145	3,12,000	489	341	32,62,167	31,12,000	...	1,50,167	4,26,145	3,12,000	1,14,145	...	...
Bezwada extn. (East Coast State)	249	250	21	21	11,081	12,800	578	609	84,729	1,11,000	26,271	...	11,081	12,800	...	1,719	...
North Western (incldg. Nowshera-Dargai 2' 6")	267	163	3,128	3,267	13,35,057	13,70,000	427	419	1,23,07,552	1,20,57,000	...	2,50,552	13,35,057	13,70,000	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (incldg. m. g.)	246	232	1,115	1,115	4,04,847	4,53,000	417	406	38,91,028	38,48,000	...	43,028	4,04,847	4,53,000	11,847	...	...
Eastern Bengal (incldg. metre & 2' 6")	336	382	854	854	4,78,519	4,16,000	506	463	48,02,519	42,77,000	...	5,25,519	4,78,519	4,16,000	62,519	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	743	674	461	461	5,73,909	5,87,000	1,245	1,273	48,61,207	48,20,000	...	41,297	5,73,909	5,87,000	...	...	...
Madras	265	211	873	889	4,19,643	3,74,000	481	421	33,46,126	33,82,000	35,874	...	4,19,643	3,74,000	45,643	...	...
North-East line	205	183	495	495	1,79,175	1,51,000	362	305	14,77,085	13,67,000	...	1,10,085	1,79,175	1,51,000	28,175	...	...
Hardwar-Dehra	159	137	32	32	10,343	8,200	323	256	72,346	59,100	...	13,246	10,343	8,200	2,143	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa (incldg. Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda 5' 6")	323	307	1,784	1,784	8,34,695	7,01,000	468	393	83,33,791	70,36,000	...	13,02,791	8,34,695	7,01,000	1,33,695	...	...
Patanpur-Deesa	45	44	17	17	1,562	900	92	53	11,635	8,400	...	3,235	1,562	900	662	...	...
South Indian	106	193	1,034	1,124	3,51,615	3,53,000	340	314	28,49,253	31,76,000	3,26,797	...	3,51,615	3,53,000	...	...	...
Tinnevely-Quilon (British section)	82	...	...	19	...	2,700	...	142	...	24,300	24,300	...	...	2,700	...	...	...
Tanjore District Board (Mayavaram-Mutpet)	106	106	54	71	0,714	11,000	180	153	76,076	98,300	2,224	...	9,714	11,000	1,286	...	...
Southern Mahratta (incldg. 31-M. Fron. sec.)	125	101	1,165	1,165	2,84,655	2,16,000	244	185	18,82,009	18,27,000	...	55,009	2,84,655	2,16,000	68,655	...	...
Mysore section (Southern Mahratta)	100	91	290	290	51,444	51,900	174	175	3,89,422	4,43,000	53,578	...	51,444	51,900	456	...	...
Bengal and N.W. (incldg. Tirhoot sec.)	178	165	1,262	1,431	3,72,063	3,70,000	205	228	30,08,374	32,59,000	2,50,626	...	3,72,063	3,70,000	2,063	...	...
Lucknow Bareilly	147	126	231	217	61,281	38,500	263	150	4,71,950	4,04,000	...	67,950	61,281	35,500	25,781	...	...
Assam-Bengal	65	69	589	644	64,423	68,600	169	107	5,97,726	6,08,000	10,274	...	64,423	68,600	4,177	...	...
Gurga	231	201	1,178	1,311	4,53,055	4,26,000	385	325	44,44,134	45,02,000	57,866	...	4,53,055	4,26,000	27,055	...	...
Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	63	65	59	59	6,490	6,500	110	110	57,010	60,400	3,390	...	6,490	6,500	...	10	...
Jodhpur-Hyderabad (British section)	85	74	124	124	16,177	16,900	130	136	1,55,289	1,55,000	...	...	16,177	16,900	...	723	...
Nigiri	390	288	17	17	11,669	8,700	686	512	80,619	60,800	...	19,819	11,669	8,700	2,969	...	...
Special gauge. } Jorhát	47	57	30	30	1,991	2,200	66	73	19,062	21,200	2,138	...	1,991	2,200	...	209	...

Standard Gauge.

Metre Gauge.

Special Gauge.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

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W. ROSS,

Publisher, *Gazette of India*.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1159 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 4th April 1903 :—

- No. 128 of 1903.—Mir Sufdar Hussein, gentleman, and George Thomas Webbe, medical practitioner, both of "Asad Bagh," Hyderabad (Deccan). *A mattress bedding for horse stalls, tents and other places.*
- No. 129 of 1903.—Collinson Shorrocks, weaving master, residing at Camp Road, Ahmedabad. *Improvements in humidifiers.*
- No. 130 of 1903.—Carl Christian Zöger, master miller, of Bullenhuserdamm 51, Hamburg, Germany. *Improvements in the hulling or shelling of cereals and apparatus therefor.*
- No. 131 of 1903.—Joseph Lena, engineer, of 132, Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, Robert Harben Whitelegg, locomotive engineer, of Stuart House, Upton Lane, Forest Gate, Essex, and Frederick Nolan Baker, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, of the Ordnance College, Woolwich, in the county of Kent, all in England. *Improvements in railway couplings.*
- No. 132 of 1903.—Otto Hoffmann, engineer, of West View, 18, Wellington road, Withington, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England. *Improvements in and relating to automatic fire extinguishers.*
- No. 133 of 1903.—Louis Joseph Renoy, manufacturer, at Auch, Department of Gers, in Republic of France. *Improvements in saucepans.*
- No. 134 of 1903.—Thomas Rooke, engineer, Enmore road, Newtown, and John Thrush, miner, Silver Hill, New Canterbury road, Dulwich Hill, both in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia. *Garbage destructor.*
- No. 135 of 1903.—William Ewart Gladstone, officer in Government Service, Public Health Department Office, Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand. *Improvements in hair pins.*
- No. 136 of 1903.—George Thomas Mawson, architect, residing at the Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay. *Interchangeable centre adjustment.*
- No. 137 of 1903.—Levi Zeigler Leiter, capitalist, of Dupont circle, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America. *An improvement in coking ovens.*
- No. 138 of 1903.—James Henry Reid, electrical engineer, of 538, Summer Avenue, Newark, State of New Jersey, United States of America. *An improved method of generating electricity.*
- No. 139 of 1903.—James Alexander Main, engineer, of 31, Dalhousie square, Calcutta. *Improvements in or relating to projectiles.*
- No. 140 of 1903.—B. L. Rajak, temporary engineer, state railways, at present stationed at Jhind railway station, N. W. Railway. *A direct pressure wind mill.*
- No. 141 of 1903.—Ramsingh Dongarsingh, formerly manager of the Pioneer Manufacturing Company, Limited, at present residing at Sholapur, near Bombay, British India. *Improvements in warping machines.*

No. 1160 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M.

to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 291 of 1902.—Joseph C. Todd, gentleman, of Paterson, in the county of Passaic and state of New Jersey. *Improvements in fibre-preparing machines.* (Specification filed 31 March 1903.)

No. 310 of 1902.—Robert Oxlade, electrical engineer, of No. 177, George street, Redfern, near Sydney, in the state of New South Wales, and Commonwealth of Australia, and William Joseph White Richardson, electrician, of Shaw and Belgrave streets, Petersham, near Sydney, aforesaid. *Improvements in audible electric telegraphy.* (Specification filed 31 March 1903.)

No. 335 of 1902.—John Edward Cooper, engineer, of Prince's Avenue, Withernsea, in the county of York, England. *An improved construction in connection with the anti-friction mechanism of the axle shafts of railway carriages and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 31 March 1903.)

No. 363 of 1902.—Robert Stewart Carmichael, James Henri Carmichael, and Frederic Robert Carmichael, manufacturers, 15, Rue du Louvre, Paris. *Improvements in processes for oiling and finishing textile materials.* (Specification filed 31 March 1903.)

No. 391 of 1902.—Robert Cooke Sayer, engineer, of 11, Clyde road, Redland, Bristol, England. *Improvements in wheels.* (Specification filed 28 March 1903.)

No. 1161 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 20 of 1892.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes.* (From 31 March 1903 to 31 March 1904.)

No. 313 of 1893.—William Bull. *An improved method of working continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles by means of a single movable chimney.* (From 9 April 1903 to 9 April 1904.)

No. 34 of 1894.—Edmund Charrington. *Improvements in rollers for reciprocating rods such as those which work railway points or signals and the like.* (From 13 April 1903 to 13 April 1904.)

No. 47 of 1894.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes.* (From 26 April 1903 to 26 April 1904.)

No. 71 of 1894.—Peter Black. *Improvements in apparatus for moving and locking railway points and safety bars.* (From 7 May 1903 to 7 May 1904.)

No. 273 of 1895.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in or applicable to hot air engines for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes and for other purposes.* (From 19 June 1903 to 19 June 1904.)

No. 127 of 1896.—William Bull. *Improvements in the construction and working of continuous kilns for burning bricks and tiles.* (From 13 April 1903 to 13 April 1904.)

No. 382 of 1896.—Mephan Ferguson. *An improved means for joining the edges of metal plates or sheets to each other principally useful in the manufacture of pipes.* (From 26 April 1903 to 26 April 1904.)

No. 385 of 1896.—Frank Lambert. *A typewriter.* (From 26 April 1903 to 26 April 1904.)

No. 122 of 1897.—Harry Heatly. *Improvements in or applicable to hot air engines for actuating punkahs, thermantidotes and for other purposes.* (From 15 June 1903 to 15 June 1904.)

No. 370 of 1898.—Auguste Collette Fils and Auguste Boidin. *Improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of alcohol by saccharification and fermentation by means of mucedineae.* (From 14 April 1903 to 14 April 1904.)

No. 380 of 1898.—N. Futehally and Company. *A machine for decorticating and extracting the fibre from the leaves of the aloe plant and other fibre bearing plants.* (From 13 May 1903 to 13 May 1904.)

No. 440 of 1898.—William Henry Drury. *Improvements in the manufacture of yarns and apparatus therefor.* (From 1 September 1903 to 1 September 1904.)

No. 441 of 1898.—William Henry Drury. *Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of yarns from fibrous materials.* (From 1 September 1903 to 1 September 1904.)

No. 482 of 1898.—Uriah Dudley. *Improvements in clips or binders.* (From 11 April 1903 to 11 April 1904.)

No. 80 of 1899.—John King, Charles Downes and Mihangel Ap Iwan. *Improved apparatus for heating feed water, promoting water circulation and generating steam in locomotive and other steam boilers.* (From 10 May 1903 to 10 May 1904.)

No. 166 of 1899.—Samuel Beran. *Improvements in carding engines.* (From 24 August 1903 to 24 August 1904.)

No. 1162 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

No. 474A of 1897.—Harry Morrison. *Improvements in handles for bicycles and the like.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 102 of 1898.—Sarah Florence Winter and George Bliss Winter. *Improvements in block working more especially applicable to single lines.* (Specification filed 29 December 1898.)

No. 242 of 1898.—Thomas Clarke. *A new or improved enamel for refixing the dental plates of artificial teeth.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 324 of 1898.—Wasudeo Balwant Soman. *Improvements in shuttles.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

No. 337 of 1898.—William David Trick. *Improvements in, applicable to, or connected with targets, mantlets and the like.* (Specification filed 30 December 1898.)

No. 403 of 1898.—John David Jones. *An improved non-conducting covering for corrugated iron roofs of buildings, sheds and other structures.* (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof.

The sum of Rs 50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 229 of 1895.—Robert Henry Cave. *An improved process of indigo manufacture.* (Specification filed 27 December 1895.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

• 4 (d) After the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs 50 for the above invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified: or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs. 6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

FOR SALE.

Offers will be received up to 1st May 1903, by the Director of Royal Indian Marine for the purchase of—

HULK "TENASSERIM,"

with all stores and fittings that are on board of her as she now lays in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The vessel was built as an iron screw steamer in 1872; parts of her machinery and boilers are still on board. She is 262 feet long, has 33 feet 5 inches beam, 1,760 tons gross measurement.

Purchaser must remove Hulk from the Government Dockyard within one month of purchase, at his own expense and risk. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent. of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard.

Application to view Hulk and further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

S. GOODRIDGE,

Director, Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD :
Bombay, 18th March 1903.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1903.

No. 134.—Mr. E. J. Blackman, temporary Inspector, Central Persian Line, has been appointed by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to be temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II, Central Persian Line, with effect from 1st February 1903.

No. 135.—The following promotion has been sanctioned by the Director-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th February 1903, to fill the temporary appointment sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State, in Council minute dated 5th February 1903:—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
S. N. Wilson	General Service Clerk, class I.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, class VI, grade II.	While employed on survey of the route for Las Bela-Kuhak line.

No. 136.—Mr. Horold Thombory Palmer has been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Medical Assistant Superintendent at Shiraz, with effect from the 5th March 1903, *vice* Dr. J. Scott, promoted to Medical Superintendent, Teheran.

A. R. KÄLBERER,

Examiner in charge of Telegraph Accounts.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th April 1903.

No. 1-R.—Babu Nilmoni Chatterjee, Extra-Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he is relieved of his duties, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. R. HOBDAY, Colonel,

Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Central India Agency, Indore, the 3rd April 1903.

No. 2641.—In exercise of the power conferred by Notification No. 1421-I.A., dated the 15th April 1897, of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, the Agent to the Governor General in Central India extends the application of the rules published in the Central India Agency Notification No. 2088, dated the 9th March 1901, to the Military Station of Agar.

By order,

W. E. JARDINE,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor
General in Central India.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd April 1903.

No. 365—96.—Captain F. C. L. Waller, I.A., is appointed, with effect from the date of assuming charge, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Penrose, I.A., or until further orders.

With effect from the same date Captain Waller is invested, under section 12 of Act V of 1898 (Code of Criminal Procedure), with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class to be exercised within the limits of the Deoli Cantonment during such time as he may act as Cantonment Magistrate.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 4th April 1903.

No. 10.—Mr. P. V. McInerny, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, grade 4, is granted, under Articles 233, 246, 252 and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, combined leave for six months, *viz.*, privilege leave for 16 days and leave on private affairs (on medical certificate) for the remaining period, with effect from the 6th April 1903, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

S. FINNEY,
Manager, North Western Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 12th March 1903.

No. 322.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Superintendent, Kohat Salt Mines Division, is granted furlough for three months in extension of the period sanctioned by Notification No. 287 dated the 21st February 1902.

R. M. DANE,
Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd April 1903.

No. 11.—No. 230, 1st Class Hospital Assistant Mumtaz Husain, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Punjab Command, Mian Mir, is granted 60 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April 1903, or from such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

JOHN T. W. LESLIE, M.B., Major, I.M.S.,
for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Claimants who have attained their majority.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the patrimony due to them should be submitted to the Pay Examiner, Madras, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing :—

Name of Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veteran Company	{ Caroline Brooks (daughter). Dennis Brooks (son).
Brandon, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veteran Company	{ * John Brandon (son). Charles Brandon (son). * James Brandon (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer	Ann Clarkson (daughter).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	{ Elizabeth Carroll (daughter). Joseph Carroll (son). Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Cosser, J., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	John Cosser (son).
Crawley, Sergeant	George Wellington Crawley (son).
Doyle, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	James Doyle (son).
Danford, S., Gunner, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery	Amelia <i>alias</i> Emma Danford (daughter).
Furlong, J., Corporal	John Furlong (son).
Flynn, J., Corporal	{ James Flynn (son). William Flynn (son). Joseph Flynn (son).
Grimstone, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	{ Perquira Grimstone (daughter). Richard Grimstone (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veteran Company	{ Jeremiah Mitchell Foster Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hunsley, W., Sub-Conductor, Ordnance Department	Charles Hunsley (son).
Hutchins, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	George Henry Hutchins (son).
Healey, P., Hospital Sergeant	{ Edward Healey (son). Frank Healey (son).
Keleker, I. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery	Mary Keleker (daughter).
Knowles, W. S., Half-pay Bugler, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery	Andrew James Knowles (son).
McDonald, B., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	James McDonald (son).
McGuire, Michael, Staff Barrack Sergeant, B. Company, 4th Battalion, Artillery	Andrew McGuire (son).
McManus, J., Foreman, Carnatic Ordnance Artificer Corps	{ Ethel McManus (daughter). John William McManus (son). Agnes Maude McManus (daughter).
Murphy, Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment	James Murphy (son).
Nicholson, Shocing Smith	Arabella Hannah Nicholson (daughter).
Rothe, Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	Catherine Rothe (daughter).
Scully, E., Sub-Overseer	{ Eleanor Scully (daughter). John Scully (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	Mary Ann Smith (daughter).
Smithes, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	Henry Smithes (son).
Sheepard, Sergeant, 23rd Brigade, Royal Artillery	{ John Sheepard (son). Ellen Sheepard (daughter).
Wallace, J., Gunner, 4th Battalion, Artillery	{ John Wallace (son). Thomas Wallace (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery	John M. Wiggins (son).

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mr. Arthur Lewis, late an employe of Messrs. Kilburn & Co.	Delhi . . .	23rd October 1902 .	District Judge of Delhi, 28th March 1903.	Not reported whether the deceased has left any Will or not.
Mr. Burdie, late a Native Christian.	Rawal Pindi . .	17th February 1903 .	District Judge, Rawal Pindi, 23rd February 1903.	No Will. No application.
Mr. William Henry Falloon, late of Saharanpur.	Saharanpur Hospital .	5th September 1901 .	District Judge, Saharanpur, 2nd March 1903.	Left an unwitnessed Will. No application.
Mr. Peter Wilson, late a Loco. Foreman in the Bengal and North-Western Railway.	Samastipur . . .	8th November 1902 .	District Judge, Tirhoot, 10th March 1903.	Will left. Mr. Joseph Ramsay Tainsh, the Executor, obtained Probate.
Mr. John Buckley Beali, late of Grassmore Tea Estate.	Grassmore Tea Estate, near Nagra Kata, District Jalpaiguri.	27th February 1903 .	District Judge of Rangpur, 16th March 1903.	No Will. The father of the deceased's widow is willing to apply for Letters of Administration.
Mr. E. Franklin, late of the Telegraph Department, Delhi.	Mecrut . . .	6th March 1903 .	District Judge of Delhi, 17th March 1903.	Not reported whether the deceased has left any Will or not.
Mr. H. G. Anderson, C.S., late joint Magistrate of Jhansi.	Jhansi . . .	10th March 1903 .	District Judge of Jhansi, 16th March 1903.	Will left.
Mr. Edward Bates, Bart., late of 3 New Quay, Liverpool.	Agra Club . . .	6th March 1903 .	District Judge of Agra, 17th March 1903.	Ditto.
Mr. James Vaux, late a Carriage Examiner in charge, East Indian Railway.	Tundla . . .	10th January 1903 .	District Judge of Agra, 24th March 1903.	Will left. The deceased's mother has applied for Probate.
Mr. Maurice Isaac Sargon, late of Delhi.	Delhi . . .	6th March 1903 .	District Judge of Delhi, 26th March 1903.	No Will. Mr. W. L. Hyde, Assistant District Superintendent of Police of the District who holds a Power of Attorney from the deceased's father intends to apply for Letters of Administration.

C. GREY,

Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

COUNCIL HOUSE STREET;
Calcutta, the 7th April 1903.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 5th day of April 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—7972, Private John Peggie.	Parish and county in which born,—Perth, Perthshire.
Age,—21 years and 3 months.	Date of desertion or absence,—31st March 1903.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.	Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue.	Marks,—Snake on tree tattooed on left leg.
Trade,—Miner.	Not on furlough.
Date of enlistment,—11th March 1901.	Under three years' service.
Place of enlistment,—Stirling.	

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rawal Pindi, this 31st day of March 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—4034, Private William Tanner.	Parish and county in which born,—Thornbury, Gloucester.
Age,—27 years 6 months.	Date of desertion—26th January 1903.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	Place of desertion,—Deserted from Rawal Pindi while employed on a course of Firemen's duties on North Western Railway.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Marks,—T. A. left hand. Tattooed right hand and both arms.
Trade,—Labourer.	Under nine years' service.
Date of enlistment,—24th October 1894.	
Place of enlistment,—Salisbury, Wiltshire	

F. C. BEATSON, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, dated at Deolali, the 7th day of April 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6310 Private Michael Moore.	Trade,—Labourer.
Age,—22 years 2 months.	Date of desertion or absence—3rd April 1903.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.	Place of desertion or absence,—Deolali.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; eyes, brown; hair, fair.	Marks,—Nil.
	Uniform,—Khaki.
	Under four years' service.

C. A. K. HALL, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 8th day of April 1903.

Number, Rank, and Name,—6537 Private George Raith McKenye.	Place of enlistment,—Glencorse.
Age,—22 years 11 months.	Parish and county in which born,—Abbeyhild, Edinburgh.
Height,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Date of desertion or absence,—2nd April 1903.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey.	Place of desertion or absence,—Fort William.
Trade,—Butcher.	Marks,—Several scars from burns both arms.
Date of enlistment,—6th May 1898.	Not on furlough.
	Under three years' service.

J. H. CAMPBELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.
Apprentice Department.

SESSION, 1903-1904.

There are about 40 vacancies for native and 10 for Christian apprentices.

The date for admission to this department is 1st June 1903. Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed Standard VII or Middle School Examination of the Code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th May 1903, together with a registration fee of Rs. 1. No application will be attended to after this date.

The maximum number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour and eyesight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College, his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the 1st Monday in June. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of June except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be one vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in June next and there will be 6 on the reduced fee list. For natives there will be at least 7 vacancies on the reduced fee list. Elections to these lists will be made by the Board of Visitors. Forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

All applications from Christian candidates for admission to the Free or Reduced Fee lists must reach the Principal not later than May 6th so as to enable elections to be made by the Board of Visitors before the opening of the session.

The vacancies on the native lists will be filled up after the opening of the session from those apprentices who have joined the College after admission.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,

Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College

SIBPUR ;
The April 1903.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.
Engineer Department.

SESSION, 1903-1904.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 15th May 1903. Each application must be accompanied by a registration fee of Rs. 1.

The session begins on Monday, the 1st June 1903.

Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The B. A. examination in the B course in Physics and Chemistry of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 23 years.

(2) The F. A. examination of Calcutta Madras Universities.

(3) The Intermediate examination of Allahabad Punjab Universities.

(4) The Intermediate examination for the degree of B. A. of Bombay University.

The candidate's age in (2), (3) and (4) must be under 21 years.

In selecting candidates who have passed the F. A. (all other things being equal), preference will be given to those who have passed in Sanitary Science in addition to the ordinary subjects of the F. A. examination.

The maximum number to be admitted is limited to 40. The position in the University examination and the age of the candidate will be taken into consideration when selection is made, and such selection will be made by the Principal.

The tuition fee for students of the Engineer class is Rs 10 a month for each month of the year, vacation included.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

B. HEATON,
Offg. Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR;
The 6th April, 1903.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency Note of the Lahore Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to it, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
		R	
W-112-1902-1903.	E-37-60867.	1,000	M. Abdul Aziz, Contractor, Kalka Simla Railway, Palta <i>via</i> Kalka.

C. RIVAZ,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
LAHORE;
The 6th April 1903.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

NOTICE.

A quantity of Nitric Acid is available for sale at His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, at Rs 35-15-0 per cwt. Further particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application to the Mint Master, Bombay.

C. M. PORTER, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT;
Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

Peshawar, the 1st April 1903.

No. 52.—The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to direct that in consequence of their misconduct the inhabitants of the village of Karbogha in the Kohat District shall be charged for a period of one year with the cost of maintaining additional Police as follows:—

No.	Rank.	Grade.	Pay of Grade.	Monthly Pay.	Annual Cost.
1	Sergeant . . .	1st . . .	<i>R</i> 25	<i>R</i> 25	<i>R</i> <i>a.</i> <i>p.</i> 300 0 0
1	Sergeant . . .	3rd . . .	12	12	144 0 0
8	Foot Constables . . .	1st . . .	7	50	672 0 0
				TOTAL	1,116 0 0
			Contingent allowances.	{ Clothing . . . Contingencies . . . Pensionary charges . . . Hutting . . .	50 0 0 116 9 7 93 0 0 30 0 0
					1,411 9 7

The 2nd April 1903.

No. 55.—Captain C. H. Watson, I.M.S., assumed charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Dera Ismail Khan District on the afternoon of the 25th of March 1903, relieving Captain G. King, I.M.S.

The 4th April 1903.

No. 56.—Captain G. King, I.M.S., made over charge of duties of Superintendent of the Dera Ismail Khan Jail to Captain C. H. Watson, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 25th March 1903.

By order,

R. I. R. GLANCY,
Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

POWERS.

The 1st April 1903.

No. 53.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, is pleased to confer all the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade, under Chapter IV of the said Act, on Munshi Dost Muhammad Khan, officiating Settlement Naib Tehsildar, within the limits of the district to which he may be from time to time appointed. Such powers shall be exercised subject to the control of the Collector or Settlement Officer under whom he may from time to time be serving.

LEAVE.

The 2nd April 1903.

No. 54.—The privilege leave granted to Lala Thakur Das, Dhawan, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, in this Government Notification No. 15, dated the 31st January 1903, is extended by a period of fifteen days.

The 6th April 1903.

No. 57.—Mr. H. F. Palin, District Superintendent of Police, Hazara, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 3 months under the provisions of Articles 260, 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd May 1903 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 58.—Mr. H. G. Fitz Gerald, District Superintendent of Police, Kohat, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 9 months under the provisions of Articles 260, 233 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th April 1903 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. Frontier Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 26th March 1903.

No. 59.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, Brickfield at Kohat.

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat is hereby directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Parganah.	Mouzah.	Area in acrs.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Kohat	Kohat	Khawaja Khizar.	398	...	As shown on plan.	In the Court of Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, and Executive Engineer, Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, Kohat.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R. E.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province.
P. W. Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 14th March 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazara	Abbottabad	3,395	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	1
2		Nawashahr	4,114	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	2
3		Buffa	7,029	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	7	3
4		Haripur	5,578	3	1	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	39	19	4
5	Peshawar		73,343	15	8	23	14	8	6	...	2	...	10	1	...	...	1	1	2	3	16	10	5	
6	Kohat		18,092	4	2	6	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	17	12	6	
7	Bannu	Bannu	10,070	4	6	10	7	4	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	52	36	7	
8		Lakki	5,218	1	3	4	4	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2	40	40	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	28,287	7	4	11	18	6	12	...	...	...	12	1	3	1	1	1	4	5	20	33	9	
10		Kulachi	9,125	1	2	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	17	11	10
TOTAL			164,251	38	27	65	52	25	27	...	3	...	28	2	6	2	11	6	8	14	21	17		

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal Towns during the week ending Saturday, the 14th March 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal Towns.—In the ten Municipal Towns 65 births were registered (35 males and 27 females), giving a death-rate of 17 per mille of population; 53 deaths were registered (25 males and 27 females) giving a death-rate of 17 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 3rd April 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement showing the number of Births registered according to classes in the Districts of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of February 1903.

1 Number.	2 Districts.	3 CHRISTIANS.			4 HINDUS.			5 MAHOMEDANS.			6 OTHER CLASSES.			7 TOTAL.			8 Birth-rate per mille per annum.	9 Number.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Hazara . . . .	...	...	...	31	29	60	606	582	1,188	...	...	...	637	611	1,248	29	1
2	Peshawar . . . .	...	...	...	41	36	77	1,132	859	1,991	2	2	4	1,175	897	2,072	36	2
3	Kohat . . . .	...	...	...	7	8	15	338	260	598	...	...	...	345	268	613	39	3
4	Bannu . . . .	...	...	...	42	27	69	310	254	564	...	...	...	352	281	633	36	4
5	Dera Ismail Khan . .	...	...	...	54	34	88	331	267	598	...	...	...	385	301	686	36	5
	TOTAL . . . .	...	...	...	175	134	309	2,717	2,222	4,939	2	2	4	2,894	2,358	5,252	34	

W. A. SYKES, Lt-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 3rd April 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MORTUARY RETURN FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1903.

Deaths registered from different causes in each district of the North-West Frontier Province during the month of February 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth-rate per mille per annum.	Death-rate per mille per annum.	CAUSE OF DEATH.																TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.																											
							SMALL-POX.				CHOLERA.		FEVER.				DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.		INJURIES.					ALL OTHER CAUSES.																										
							Children under one year.		Ten to under ten years.		Total of Small-pox.		Plague.		Suicide.		Wounding.		Accidents.		Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.																													
							Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.			Total.																									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48			
1	Hazira	555,919	1,248	968	29	23	1	4	2	...	7	350	342	692	4	1	5	8	8	16	1	1	6	16	119	112	231	494	474	968	1				
2	Peshawar	753,437	2,072	1,433	36	25	25	9	70	75	3	2	184	584	515	1,099	1	2	3	20	13	33	4	...	4	6	1	7	63	40	103	776	657	1,433	2		
3	Kohat	205,105	613	659	39	42	8	2	8	10	...	3	31	318	240	558	1	...	1	3	1	4	3	2	5	2	...	2	41	17	58	384	275	659	3			
4	Banau	227,264	633	543	36	31	4	4	233	217	449	5	3	8	3	2	5	3	...	3	43	31	74	290	253	543	4			
5	Dera Ismail Khan.	248,929	686	583	36	31	7	4	12	7	1	2	53	239	191	430	11	7	18	11	4	15	46	39	85	328	255	583	5			
	TOTAL	1,990,744	5,232	4,186	34	27	41	19	94	92	6	7	259	1,723	1,505	3,228	22	13	35	45	28	73	10	3	13	19	8	27	312	239	551	2,272	1,914	4,186			
	Total in previous month.	...	5,874	5,612	35	33	22	22	92	86	16	8	246	2,439	2,068	4,507	31	20	51	54	34	88	1	2	13	...	13	11	20	31	371	303	674	3,050	2,562	5,612	
	Total in same month of past year.	...	5,497	4,347	35	27	8	...	24	20	17	23	100	1,922	1,473	3,395	15	7	22	59	47	97	1	11	3	14	17	14	377	308	685	2,443	1,904	4,347			

Remarks by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Five thousand two hundred and fifty-two births were registered in the province during the month of February 1903, giving a birth-rate of 34 per mille of population. Of the total number of births, 2,894 were boys and 2,358 girls. The total number of deaths registered from all causes in the province during the month of February, 1903, was 4,156 against 5,612 in the previous month, and 4,347 in the corresponding month of the past year, giving an annual death-rate of 27, 33 and 37 per mille of population per annum, respectively.

There was not a single death registered under the head of cholera. From small-pox 259 deaths were registered against 246 in the previous month and 100 in the corresponding month of the past year. There was not a single death registered from plague. From levers 3,228 (leaths were registered against 4,597 in the previous month; and 3,315 in the corresponding month of the past year; dysentery and diarrhoea, 35 against 51; respiratory disease, 73 against 88; suicide, *iii* against 2; wounding, 13 against 13; accidents 27 against 31; snake-bite and killed by wild beasts *iii* against 074 in the past month and 685 in the corresponding month of the past year.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 3rd April 1903.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th April 1903.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	R	a p		R	a p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0 0	Government Securities	1,51,64,505	0 0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0 0	Other authorised Investments	46,24,160	0 0
Public Deposits			Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,17,91,759	12 11
at Head Office	88,44,901	11 7	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,91,09,122	3 6
Public Deposits at Branches	1,03,48,800	14 1	Bills discounted and purchased	2,18,29,659	5 7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,12,39,850	13 6	Balances with other Banks	13,14,367	13 1
Bank Post Bills, etc.	6,29,227	9 7	Bullion	2,897	6 3
Sundries	26,03,560	15 0	Dead Stock	18,50,971	10 10
			Stamps	13,092	1 8
			Sundries	7,89,749	15 7
				9,64,87,285	5 5
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office*	2,35,01,294	3 11
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches†	1,54,27,762	6 5
				3,89,29,056	10 4
RUPEES	13,54,16,341	15 9	RUPEES	13,54,16,341	15 9

* Includes Sovs. and † Sovs., value R 59,460 0 0
† Do. do. do. " 1,27,410 0 0

R 1,86,870 0 0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 9th April 1903.

W. D. McKEWAN,
Offg. Chief Accountant.
Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 37'55.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that about the beginning of January 1903 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued at R16 was found by Gudu Sahib and his father Umar Sahib, of Chengam village, while ploughing in S. No. 17 A, belonging to one Ratna Mudali, of Chengam village, Tiruvannamalai taluk, South Arcot district in the Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Cuddalore on Thursday, the 1st day of October 1903, in view to the matter being enquired into or determined according to law.

Description of treasure.	Weight in tolas.	Value.
Chilly-seed coins 15	7/16	R a. p.
Gold coins 3	...	4 0 0
		12 0 0
		16 0 0

NOTE.—The three gold coins worth R12 have not been produced and are the subject of a prosecution under section 20 of the Act.

E. A. ELWIN,
Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Cuddalore, 3rd April 1903.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R 16,	or post-free,	R 16-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R 8,	"	R 8-5
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R 4,	"	R 4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from willful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 8th April 1903.

No. 4.—Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 18 days combined with furlough for 4 months and 12 days, under Articles 233 (i), 246 and 338 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, 4th Edition, with effect from 15th April 1903, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. A. HADOW,
for Manager.

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Accounts of the External Land Trade of British India for the months of July to November 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 8a. or 9d. (2a.) each.

Prices and Wages in India. Nineteenth issue, 1902. Super-Royal 4to. Boards. R1-8 or 2s. (9a.)

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in July, August, September, October and November 1902, in the four months April to July 1902, in the five months April to August 1902, in the six months April to September 1902, in the seven months April to October 1902, and in the eight months April to November 1902, compared with the corresponding period of 1900 and 1901. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 2a. or 2d. (1a.) each.

Accounts relating to the Trade carried by Rail and River in India in the quarter ending June, 1902, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1900 and 1901, No. 1 of 1902-1903. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (2a.)

Ditto Ditto in the quarter and in the six months ending September 1902 compared with the corresponding periods of the years 1900 and 1901. No. 2 of 1902-03. F'cap. Paper cover. 8a. or 9d. (3a.)

Accounts of the Trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India in the year 1900-1901 and four preceding years. F'cap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

Accounts of the Trade of the French Possessions in India in the year ending 31st March 1902 and the four preceding years. Foolsap. Paper cover. 2a. or 3d. (1a.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Extracts from Mountain Artillery Drill, 1897. 1902 Edition. Super-Royal 16mo. Full leather. R2 or 3s. (2a.)

Mountain Artillery Training, 1902. Super-Royal 16mo. Full leather. R1-9a. or 2s. 4d. (2a.)

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Regulations for the Indian Army Reserve, 1902. Royal 8vo. Stitched. 3a. or 3d. (1a.)

Marine Regulations, India, Volume II. Hired Transports, 1901. Royal 8vo. Board. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Army Regulations, India, Volume IV, (Provisional Issue), 1902. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. As. 13 or 1s. 3d. (3a.)

Regulations for Magazines and the care and preservation of Artillery Materials in India, 1902. Royal 8vo. Full cloth. Rs. 1 or 1s. 6d. (3a.)

Regulations for Encampments for the Army in India, 1902. Super-Royal 16mo. Cloth. As. 12 or 1s. 2d. (2a.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1901-1902. Fcap. Paper cover. As. 8 or 9d. (1a.)

Public Works Department Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment corrected up to 31st December, 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Rs. 2 or 3s. (4a.)

Public Works Department Classified List of the Subordinate Establishment corrected up to 31st December 1902. Super-Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 4a. or 5d. (1a.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS FOR SALE AT THOMASON COLLEGE, ROORKEE, WHICH WERE NOT ADVERTISED BEFORE.

Roorkee Treatise on "Railways," 4th Edition, revised by F. Wolley Dod, F.C.H. Price Rs. 3 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Irrigation Work." By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E., C.I.E. Price Rs. 9 per copy.

Roorkee Treatise on "Sanitary Engineering." Compiled by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., B.A., L.C.E. Price Rs. 4-8 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of "Applied Mechanics," Volume II. The stability of structures mostly by graphic methods, by Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. Price Rs. 8-2 per copy.

Roorkee Manual of Hydraulics. Price per copy Rs. 1-4. (No. XIX Elementary Treatise.) By E. F. Tipple, Esq., B.A.

Designs for Wooden Bridges, together with rules for calculating the area of waterway, etc., and Plates. By late Rai Bahadur Kunhya Lal. Price per set Rs. 4-2.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Radicals: Tables giving Analysis of Acids. Price per copy 8a.

Pamphlet on Examination for Acid Bases: Tables giving Analysis of Metallic Bases. Price 8a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Note on Masonry Arches (College publication). Price 4a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Small Direct Well Pumping Installations. Price 4a. per copy.

Pamphlet on Experiments made on the passage of water through the sand of the Chenab River at the Khanki Weir. By Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clibborn, I.S.C., C.I.E. Price per copy 12a.

Indian Household Account Book for a period of two years, comprising Daily Table Expense Account, Bread, Butter and Milk Account, Dhobey's Account, Servants' Wages Account, etc. Price Rs. 3 per copy.

Cash must accompany order. Articles are sent by V. P. P. to persons in Government employment only.

Application is to be made to the Curator, Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS FOR SALE AT THE LIBRARY OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL, 57, PARK STREET, CALCUTTA.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

Proceedings Nos. 9 to 11 of 1901 and No. 1 of 1902 @ 8a.

Journal, Part I, No. 2 of 1901 @ Rs. 2.

" Part II, No. 2 of 1901 @ Rs. 2.

" Part III, No. 2 of 1901 and Part III, No. 1 of 1902, @ Rs. 2.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Upamitibhavaprapancha Katha. Fasc. 4 @ 6a.

Catapatha Brahmana. Vol. I, Fasc. 5 @ 6a.

Varsakriya Kaumudi. Fasc. 3 and 4 @ 6a.

Nityacarapaddhati. Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6a.

Apastamba Sranta Sutra. Vol. III, Fasc. 16 @ 6a.

Mahabhasyaprodipodyata. Vol. II, Fasc. 2 and 3 @ 6a.

Al-Muquddasi. (English.) Vol. I, Fasc. 2 @ 12a.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

Monthly Weather Review, November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1901. By John Murray, M.A. (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM 1st OCTOBER 1902 TO 31st MARCH 1903.**

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of May to August 1902. By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of September to November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

**LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st
JANUARY 1903.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 075920 of the 3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs500 and No. 040968 of the 3 per cent. of 1896-97 for Rs500 standing in my name, which were never endorsed to any other person, are stolen from Chakardharpur R. S., Bengal Nagpur Railway. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of the duplicates in my favour.

Name of Proprietor—BIPIN BIHARI MUKERJEE,

Inspector of Police,
Singbhum.

18th March 1903.

Estate Joseph Posford, late I. C. S., retired.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Joseph Posford, who died at Felixtowe, in the county of Suffolk, on the 21st December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Perceval Richard Wilson, Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 11 Hastings Street, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 1st May next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,

Administrator to Estate Joseph Posford, deceased.

CALCUTTA :
The 19th March 1903.

Estate Captain Alexander Nelson Hood.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866,

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Captain Alexander Nelson Hood, who died at Yerusprint, Klerksdorp, Transvaal, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Perceval Richard Wilson, Esq., a partner in the firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., are required to send in the same on or before 14th May next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,

Administrator to Estate Captain A. N. Hood, deceased.

CALCUTTA :

The 2nd April 1903.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th April, 1903.

No. 4.—The unexpired portion of the combined leave for six months granted, in Notification No. 21, dated the 24th October, 1902, to Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, who reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 22nd March, 1903, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Carnduff has been placed on special duty in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, with effect from the 23rd March, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th April, 1903.

No. 1503.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the

Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of an amendment which it is proposed to make in the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with the like Notification No. 5528, dated the 11th October 1901.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st June 1903.

Draft amendment.

For sub-rule XVIII of rule 6 the following shall be substituted, namely :

"XVIII. Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining wagons, and shall be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature ;

Provided as follows :

- (a) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, wagons containing explosives and adjoining wagons need not be close-coupled to one another ; and
- (b) on the Nilgiri Railway only one wagon need intervene between the locomotive and wagons containing explosives."

MEDICAL.

The 9th April, 1903.

No. 362.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. J. Croly, F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 8th April 1903.

SANITARY.

PLAGUE.

The 8th April, 1903.

No. 714.—The following telegram is published for general information :

Telegram, dated Pera, the 2nd April 1903.

From—His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Four days quarantine against Alexandria and rat destruction regulations imposed on account of plague at Tautah.

The 9th April, 1903.

No. 722.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Madura in the Madura District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyalur, Vadamadurai, Dindigul, Ambattur, Ammayanayakkur, Vadippatti, Solavandan, Samaiyanallur, Madura, Tiruparankunram, Tirumangalam, Kalligudi, Silayaiman, Tiruppuvanam, Tiruppachetti, Manamadurai, Parthibanur Road, Paramakkudi, Pandikannoi, Sattirakkudi, Ramnad, Valantaravai, Uchipulli and Mandapam on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 20th April to the 14th May 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Chitrai festival at Madura.

No. 727.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Tiruvannamalai in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Mysore State and the Districts of Aurangabad, Lingsagur, Parbhani and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Vasanta Utsavam festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Agaram Sibbandi, Tiruvannamalai and Tandarai on the South Indian Railway shall be sold from the 23rd April to the 9th May

1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), the Mysore State and the Districts of Aurangabad, Lingsagur, Parbhani and Usmanabad of the Hyderabad State to any person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Vasanta Utsavam festival at Tiruvannamalai.

JAILS.

The 4th April, 1903.

No. 265.—The services of Major R. J. Macnamara, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), Superintendent, Central Jail, Mooltan, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

The 8th April, 1903.

No. 268.—The services of Mr. E. W. Payne, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Jubulpore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment in the Jail Department.

No. 271.—The services of Major W. B. Lane, I.M.S. (Bengal), Superintendent of the Central Jail, Montgomery, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment in the Jail Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th April, 1903.

No. 593.—The Honourable Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the 17th April 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 3rd September 1903.

No. 595.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F. E. Pargiter, Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Sir H. T. Prinsep, Kt., or until further orders.

The 9th April, 1903.

No. 599.—Mr. A. P. Handley, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 20th March 1903.

No. 601.—Mr. Saroda Churn Mitter took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 17th March 1903.

No. 605.—The services of Mr A. M. A. C. Galletti di Calilhac, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

No. 610.—Mr. A. B. Miller, Official Trustee of Bengal, is granted leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 1st May 1903 under Article 656 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 612.—Mr. W. C. Graham, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Official Trustee of Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. B. Miller, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 7th April 1903.

No. 282.—The services of Lieutenant E. S. Percy-Smith, 19th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1903.

No. 606—11-5.—Sir G. Watt, Kt., C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, on special duty with the Department of Revenue and Agriculture as Director of the Exhibition of Indian Art Manufactures at Delhi, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th April 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it and in continuation furlough for eighteen months under articles 233 (i) and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 607—11-5.—Mr. I. H. Burkill, Officiating Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, will continue to officiate in that appointment during the absence on leave of Sir G. Watt, Kt., C.I.E., or until further orders.

J. O. MILLER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1903.

No. 565-G.—Captain S. B. A. Patterson, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as an Assistant to the Resident in Mewar, *vice* Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Army, transferred.

No. 1586-I.B.—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 734-I.B., dated the 16th February, 1903, is hereby cancelled.

The 10th April, 1903.

No. 576-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James Malcolm Fraser as Acting Consul for Denmark at Aden, during the absence of Mr. E. Somerville Murray.

No. 579-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Swaneburg de Veye, as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. F. Stork.

No. 582-G.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department, will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department, which is left in Calcutta.

No. 584-G.—Major M. A. Tighe, Indian Army, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is granted special leave for six months, under article 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th April, 1903.

No. 585-G.—Major J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Army, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Political Agent in Malwa.

No. 587-G.—Captain J. W. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st March, 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year, under articles 260 and 233 (i) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

[Notification No. 457-G., dated the 19th March, 1903, is cancelled].

No. 588-G.—The services of Captain H. G. Carnegie, Indian Army, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

No. 1621-I. B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22-A, clause (5), of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. D. Hare, officiating Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be the officer who shall dispose of the appeal and confirmation proceedings in Sessions case No. 7 of 1903.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 7th April, 1903.

No. 1885-P.—Mr. H. Heseltine, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is, with effect from the 15th of April 1903, granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days and furlough for one year in continuation.

Mr. R. Waterfield, Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. Heseltine, or until further orders.

No. 1886-P.—Mr. F. C. Brewin, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is, with effect from the 1st of April 1903, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for one year and nine months in continuation.

Mr. A. H. Clarke, Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st of April 1903, or until further orders.

Mr. U. L. Majumdar, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bengal, is posted temporarily as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 31st of March 1903.

Mr. K. L. Datta, is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bengal, with effect from the 30th of March 1903, or until further orders.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th April, 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 300.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. H. Wilkins, Indian Medical Service, Madras, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 11th March 1903, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of a district, *vice* temporary Colonel H. Allison, M.D., on leave.

No. 301.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Bourke, Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 1st April 1903, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer of the Peshawar district, pending the appointment of an additional substantive Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps, to the Indian establishment.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 302.—Mr. T. G. Smith, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 9th March 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 303.—Captain C. C. Palmer, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 1st March 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 304.—Captain W. B. Spalding, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 17th March 1903, to fill an existing vacancy.

COMMANDS.

No. 305.—The following is substituted for paragraph 1 of G. G. O. No. 237 of 1903

"With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the following changes being made in the distribution of Commands and Staff in the Punjab Command, with effect from the 1st April 1903:

The district styled 'The Punjab Frontier Force and Frontier District' as at present constituted to be abolished, and its territorial limits to be divided into three distinct districts, under the orders of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab.

These changes will not affect the constitution of the Punjab Frontier Force."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 306.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain B. Scott, Indian Army, Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, for one year. Pension service,—15th year commenced 9th May 1902

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 307.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 13th March 1903. page 1696.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 13th March 1903.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel George Hugh Coles Dyce, C.B., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 19th February 1903.

* * * * *

ORGANIZATION.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 308.—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following will be the establishment and staff pay of Ordnance Officers in future:

3 Ordnance Officers, 1st class, on a staff salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.

6 " " 2nd class, on a staff salary of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6 " " 3rd class, on a staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

16 " " 4th class, on a staff salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

20 " " 5th class, on a staff salary of Rs. 250 per mensem.

2. To give effect to the above changes, the undermentioned officers are classified and will draw staff pay as noted below, with effect from the 1st April 1903:

Ordnance Officers, 1st class, on a staff salary of Rs. 600 a month.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. M. Turner, R.A.

Major J. D. H. Walier, R.A.

Major L. G. Watkins, R.A.

Ordnance Officers, 2nd class, on a staff salary of Rs. 500 a month.

Major H. A. K. Jennings, R.A.

Major C. G. Oldfield, R.A.

Major M. S. C. Campbell, R.A.
 Major F. T. Cole, R.A.
 Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Rowan, R.A.
 Major N. S. Ogilvie, R.A.

Ordnance Officers, 3rd class, on a staff salary of Rs. 400 a month.

Major M. B. Bicknell, R.A.
 Major W. E. Kerrich, R.A.
 Major W. W. Cookson, R.A.
 Major A. R. Braid, R.A.
 Captain F. G. Smallwood, R.A.
 Major C. H. L. F. Wilson, R.A.

Ordnance Officers, 4th class, on a staff salary of Rs. 300 a month.

Major W. C. A. Radcliffe,* R.A.
 Captain H. A. Young, R.A.
 Captain R. T. Moore, R.A.
 Major H. B. Foote, R.A.
 Captain H. F. Vanderzee, R.A.
 Captain G. S. Ogg, R.A.
 Major W. Malleson, R.A.
 Captain S. Lethbridge, R.A.
 Captain A. P. Douglas, R.A.
 Captain H. F. Head, R.A.
 Captain G. G. Woods, R.A.
 Captain D. R. Poulter, R.A.
 Captain C. C. Donovan, R.A.
 Captain F. C. Lane, R.A.
 Captain E. P. Carter, R.A.
 Captain J. H. Lawrence-Archer, R.A.
 Captain H. W. Bowen, R.A.

Ordnance Officers, 5th class, on a staff salary of Rs. 250 a month.

Captain E. L. Tomkins, R.A.
 Captain A. C. Kennedy, R.A.
 Captain G. C. Sturrock, R.A.
 Captain H. E. Garstin, R.A.
 Captain F. A. Kemble, R.A.
 Captain C. S. W. Thomas, R.A.
 Captain H. W. Gardiner, R.A.
 Captain N. S. H. Sitwell, R.A.
 Captain W. B. Walker, R.A.
 Captain J. S. Riccard, R.A.
 Captain D. G. Cowie, R.A.
 Captain C. C. Palmer, R.A.
 Captain W. B. Spalding, R.A.

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* Will draw staff pay at Rs. 600 per mensem, as at present.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 309.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

20th October 1900.

The Hon'ble Arthur Cecil Murray.

11th November 1902.

Christopher Horace Howell.

12th December 1902.

Alexander Frederick Stewart.

26th January 1903.

Cuthbert Colpoys Cunningham.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

No. 310.—Store-Sergeant William Knight to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 13th November 1902, *vice* Sub-Conductor James Hall appointed Overseer, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, and seconded.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 311.—Fourth class Assistant Surgeon George Samuel Jennings having completed five years' service in that class, to be third class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANT BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 312.—No. 886, third class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the second class, with effect from the 10th April 1901.

Madras Command.

No. 313.—No. 1231, second class Hospital Assistant A. Jaganada Pillay having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the first class, with effect from the 20th October 1902.

No. 314.—No. 1295, third class Hospital Assistant N. S. Ruthnasabapathy Mudali having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, is promoted to the second class, with effect from the 20th October 1902.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 315.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

9th Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Jemadar Sadhu Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Jai Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Punjab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd December 1902.

10th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Dafadar Labh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mian Khushal Chand, transferred to the 14th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 16th December 1902.

26th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Yar Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, with effect from the 13th March 1903, and Havildar Ali Haidar to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th November 1902, *vice* Ala Dad Khan, transferred to the 14th Madras Infantry.

2nd Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Bhagat Singh, from the 13th (Shekhawati) Rajput Infantry, to be Subadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 2nd June 1902.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.*5th Punjab Cavalry.*

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Bostan Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Pal Singh to be Ressaidar, and Woordie-Major, and Dafadar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Abbas Ali Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

Jemadar Rur Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Bishan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 316.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred William Frederick Street, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, Bombay, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India, subject to His Majesty's approval, to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd April 1903.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 17.—Commander C. R. Ford, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Bassein, *vice* Commander P. Downes, with effect from the 26th March 1903.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 18.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant E. P. Campbell, Royal Indian Marine, (m.c.) for three months.

Engineer G. H. Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, (m.c.) for two months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 19.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 26th March 1903, *vice* Commander P. Downes, retired :

To be Commander, 2nd grade.

Commander G. S. Hewett.

To be Commander, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant N. F. J. Wilson.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 20.—Commander P. Downes, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bassein, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th March 1903.

No. 21.—Engineer J. J. Walmsley, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to temporarily retire from the service, with effect from 10th April 1903.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April, 1903.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 21st March and 10th April 1903:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service	Colonel William Henry Neilson.	24th March 1903	Indore	...	...
1st Battalion, The Leicestershire Regiment.	Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Arculus.	2nd April 1903	Sholapur	...	...

Statement of deposits on account of estates between the 21st March and 10th April 1903.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
Archibald Louis Hubbert. (a)	Major	Royal Field Artillery.	15th June 1902.	Intestate	R s. p. 390 15 8	Assets paid to the Administrator General of Bombay.
Richard Hugh Adam Ellis. (b)	Lieutenant	Royal Garrison Artillery.	6th December 1902.	Do.	982 11 8	Assets remitted to the War Office, London.
Frank Dove (c)	Captain	Royal Army Medical Corps.	18th October 1902.	Testate	837 6 4	9th June 1903.

(a) Next-of-kin—Father—Leicester Hibbert, Esq.

Address—Gladswood, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, England.

(b) Next-of-kin—Father—R. Adam Ellis, Esq.

Address—The Warren, Wanstead, Essex, England.

(c) Next-of-kin—Brother—Charles Henry Dove, Esq.

Sister—Miss Florence Louisa Dove.

Address of Brother—Great Bowse's Farm; Ashdown, near Cambridge, England.

Address of Sister—47, St. Petersburg Place, Bayswater Road, London W., England.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th April, 1903.

No. 127.—Mr W. Courtenay, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from service under the British Railway Administration, China Force, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

The 8th April, 1903.

No. 128.—Mr. C. C. Fink, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months and sixteen days in combination with leave on private affairs for three months and fourteen days, under Articles 233, 260, and 337 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 14th April 1903, or subsequent date.

No. 129.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, C. I. E., Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in Class 1, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted privilege leave combined with furlough for nineteen months (privilege leave for one month and nineteen days, and furlough for the remaining period) under Articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th April 1903, or such subsequent date as the leave may be availed of.

No. 130.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 129, Railways, dated 8th April 1903, Mr. C. J. Keene, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, in Class 1, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of that Railway until further orders.

Mr. Keene will officiate in Class 1, Grade 1, for one month and nineteen days and thereafter hold temporary rank in the same grade.

A. BRERETON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th March, 1903.

1437.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th March, 1903.

No. 2-S.—The Hon'ble Mr. R. L. Harris is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 1st April 1903, or the subsequent date on which he may leave India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

SANITARY.
PLAGUE.

The 3rd April, 1903.

34.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency is visited by an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease and that there is a danger of its spread, if persons from the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at Hampi in the Hospet Taluq of that district on the occasion of the ensuing Virupakshaswami car festival :

In exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Munirabad, Hospet, Papinyakanahalli, Gadiganuru, Toranagallu, Daroji and Kudatini, on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 7th to the 27th April 1903 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) and the Mysore State, to any person intending or believed to be going to proceed to the Virupakshaswami car festival at Hampi.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 1st April, 1903.

No. 146.—The Reverend H. O. Moore, Domestic Chaplain to the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days, with furlough out of India for one year, ten months and two days in continuation, with effect from the 15th April 1903 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

R. NATHAN,

for Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd April, 1903.

No. 530-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Aga Mahmood as Vice-Consul for Persia at Rangoon.

No. 534-G.—Captain W. Lethbridge, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Agency Surgeon at Maskat, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 536-G.—Mr. F. S. Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 30th March, 1903.

No. 538-G.—The services of Mr. F. S. Cowie, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 11th May, 1903.

No. 540-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Army, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Resident at Jaipur.

No. 542-G.—Captain J. H. Hugo, M.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bhopawar.

No. 544-G.—Captain P. P. Kilkelly, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Residency Surgeon and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Nepal, with effect from the 21st March, 1903.

The 3rd April, 1903.

No. 547-G.—Major R. B. Berkeley, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is granted privilege leave for three months.

with effect from the 25th April, 1903, and is also granted furlough for one year and twenty-nine days, under articles 233, 246, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the privilege leave.

No. 548-G.—Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Army, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent in Kotah and Jhalawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

L. W. DANE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 1st April, 1903.

No. 1787-P.—The services of Mr. K. J. Badshah, Postmaster General, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 16th of April 1903.

Mr. C. H. Harrison, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster General, Bengal, and in the second grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 16th of April 1903, or until further orders.

The 2nd April, 1903.

No. 1802-P.—Mr. A. Newmarch, Officiating Comptroller, Hyderabad, is, with effect from the 23rd of March 1903, granted privilege leave for three months and furlough for fifteen months in continuation.

No. 1803-P.—Mr. G. D. Pudumjee is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Hyderabad, with effect from the 23rd of March 1903 and until further orders.

No. 1810-P.—Mr. F. Whympier, Deputy Postmaster General, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster General, Bombay, and in the second grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 12th of March 1903, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 3rd April, 1903.

No. 1816-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 2 (b) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), as amended by the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1903 (II of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st June 1903, the expression "Inland" shall not apply to non-official letters, postcards or newspapers, or non-official book, pattern or sample packets, when—

(a) posted in British India and addressed to any of the undermentioned places for which post offices have been established by the Governor General in Council beyond the limits of British India, namely—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (1) Bagdad. | (4) Bushire. |
| (2) Bandar-Abas. | (5) Jask. |
| (3) Busrah. | (6) Linga. |
| (7) Mohammerah, or | |

(b) posted at any of the post offices established by the Governor General in Council at those places and addressed to any other of those places or to any place in British India.

E. N. BAKER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd April 1903.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 267.—Mr. G. W. deRhé-Philipe, Superintendent in the Military Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar in that department, with effect from the 30th March 1903, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Cartland.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 268.—Captain R. M. Bell, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 3rd class, with effect from the 16th March 1903.

No. 269.—Lieutenant H. N. Young, Indian Army, to be Supply and Transport Officer, 5th class, with effect from the 22nd March 1903.

NATIVE ARMY.

13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers.

No. 270.—Jemadar Abdur Rahman Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 63 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 21st February 1901.

26th Punjab Infantry.

No. 271.—Jemadar Yar Muhammad Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 282 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 13th March 1901.

40th Punjab Infantry.

No. 272.—Jemadar Muhammad Abdullah Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 86 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 19th February 1901.

41st Dogra Infantry.

No. 273.—Jemadars Sakat Singh and Mehar Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 163 of 1901, are confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 4th February 1901.

1st Battalion, Moplah Rifles.

No. 274.—Jemadar Varikkodan Kunhi Moidin, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 86 of 1901, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 19th February 1901.

No. 275.—The following direct appointments are made, with effect from the date of joining :

2nd Madras Infantry.

Govind Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

7th Madras Infantry.

Autar Singh, Kanshi Ram, Sultan Khan and Inayat Ali Khan to be Jemadars, on probation, to fill existing vacancies.

14th Madras Infantry.

Dost Muhammad Khan, Baz Khan and Kashmira Singh to be Jemadars, on probation, to fill existing vacancies.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Ujagar Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 276.—The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing that His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, has been graciously pleased to permit the following Corps to bear upon their colours and appointments the honorary distinctions specified

below in commemoration of their gallant conduct and distinguished services during the operations in China in 1900 :

"Pekin 1900."

1st (Duke of York's Own) Bengal Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
7th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Infantry.
1st Sikh Infantry.
24th Punjab Infantry.

"China 1900."

3rd (Queen's Own) Bombay Light Cavalry.
16th Bengal Lancers.
Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners.
Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Bombay Sappers and Miners.
1st Madras Pioneers.
3rd (Pallamcottah) Madras Light Infantry.
2nd (Queen's Own) Rajput Light Infantry.
28th Madras Infantry.
31st Burma Light Infantry.
6th Jat Light Infantry.
22nd Bombay Infantry.
26th Baluchistan Infantry.
14th (Ferozepore) Sikh Infantry.
4th Punjab Infantry.
4th Gurkha Rifles.
20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry.
30th Baluch Infantry.
34th Punjab Infantry.
5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Jodhpore Lancers.
Malerkotla Sappers.
Alwar Infantry.
Bikanir Infantry.

Imperial Service Troops.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 277.—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 6th March 1903, pages 1509, 1510 and 1511.

* * * * *

INDIA OFFICE;

6th March 1903.

The King has approved of the following promotions among officers of the Indian Army and Indian Army departments made by the Government of India :

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 29th November 1902.

William Richard Yeilding, C.I.E., D.S.O.

William Henry Lowry.

Dated 30th November 1902.

Wensly James Hodson Bond, C.B.

Captain to be Major.

Frederick De Budé Young. Dated 9th December 1902.

To be Captain.

Captain (temporary Major) Percy Molesworth Sykes, C.M.G., from the 2nd Dragoon Guards. Dated 22nd November 1902, but to rank from 8th December 1897.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

James Ronald Broun. Dated 21st October 1902. This cancels the promotion of James Ronald Brown, notified in the London Gazette of 16th January 1903.

Lionel Berkeley-Holt Haworth. Dated 3rd December 1902.

Charles Henry Kemble Chauncy. Dated 7th December 1902.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frederick Lee Hughes, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 2nd September 1902, but to rank from 6th March 1902.

This notification is in substitution for that of this officer's admission to the Indian Army as Second-Lieutenant, made in the London Gazette of 16th January 1903.

Lieutenant Arthur Edwin Hale Ley, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 8th July 1902, but to rank from 5th March 1902.

Lieutenant Edward Hepburn Clay, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 19th June 1902, but to rank from 6th March 1902.

The above two notifications are in substitution for those of the admission to the Indian Army of these officers, made in the London Gazette of 14th November 1902.

Lieutenant Patrick Cornelius Saunders, from the Essex Regiment. Dated 13th October 1902, but to rank from 11th May 1900.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Knaggs, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 11th August 1902, but to rank from 12th May 1900.

Lieutenant Francis Metcalfe Ransford, from the East Kent Regiment. Dated 27th September 1902, but to rank from 8th September 1900.

Lieutenant Leonard Arthur Bethell, from the York and Lancaster Regiment. Dated 17th October 1902, but to rank from 1st March 1901.

Lieutenant Hyde Ridgway Dyer, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Dated 7th October 1902, but to rank from 1st April 1901.

Lieutenant William Barras Horc, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 2nd October 1902, but to rank from 1st June 1901.

Lieutenant Lawrence Edgar McConaghey, from the Cameron Highlanders. Dated 16th September 1902, but to rank from 21st November 1901.

Lieutenant Guy George Egerton Wylly, V.C., from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 1st October 1902, but to rank from 5th March 1902.

Lieutenant John Aloysius Brett, from the Royal Garrison Artillery. Dated 11th October 1902, but to rank from 7th March 1902.

Lieutenant Henry Law Harkness, from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 11th October 1902, but to rank from 29th April 1902.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Arthur Muirhead. Dated 18th October 1902.

Alexander Forrest Harpar. Dated 28th October 1902.

John Harvey de Wiederhold Carruthers. Dated 28th October 1902.

Leland George Crosthwait. Dated 28th October 1902.

William Johnston. Dated 11th November 1902.

Harry Cuthbert Pulley. Dated 11th November 1902.

Second-Lieutenants, from the Unattached List, to be Second-Lieutenants.

Dated as below, but to rank from 8th May 1901 :

Thomas Arthur Atkinson Wilson,—6th November 1902.

George Walker Cochran,—3rd November 1902.

Eric Olaf Macleod,—5th November 1902.

Hugh Irving Adams,—6th November 1902.

Barton Edward Anderson,—4th November 1902.

Cecil Arthur Brown,—6th November 1902.

Henry Hallet Batten,—4th November 1902.

Brinsley Guise Clarke,—3rd November 1902.

Nathaniel Ogle,—3rd November 1902.

Robert Jaffray MacBrayne,—8th November 1902.

Philip Wood,—4th November 1902.

Macleod Wylie,—8th November 1902.

Francis Esmond Wingate Venning,—9th November 1902.

Kenneth Oswald Goldie,—5th November 1902.

George Chamberlain Cooper,—7th November 1902.

Arthur Hastings Stuart-Menteth,—5th November 1902.

Thomas Milne,—6th November 1902.

Edward Napier Turner,—21st November 1902.

Martin Golduey,—19th November 1902.

Francis Arthur Labey De Gruchy,—18th November 1902.

Dated 29th November 1902, but to rank from 24th October 1901 :

Richard John Clark.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Oswald Fairbanks Smith, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 30th September 1902, but to rank from 8th January 1901.

Second-Lieutenant Guy Drury Pennington, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 3rd October 1902, but to rank from 8th May 1901.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Colonel.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamilton, M.D. Dated 1st October 1902. This cancels the notification of this officer's promotion made in the *London Gazette* of 16th January 1903.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Cole Dane, M.D. Dated 30th October 1902.

To be Lieutenants.

Dated 1st September 1902.

John Hanna Murray.

Frederic Percival Mackie.

Arthur Tregelles Pridham.

John O'Leary.

Samuel Rickard Christophers.

Harry Emslie-Smith.

Hugh Reginald Dutton.

Vincent Blumhardt Nesfield.

Henry Martyn Brown.
 Francis Peter Vieyra.
 Arthur Frederick Pilkington.
 Philip George Easton.
 Wilfrid Wynne Jeudwine.
 Thomas Charles McCombie Young.
 George Adam Jolly.
 Henry Coddington Brown.
 Abdurrahman Khan Lauddie.
 Walter Julius Collinson.
 Cuthbert Lindsay Dunn.
 Herbert Michael Henry Melhuish.
 Horace Harvard Kiddle.
 Richard Francis Chetwynd Talbot.
 Raghuber Dayal Saigol.
 Cecil Edward Bulteel.
 John Lumsden Lunham.
 Frederick Colin Rogers.
 Maung Ba-Ket.
 George Frederick Humphreys.
 Clayton Alexander Francis Hingston.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

1st class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Alfred Pullen. Dated 22nd November 1900.

Edward Patrick Clement. Dated 1st July 1902.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

William Henry Smith. Dated 9th October 1902.

Southern Circle.

Joseph Henry Wilbond. Dated 20th September 1902.

Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

George Riffin. Dated 9th October 1902.

Southern Circle.

Dated 20th September 1902.

Frederick Richards.

Frederick Taylor.

Thomas John Scott.

Robert William Dyer.
William Smith.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

Dated 1st June 1902.

Edward Marchant.

George Drew.

Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Circle.

Thomas Joseph McNamara. Dated 27th June 1902.

George Wilkinson. Dated 9th October 1902.

Southern Circle.

John Carson Collinson. Dated 20th September 1902.

BENGAL MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

William David Gray. Dated 16th November 1902.

Thomas Yarnold Macey. Dated 16th November 1902.

The King has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maneckjee Eduljee Reporter, Madras Establishment. Dated 27th November 1902.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander William Mackenzie, M.B., Bengal Establishment. Dated 31st January 1903.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, Isaac Burnett, Bengal Establishment. Dated 15th November 1902.

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.

William Cory Reader, Public Works Department, Madras. Dated 26th March 1903.

Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

William Beckett, Ordnance Department, Southern Circle. Dated 18th November 1902.

Arthur Whitbread, Miscellaneous List. Dated 7th February 1903.

The King has approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer:

Captain Launcelot Henry Walker, Indian Army. Dated 1st December 1902.

* * * * *

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 278.—Conductor Thomas Turner, Public Works Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1903.

No. 279.—Sub-Conductor Frederic Ferris, Supply and Transport Corps, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th March 1903.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 280.—Subject to His Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:

Henry George Sutton,—6th February 1903.

Leslie Charles Fryer,—17th March 1903.

No. 281.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval.

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

22nd March 1903.

Hugh Harry Haworth Aspinall.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

23rd August 1902.

George Lumley Whatford.

13th October 1902.

Joscelyn Theodore Hosburgh Lane.

2nd February 1903.

Robert Dundas Alexander.

2nd March 1903.

Godfrey Pearse.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 282.—The undermentioned third class Assistant Surgeons having completed seven years' service in that class and having passed the necessary departmental examination, are promoted to the second class, with effect from the 25th February 1903:

William Christopher Montague Charters.

George Cornelius Francis Holmes.

Percival Beatson Mills.

John Jeremiah Alexander Brachio.

George Edward Shaw.

George Patrick O'Brien.

Christopher George Thompson.

Henry Mansfield.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 283.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

3rd Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's Horse).

Ressaidar Shamshad Ali to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Ashraf Ali Khan, resigned, with effect from the 4th January 1903.

4th Bengal Lancers.

Risaldar Kadam Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Sultan Ali Khan, to be Risaldar, Jemadar Mulchand to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Shib Sahai to be Jemadar, *vice* Bakhtawar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th October 1902.

20th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Tura-Baz Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jaidial to be Subadar, and Havildar Moti to be Jemadar, *vice* Arbela, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th February 1903.

23rd Punjab Pioneers.

Jemadar Arjun Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Thakur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardara Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

Havildar Chatar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badhawa Singh discharged, with effect from the 21st December 1902.

Jemadar Peshora Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Isar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nand Singh, deceased, with effect from the 30th December 1902.

31st Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Mula to be Subadar, and Havildar Bhagat Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Dilawar Khan, deceased, with effect from the 16th February 1903.

36th Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Kirpal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Baryam Singh, transferred to the 9th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 11th February 1903.

2nd Madras Infantry.

Havildar Narain Singh, from the 48th Bengal Pioneers, to be Jemadar, *vice* Uday Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th February 1903.

7th Madras Infantry.

Subadar Ram Singh *Bahadur* from the 15th (Ludbiana) Sikh Infantry to be Subadar-Major; Jemadars Darsanu from the 24th Punjab Infantry, Muhammad Khan from the 33rd Punjab Infantry, Lehna Singh from the 29th Burma Infantry, Habib Shah from the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Maggar Khan from the 24th (Duchess of Connaught's Own) Baluchistan Infantry, and Daya Ram from the 31st Punjab Infantry to be Subadars; Kot-Dafadar Muhammad Khan from the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry, Havildar Lala from 31st Punjab Infantry, Havildar Fazl Ahmad from the 25th Punjab Infantry, and Dafadar Sukha Singh from the 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers, to be Jemadars, to complete establishment, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

14th Madras Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Ali Bahadur, from the 4th Sikh Infantry, to be Jemadar, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 16th November 1902.

15th Madras Infantry.

Havildar Kadir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tajuddin, promoted, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

22nd Madras Infantry.

Jemadar Venkatadri to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Tirumalai Nayadu to be Jemadar, *vice* Madurai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1903.

Jemadar Muhammad Sharfuddin to be Subadar, Havildars Sayyid Abdullah and Abdullah Khan to be Jemadars, *vice* Ahmad Sharif and Daud Ali Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th March 1903.

33rd Burma Infantry.

Jemadar Jawand Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Fauja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Miya Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1902.

23rd Bombay Rifles.

Jemadar Atta Muhammad to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Ghulam Hosein to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Mahbub, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1903.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

Colour-Havildar Lachhman to be Jemadar, *vice* Bela, transferred to the 40th Punjab Infantry, with effect from the 16th March 1903.

1st Sikh Infantry.

Havildar Ahmad Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Najja Khan, dismissed the service, with effect from the 10th February 1903.

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Shah Zaman to be Jemadar, *vice* Habib Shah, transferred to the 7th Madras Infantry, with effect from the 8th December 1902.

1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

Jemadar Bhagatbir Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Kaman Sing Burathoki to be Jemadar, *vice* Man Sing Rana, deceased, with effect from the 5th February 1903.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 284.—Lieutenant John Arthur Maclean Wilson to be Captain, with effect from the 20th January 1903, *vice* Webb, resigned.

John Bowman Norman, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th February 1903, *vice* Mackay, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 285.—Major Ebenezer Henry to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 16th January 1903, *vice* the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., V.D., resigned.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 286.—Second-Lieutenant George William Catchpole to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st November 1902, *vice* Wood, transferred to the supernumerary list.

William Louis Goss, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st November 1902, *vice* Catchpole, promoted.

Madras Volunteer Guards.

No. 287.—Major Gerard Godfray Giffard, Indian Medical Service, to be medical officer, with effect from the 28th February 1903, *vice* Major F. J. Crawford, Indian Medical Service, resigned.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 288.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Bright, C. S. I., supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th March 1903.

Captain Thomas Henry Holland, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 3rd March 1903.

3rd (Calcutta) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 289.—Alfred Burbridge, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th March 1903, *vice* Paul, transferred to the supernumerary list.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 290.—Julian Arthur Robertson Young, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Guinness, promoted, with effect from 12th December 1902. (G. G. O. No. 62 of 1903 is hereby cancelled.)

John Robertson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th March 1903, *vice* Wrey, deceased.

The Reverend William Henry Careless to be Honorary Chaplain, *vice* Millett, resigned, with effect from the 14th March 1903.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles.

No. 291.—Lieutenant Harold Hargreaves to be Captain, *vice* Fox, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Smith to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hargreaves, promoted.

Mathew Hall Kell, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gaskell, resigned.

Montague William Moore, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 292.—Lieutenant Philip Amroid Hyde, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th February 1903.

1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 293.—Major Samuel John Sarjant to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 28th November 1902, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Campion, deceased.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

No. 294.—Captain Robert William Layard Dunlop to be Major to complete the establishment.

Nilgiris Volunteer Rifles

No. 295.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Weir resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th February 1903.

North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 296.—Second-Lieutenant Henry Humfress resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd March 1903.

Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

No. 297.—Norman Cecil Stiffe, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st August 1902, *vice* Fergusson, promoted.

Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 298.—Lieutenant Alexander George Norman to be Captain, with effect from the 11th February 1903, *vice* S. Armstrong, transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Assam-Bengal Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 299.—R. S. Strachey, Esquire, Agent of the Assam-Bengal Railway, to be Honorary Colonel, with effect from the 1st October 1902.

E. G. BARROW, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**RAILWAYS.**

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd April, 1903.

No. 126.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India have sanctioned a survey being made by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company for a chord line of railway from Ondal to Sainthia, a distance of about 43 miles.

A. BRERETON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 17th March, 1903.

From the 4th April next till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India* and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Attention is invited to the following Circular Memorandum of the Government of India, Home Department, of August, 1901 :—

"It has been brought to the notice of this Department that matter for the *Gazette of India* is sometimes sent to the Press late on Friday evenings for publication in the next day's Gazette, and that this involves considerable inconvenience to the Press and expense to Government. In the Circular Memorandum of this Department, No. 777—79, dated 9th February, 1870, the Government of India directed that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Press not later than 2 P.M. on Friday, and that any papers sent thereafter must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure their appearance in the next day's Gazette. The undersigned is directed to request that these orders may be more strictly observed in future, and that Departments will refrain from sending to the Press as extremely urgent any papers which can without harm or inconvenience be held over for the next Gazette."

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

W. ROSS,

COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

No. 2551.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first ten months of 1902-1903 as compared with the corresponding period of 1901-1902.

ENGLAND.					INDIA.				
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.			WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.		
Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.	Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.									
PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.									
Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	28,65,21,000	27,94,36,000	18,50,30,000	17,54,54,000
Opium	7,27,80,000	6,34,35,000	6,12,04,000	5,60,09,000
Salt	8,90,90,000	8,96,00,000	7,45,82,000	7,64,41,000
Stamps	5,16,96,000	5,21,71,000	4,35,13,000	4,31,14,000
Excise	6,11,50,000	6,18,04,000	4,95,76,000	5,28,12,000
Customs	5,74,95,000	5,40,00,000	4,62,87,000	4,73,87,000
Other Heads	9,24,95,000	9,46,44,000	7,17,45,000	7,13,95,000
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	71,12,27,000	69,50,90,000	53,16,37,000	52,25,49,000
Interest	1,06,28,000	1,10,13,000	81,23,000	83,14,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	4,25,80,000	3,40,57,000	3,62,96,000	3,39,87,000
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,88,91,000	1,89,43,000	1,45,56,000	1,52,42,000
Miscellaneous	6,600	80,14,000	73,40,000	51,29,000	50,09,000
Railways	30,33,21,000	29,92,22,000	24,93,91,000	24,78,44,000
Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,58,63,000	2,78,67,000	1,83,56,000	2,13,22,000
Other Public Works	67,64,000	64,44,000	51,16,000	52,49,000
Receipts by Military Department	1,05,12,000	76,55,000	69,69,000	71,16,000
TOTAL REVENUE	1,13,78,00,000	1,10,78,31,000	87,66,73,000	86,67,92,000
Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.									
Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	4,200	...	...	...	...
Debt, Deposits, and Advances.
Permanent Debt (net incurred)	1,523,200	...	1,36,50,000	86,25,000	1,36,34,000
Temporary do. (do.)	81,46,000	...	42,85,000
Unfunded do. (do.)	74,23,000	...	...	1,23,000
Deposits and Advances (net)	31,51,000	31,68,000	20,21,000	91,20,000
Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	93,73,000	98,44,000	57,68,000	52,75,000
Do. by Provincial Governments
Capital Account of Local Boards (net Receipts)
Remittances (net)	701,700	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	719,500	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	2,949,400	...	3,48,08,000	1,73,14,000	3,24,47,000
TOTAL RECEIPTS	2,849,000	...	1,14,26,39,000	89,39,87,000	89,93,39,000
Opening Balance	15,89,85,000	18,05,86,000	15,89,85,000	17,82,05,000
GRAND TOTAL	247,800	1,32,53,27,000	1,32,33,25,000	1,05,29,72,000	1,07,75,44,000

WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.				DISBURSEMENTS.		WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO JANUARY.					
Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.			Accounts, 1901-1902.	Budget, 1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	Increase.	Decrease.		
£	£	£	£	£	£			R	R	R	R	R	R		
37,400	46,000	32,600	32,600	...	...	Expenditure.		11,112,000	11,925,000	8,578,000	8,837,000	25,87,000	...		
3,003,800	3,039,000	2,957,900	2,985,800	17,900	...	Direct Demands on the Revenues		4,60,94,000	4,75,37,000	3,48,59,000	3,49,05,000	46,000	...		
403,200	395,000	343,200	306,500	...	36,700	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works)		3,42,85,000	3,02,17,000	2,83,40,000	2,63,02,000	...	16,84,000		
622,100	573,800	511,800	457,600	...	54,300	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.		15,78,71,000	17,33,25,000	12,76,90,000	13,06,53,000	20,63,000	...		
2,356,600	2,381,200	2,119,800	2,147,700	27,900	...	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments		2,67,42,000	2,77,06,000	2,18,61,000	2,30,12,000	11,51,000	...		
5,000	1,000	2,100	2,400	300	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges		1,31,93,000	1,48,55,000	73,63,000	53,26,000	...	20,37,000		
6,416,400	6,566,600	6,341,100	6,452,600	111,600	...	Famine Relief and Insurance		14,66,21,000	14,64,71,000	12,02,18,000	12,38,12,000	35,94,000	...		
1,400	1,700	1,400	1,300	...	100	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India Interest on Capital Expenditure)		2,12,87,000	2,47,63,000	1,59,23,000	1,72,22,000	12,99,000	...		
139,800	116,500	109,600	129,700	20,100	...	Irrigation ditto		6,63,92,000	7,75,91,000	4,33,67,000	4,71,69,000	38,02,000	...		
4,383,000	5,272,700	3,879,100	3,974,400	95,300	...	Other Public Works		17,07,13,000	18,58,80,000	13,91,86,000	14,45,54,000	53,68,000	...		
...	...	100	...	...	100	Army Services		...	...	...	...	1,38,000	...		
17,368,700	18,394,500	16,308,600	16,490,600	182,000	...	Special Defence Works		79,43,00,000	84,75,95,000	62,44,58,000	64,16,85,000	1,72,27,000	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year		1,66,83,000	53,000	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances		5,98,000	2,95,74,000	...	...	...	...
17,368,700	18,394,500	16,308,600	16,490,600	182,000	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE		81,03,85,000	82,70,74,000	62,44,58,000	64,16,85,000	1,72,27,000	...		
860,500	1,742,300	756,100	1,101,700	345,400	...	Railway and Irrigation Capital not charged to Revenue.		4,81,59,000	2,42,65,000	1,96,83,000	1,73,61,000	...	23,22,000		
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works		18,65,000	1,23,24,000	1,18,90,000	1,13,61,000	...	5,29,000		
860,500	1,899,100	756,300	1,101,700	345,400	...	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities		5,00,24,000	3,65,89,000	3,15,73,000	2,87,22,000	...	28,51,000		
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,000	...	1,000,000	...	...	...	Debt, Deposits, and Advances.		45,29,000	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Permanent Debt (net discharged)		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Deposits and Advances (net)		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Capital Account of Local Boards (net payments)		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Remittances (net)		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. exchange		...	...	...	...	...	...
1,007,000	...	1,075,500	69,200	...	1,006,300	TOTAL		...	...	...	...	...	...
19,236,200	20,203,600	18,140,400	17,661,500	...	478,900	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		...	...	...	...	...	...
6,692,100	4,050,700	4,004,100	4,235,200	231,100	...	Closing Balance		...	...	...	...	...	...
25,929,300	24,344,300	22,144,500	21,895,700	...	247,800	GRAND TOTAL		1,32,53,27,000	1,32,33,25,000	1,05,29,72,000	1,07,74,44,000	2,44,72,000	...		

The 30th March 1903.

O. T. BARROW,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 2nd April 1903.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1111 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th March 1903:—

- No. 107 of 1903.—A. and J. Main and Company, Limited, engineers, Clydesdale Iron Works, Possilpark, Glasgow, Scotland. *Method of and apparatus for making corrugated steel pales or strips.*
- No. 108 of 1903.—Peter Cooper Hewitt, scientist, of 11, Lexington Avenue, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *An improved device for producing a gas or vapour path for electric current.*
- No. 109 of 1903.—The Crown Cork and Seal Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Maryland, of 1511, Gillford Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America. *Improvements in closures for bottles and other vessels.*
- No. 110 of 1903.—Frank Sidebotham Rippingille, manufacturer, of Plume street, Aston, in the county of Warwick, England. *Improvements relating to punkah and like wheels or pulleys.*
- No. 111 of 1903.—John Cowan, managing director of the Stirling Boiler Company, Limited, of 2, St. Andrew's square, Edinburgh, Scotland. *A boiler furnace for burning jute and other organic refuse.*
- No. 112 of 1903.—The General Electrolytic Parent Company, Limited, alkali manufacturers, of Nantwich road, Middlewich, in the county of Chester, England. *Improvements in electrodes for use in electrolysis.*
- No. 113 of 1903.—George Thomas Mawson, architect, residing at Great Western Hotel, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay. *Improvements in dating and other stamps.*
- No. 114 of 1903.—Bhagabati Prosad, assistant accountant, Raj Hatwa, Post office Hatwa, district Saran. *A perpetual calendar pen and pencil.*
- No. 115 of 1903.—The Cooper-Hewitt Electric Company, manufacturers, of 120, Broadway, in the city, county and state of New York, United States of America. *Improvements in electric gas or vapour lamps.*
- No. 116 of 1903.—Hugo Bremer, manufacturer, of Neheim-on-the-Ruhr, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements in or relating to electric arc lamps.*
- No. 117 of 1903.—Emil Passburg, engineer, of 33, Brückenallee, Berlin, in the empire of Germany. *Improvements relating to vacuum drying apparatus.*
- No. 118 of 1903.—Charles Felton Scott, electrical engineer, of 124, Elysian street, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America. *Improvements in alternating currents for electrical apparatus.*
- No. 119 of 1903.—Charles Henry Jerrard, wine and spirit merchant, of 204, High street, East Ham, Essex, England. *An improved apparatus for cleansing tram rails and the like.*
- No. 120 of 1903.—William Griffiths, stone merchant, and Benjamin Harry Bedell, engineer, both of 41 and 42, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, England. *A new or improved collector for use on electrically propelled or lighted vehicles.*
- No. 121 of 1903.—William Griffiths, stone merchant, and Benjamin Harry Bedell, engineer, both of 41 and 42, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, England. *Improvements in preventing leakage of current to studs in surface contact systems of electric traction.*
- No. 122 of 1903.—Edwin Henry Bertram Laing, Lieutenant, Imperial Yeomanry, of 321, High Holborn, London, England, and George Warrie Clarke, gentleman, of Buckingham Palace Hotel, Buckingham Gate, London, England. *A combined bandolier and waist belt rifle carrier.*

No. 123 of 1903.—The International Belanger Spinning Ring Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Maine and having a place of business at 50, State street, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America. *Improvements in ring spinning or twisting machines.*

No. 124 of 1903.—Sorabji Muncherji Rutnagur, journalist, of 27, Meadows street, Bombay. *Improvements in or applicable to water supply controlling and waste preventing apparatus.*

No. 125 of 1903.—James Mackay Taylor, executive engineer, P. W. D. Irrigation Branch, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, at present residing at Muttra. *A water lift called the "Irrigator."*

No. 126 of 1903.—Charles Walke, inspector of steam boilers, the Town Custom House, Fort, Bombay, and Hormusjee Dorabjee Pudumjee, coach builder, 18, Bank street, Bombay. *Ball bearing rings.*

No. 127 of 1903.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, consulting engineer and patent agent, of 5, Old Post office street, Calcutta. *Improved culinary utensils principally intended for military purposes, but which can also be used by the general public.*

No. 1112 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Burma, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 350 of 1902.—William Leggett McCabe, engineer, residing at Seattle, in the county of King, state of Washington, United States of America. *Improvements in portable conveyors.* (Specification filed 24 March 1903.)

No. 449 of 1902.—Arthur Arnould Rose, engineer and manager, Burn and Company's Pottery Works, Jubulpore, India. *Improvements in roofing tiles, to be known as Rose's "Perfect Tiles."* (Specification filed 24 March 1903.)

No. 505 of 1902.—James Thomas Jepson, engineer, of 18, Bainbrigge road, Headingley, Leeds, in the county of York, England. *Improvements in self-discharging eight wheeled or twelve-wheeled railway bogie wagons for the conveyance of minerals or other materials in bulk* (Specification filed 24 March 1903.)

No. 514 of 1902.—Robert Loraine Gamlen, electrical engineer, of No. 26, College road, Bromley, Kent, England. *An improved method or means for the prevention and removal of incrustation in steam and other boilers.* (Specification filed 18 March 1903.)

No. 37 of 1903.—Arthur Walker, merchant, of 159, Broadway, Madras. *Walker's shafts-supporters for preventing carriage accident and horse-falling.* (Specification filed 26 March 1903.)

No. 47 of 1903.—John Macdonald, engineer, of 29, Union Place, North street, in the county of the city of Glasgow. *Improvements in and relating to cigarette making machines.* (Specification filed 25 March 1903.)

No. 1113 P.—THE fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 53 of 1894.—Amyas Morse. *A point and signal locking bar to secure the safe working of facing points and signals.* (From 5 June 1903 to 5 June 1904.)

No. 176 of 1894.—George Kift Winter and George Bliss Winter. *Improvements in block signalling apparatus.* (From 4 March 1903 to 4 March 1904.)

No. 24 of 1895.—Francis Harley Davis. *Improvements in core boring apparatus and in the mode of gripping and raising cores therewith.* (From 3 April 1903 to 3 April 1904.)

No. 87 of 1895.—James Leyster Courtice and John Wood. *Improvements in piano-fortes.* (From 2 April 1903 to 2 April 1904.)

- No. 125 of 1895.—The Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Apparatus or machinery for closing and securing metal tubes.* (From 22 August 1903 to 22 August 1904.)
- No. 126 of 1895.—The Deutsche Metallpatronenfabrik. *Method of and apparatus for filling tubes with viscid or semi-fluid material.* (From 22 August 1903 to 22 August 1904.)
- No. 232 of 1895.—Robert Rickie. *Improvements in sugarcane crushing mills.* (From 25 March 1903 to 25 March 1904.)
- No. 351 of 1895.—William Alexander Willock. *An improvement in the manufacture of bay salt.* (From 14 April 1903 to 14 April 1904.)
- No. 361 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in tea leaf rolling machines.* (From 30 April 1903 to 30 April 1904.)
- No. 382 of 1895.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in apparatus for limping or withering tea leaf, or for drying vegetable or other substances.* (From 30 April 1903 to 30 April 1904.)
- No. 301 of 1896.—George Johnston. *Improvements in automatic central buffers and couplings.* (From 30 April 1903 to 30 April 1904.)
- No. 197 of 1897.—Edward Anderson Blanton (Junior). *Improvements in and connected with means for securing cams and the like upon shafts.* (From 2 July 1903 to 2 July 1904.)
- No. 342 of 1897.—Gilbert William Sutton. *Improvements in tea driers.* (From 16 April 1903 to 16 April 1904.)
- No. 426 of 1897.—Emile Médéric Bossuet. *A machine for printing, checking and issuing railway and other tickets.* (From 20 May 1903 to 20 May 1904.)
- No. 364 of 1898.—Fred Lobnitz. *Improvements in apparatus for breaking up or cutting rocks, boulders, stones, or earth, under water or on dry land.* (From 14 April 1903 to 14 April 1904.)
- No. 476 of 1898.—Samuel Cleland Davidson. *Improvements in centrifugal fans and pumps.* (From 11 April 1903 to 11 April 1904.)
- No. 33 of 1899.—Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury. *An automatic folding doolie.* (From 25 September 1903 to 25 September 1904.)
- No. 111 of 1899.—Bertram Charles Elliot. *Improvements in or relating to apparatus for regulating the speed of marine or other engines.* (From 11 September 1903 to 11 September 1904.)
- No. 188 of 1899.—Emile Bede. *Improvements connected with electric traction.* (From 27 November 1903 to 27 November 1904.)
- No. 195 of 1899.—Dadabhoy Pestonji Mistry. *An improved feeding device for cotton gins.* (From 31 March 1904 to 31 March 1905.)

No. 1114 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2), of the said Act the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

- No. 177 of 1898.—Ezra Torrence Gilliland. *Improvements in machines for making cigarettes.* (Specification filed 19 December 1898.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of Rs50 for the above invention.

- No. 206 of 1897.—John Halson Webster. *Improvements in spinning frames.* (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

- No. 230 of 1897.—Edmund James Mills. *Improvements in the formation and preparation of soluble colloids such as gelatine and isinglass.* (Specification filed 20 December 1897.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

- 4 (b) After the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing of the specification—

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

No. 240 of 1896.—Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot. *Improvements in and connected with pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 22 December 1896.)

No. 241 of 1896.—Charles FitzRoy Alexander Hallifax Bagot. *Improvements in pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles.* (Specification filed 22 December 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

4 (c) After the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of filing of the specification —

The sum of Rs50 for each of the above inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, will in future be open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. on all days, except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that, as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Cheques and money orders will only be accepted if made payable *at Calcutta* to the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895, in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications, and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitor's room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

At the time of delivering or sending an application for leave to file a specification the applicant shall cause a duplicate copy of the application to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary.

C. R. WILSON,

Secretary under the Inventions and
Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE.

Specimens of Persian Manuscripts for the use of candidates for the degree of Honour and High Proficiency examinations in Persian, published in facsimile by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, under the authority of the Government of India, Price Rs6. Forwarded V. P. P. on application to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, 26, Mangoe Lane.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enforced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1903.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 3rd April 1903.

Abstract of the accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1903.

	TOTAL AMOUNT OF NOTES IN CIRCULATION.			RESERVE IN COIN AND BULLION.				
	In Reserve Treasuries.	Elsewhere.	TOTAL.	Silver Coin.	Gold Coin and Bullion.	Gold held in England under Act VIII of 1900.	Silver held as Security for notes under Act VIII of 1900.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Calcutta	3,03,21,310	12,09,83,355	15,13,04,665	4,31,41,198	7,31,39,489	...	...	11,62,80,687
Allahabad . . . . .	...	1,52,92,950	1,52,92,950	1,35,83,218	14,49,495	...	...	1,50,32,713
Lahore . . . . .	...	2,77,33,580	2,77,33,580	90,30,400	12,26,670	...	...	1,02,57,070
Bombay	57,88,860	8,58,09,810	9,15,98,690	1,67,35,255	5,60,71,464	...	...	7,28,06,719
Karachi . . . . .	...	1,12,49,255	1,12,49,255	32,91,875	19,67,355	...	...	52,59,230
Madras	93,05,835	3,46,58,600	4,39,64,435	1,03,11,315	1,29,45,945	...	...	2,32,60,260
Calicut . . . . .	...	11,9,955	11,19,955	4,49,440	1,02,000	...	...	5,51,440
Rangoon . . . . .	...	1,49,72,540	1,49,72,540	1,27,99,955	9,88,050	...	...	1,37,88,005
	4,54,16,005	31,18,20,065	35,72,36,070					
<i>Deduct—</i> Withdrawn from circulation by Foreign Circles and in course of remittance to Circles of issue			Nil.					
	TOTAL R		35,72,36,070	10,93,42,656	14,78,93,468	...	..	25,72,36,124
<i>Deduct—</i> Amount due on Bills drawn by one circle on another								Nil.
						NET TOTAL R		25,72,36,124
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R 10,20,81,500 held under Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act XX of 1882								9,99,99,946
						GRAND TOTAL R		35,72,36,070

O. T. BARROW,
Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, the 4th December, 1901.

A Registry Office for men of the undermentioned grades is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, officers and employers of labour requiring men are requested to apply to the Principal.

1. Engineers.
2. Overseers.
3. Sub-Overseers.
4. Draftsmen.

5. Press workers.
6. Photo-Mechanical workers.
7. Mechanical apprentices.
8. Metal and wood carvers.

E. ATKINSON, Captain, R.E.,
Officiating Principal, Thomason College.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT (CIVIL).

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1903.

Mr. W. H. Joyce, Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, is allowed leave of absence for one month and fifteen days under Articles 272 and 274 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1903.

By order of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice
of the High Court of Judicature
at Fort William in Bengal,

R. SHEEPSHANKS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ENGLISH DEPARTMENT (CIVIL).

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd March 1903.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. J. Lewis, Assistant Registrar, on the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to officiate as Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side of the said High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Joyce or until further orders, and Mr. M. A. Cornelisz, Head Assistant of the English office of the Appellate Side of the said High Court, to officiate as Assistant Registrar during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Lewis, or until further orders.

By order of the High Court,

R. SHEEPSHANKS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March 1903.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, appointed Mr. K. K. Shelley Bonnerjee, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Official Receiver of the High Court during the absence of Mr F. Peacock or until further order.

By order,

W. R. FINK,
Registrar.

NOTICE.

A quantity of Nitric Acid is available for sale at His Majesty's Mint, Bombay, at Rs 35-15-0 per cwt. Further particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application to the Mint Master, Bombay.

C. M. PORTER, Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.,
Mint Master.

HIS MAJESTY'S MINT ;
Bombay, 17th March, 1903.

THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMER-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 26th March 1903.

No. 333.—Whereas applications have been received from the proprietors and majority of the Commoners of the Estate Commons of Parbatpura, Sedaria, Makhupura, Danta, Surajkund, Motisar, Chachias, Picholian, Tilora, Kishanpura, Sawaipura, Chawandia and Jharwasa for application thereto of certain provisions of the Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874, and for the making of rules for the preservation of trees growing on such Estate Commons, the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner is pleased under Sections 3 and 5 of the Ajmer and Merwara Private Forests Preservation Regulation, 1 of 1892, to declare as follows:—

The following rules for the preservation of trees shall apply to the said Commons and shall be in force for a period of ten years, with effect from October 1, 1902:—

- (1) All Estate Commons (except where by agreement it is otherwise stipulated) shall be closed to grazing from the commencement of the rains until the 1st of October in each year. But the cutting and harvesting of grass for sale or house-hold consumption shall be permitted unconditionally at all seasons, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, on the part of the proprietary villages.
- (2) The lopping of the branches of trees for fodder is allowed at all time of the year, but the felling and removal of such trees as are useful for shade or for the supply of agricultural and building requirements will be prohibited at the desire of the proprietary villages.
- (3) No restriction is placed on the removal of dry wood for fuel or thorns for fencing purposes.
- (4) A Forest Officer (Ganwai Janglia) will be appointed to the charge of each Estate Common by the proprietor or by the majority of the Commoners under Section 4 of Ajmer Regulation No. 1 of 1892.
- (5) The sale of produce, such as grass, wood, fuel, etc., will be conducted by the said Forest Officer (Ganwai Janglia) in the presence of the Lambardars of the village with whom the amount realized will at once be deposited and receipts obtained.
- (6) In Jagir villages such sales will require the consent of the Jagirdar, with whom the amount of sale will be deposited with as little delay as possible.
- (7) The Forest Officer (Ganwai Janglia) will be paid by the proprietary body of the village or the Jagirdars, either once in every six months, or in every month, as may be arranged.
- (8) The Forest Officer (Ganwai Janglia) will make out an account annually of the receipts and expenditure of the Estate Commons and submit it through the District Forest Officer to the Assistant Commissioner.
- (9) All cattle found grazing during the season for which, under rule 1, the Common may be closed to grazing, will be impounded by the Forest Officer (Ganwai Janglia).
- (10) Breaches of Rules (2) and (9) above are punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with fine that may extend to Rs 50.
- (11) The following acts which are prohibited in the State Forests are prohibited in the Estate Commons and are declared to be punishable under Section (2), Clause 11 of the Forest Bye-Laws:—
 - (a) Breaking up waste land for cultivation without permission of the Forest Officer, approved by the Assistant Commissioner.
 - (b) Setting fire to grass or negligently permitting fire to extend to a State Forest.
 - (c) Setting fire to brushwood, trees, or stumps of trees.
 - (d) Carrying or kindling fire.

Notification No. 1904-S., dated July 10, 1894, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

A. B. MINCHIN, Captain,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana,
and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Baroda Residency, 28th March, 1903.

No. 4846.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 (1) of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) made applicable to the Cantonment of Baroda by Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 1977-I., dated the 8th May, 1891, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Resident at Baroda is pleased to impose, from 1st April, 1903, in the limits of the Sudder Bazaar of the Cantonment of Baroda, the following water tax, based on the schedule of rates sanctioned for the Cantonment of Hyderabad, Sind, published in G. G. O. No. 470 of 1884, in addition to all taxes now leviable in that Cantonment.

A water tax of the following amounts, *viz.* :—

- (a) For each house or other building or holding of land of which annual value does not exceed rupees one hundred Six annas per annum.
- (b) For each house or other building or holding of land of which annual value exceeds rupees one hundred, but does not exceed rupees five hundred Twelve annas per annum.
- (c) For each house or other building or holding of land of which the annual value exceeds rupees five hundred or upwards One rupee eight annas per annum.

RULES FOR THE RECOVERY OF WATER TAX.

No. 4847.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 17 (2) of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as extended to the Cantonment of Baroda and with reference to the last preceding Notification, No. 4846, dated the 28th instant, imposing a water tax in the limits of the Sudder Bazaar of the said Cantonment, the Resident at Baroda is pleased to apply to the said Cantonment the provisions of the enactment specified in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed for the assessment and recovery of the said tax in the adapted form set forth in the second column of the said schedule.

Enactment.	Adapted form.
Bombay District Municipal Act, III of 1901, Section 82 (1).	1. When any amount for the water tax which by the aforesaid Notification is declared to be recoverable shall have become due, the Cantonment authority shall, with the least practicable delay, cause to be presented to the person liable for the payment thereof a bill for the sum claimed as due.
Ditto ditto 82 (2).	2. Every such bill shall specify :— Presentation of bill for water tax. Contents of the bill. (a) the period for which, and (b) the property in respect of which the sum is claimed, and shall also give notice of the liability incurred in default of payment.
Ditto ditto 82 (3).	3. If the sum for which any bill has been presented as aforesaid is not paid into Cantonment Magistrate's Office, or to any person authorised by the Cantonment Magistrate to receive such payments, within 15 days from the presentation thereof, the Cantonment authority may cause to be served upon the person liable for the payment of the said sum a notice of demand in the Form A hereto attached or to the like effect.
Ditto ditto 83 (1).	4. (1) If the person liable for the payment of the said sum does not, within 15 days from the service of such notice of demand, either— In what cases warrant may issue. (a) pay the sum demanded in the notice, or (b) show cause to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Magistrate why he should not pay the same, such sum with all costs of the recovery may be levied under a warrant caused to be issued by the Cantonment authority in the Form B hereto attached, or to the like effect, by distress and sale of the moveable property of the defaulter.
Ditto ditto 83 (2).	(2) Every warrant issued under this rule shall be signed by the Cantonment Magistrate causing the same to be issued. Warrant by whom to be signed.

Enactment.	Adapted form.
Bombay District Municipal Act, III of 1901, Section (83) 3.	(3) It shall be lawful for any Cantonment Officer to whom a warrant, issued under sub-rule (2), is addressed if the warrant contains a special order authorising him in this behalf, but not otherwise, to break open, at any time between sunrise and sunset, any outer or inner door or window of a building, in order to make the distress directed in the warrant, if he has reasonable grounds for believing that such building contains property which is liable to seizure under the warrant, and if after notifying his authority and purpose and duly demanding admittance, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance. Provided that such officer shall not enter or break open the door of any apartment appropriated for women, until he has given three hours' notice of his intention, and has given such women an opportunity to remove.
Ditto ditto (83) 4.	5. It shall also be lawful for such officer to distrain wherever it may be found any moveable property of the person therein named as defaulter, subject to the following conditions, exceptions and exemptions, viz. :— (a) The following property shall not be distrained :— (i) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the defaulter, his wife and children, (ii) the tools of artizans ; (iii) when the defaulter is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry, seed-grain, and such cattle as may be necessary to enable the defaulter to earn his livelihood ; (b) the distress shall not be excessive, that is, to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible proportionate in value to the amount recoverable under the warrant, and if any articles have been distrained which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, should not have been so distrained, they shall forthwith be returned. (c) The officer shall, on seizing the property, forthwith make an inventory thereof, and shall, before removing the same, give to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure a written notice in the Form C hereto attached that the said property will be sold as shall be specified in such notice.
Ditto ditto 84 (1).	6. (1) When the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in custody together with the amount to be levied is likely to exceed its value, the Cantonment Magistrate shall at once give notice to the person in whose possession the property was when seized to the effect that it will be sold at once, and shall sell it accordingly unless the amount named in the warrant be forthwith paid. (2). If not sold at once under sub-rule (1), the property seized or a sufficient portion thereof may, unless the warrant is suspended by the Cantonment Magistrate or the sum due by the defaulter together with all costs incidental to the notice, warrant, and distress and detention of the property is paid, be, on the expiry of the time specified in the notice served by the officer executing the warrant, sold by public auction under the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate, and the proceeds, or such part thereof as shall be requisite, shall be applied in discharge of the sum due and of all such incidental costs as aforesaid. (3). The surplus, if any, shall be returned to the person from whose possession the property was taken.
Ditto ditto 85.	7. Fees for— Fees and cost chargeable. (a) every notice issued under rule 3 ; (b) every distress made, and (c) the cost of maintaining any live-stock seized, shall be chargeable at the rates respectively specified in such behalf in the rules of the Cantonment of Baroda and shall be included in the costs of recovery to be levied under rule 6.
Ditto ditto 89.	8. For all sums paid on account of the water tax, a receipt stating the amount shall be tendered by the person receiving the same. Receipts to be given for all payments.

Form A.

See rule 3.

Form of Notice of Demand.

To

A. B.—

residing at —

Take notice that the Cantonment authority of Baroda demands from you the sum of **R** due from on account of water tax leviable under rule I for the period of commencing on the day of 19 and ending with the day of 19 ; and that if, within 15 days from the service of this notice, the said sum is not paid into the Cantonment Magistrate's Office at Baroda Camp and sufficient

cause for non-payment is not shewn to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Magistrate, warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

Dated this day of 19 .

Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.

Form B.

See rule 4 (1).

Form of Warrant.

To

(Here insert the name of the Officer charged with the execution of the warrant).

Whereas A. B. of has not paid and has not shewn satisfactory cause for the non-payment of the sum of R due for the water-tax mentioned in the margin, for the period commencing on the day of 19 and ending with the day of 19 and leviable under rule I.

Water tax : :
 Notice fee : :
 Warrant fee : :

And whereas 15 days have elapsed since the service on him of notice of demand for the same.

This is to command you to distrain, subject to the provisions of rule 5 of the rules for the recovery of Water tax in the Cantonment of Baroda, the goods and chattels of the said A. B. to the amount of R , being the amount due from him and forthwith to certify to me together with this warrant all particulars of the goods seized by you thereunder.

Dated this day of 19 .

Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.

Form C.

See clause (c) of rule 5.

Form of Inventory and Notice.

To

A. B.

residing at

Take notice that I have this day seized the goods and chattels specified in the inventory beneath this for the value of R due for the water tax, mentioned in the margin, for the period commencing on the day of 19 and ending with the day of 19 together with R due as for service of notice of demand, and that unless within five days from the day of the date of this notice, you pay into the Cantonment Magistrate's Office at Baroda Camp, the said amount together with the costs of recovery, the said goods and chattels will be sold.

Water tax : :
 Notice fee : :
 Warrant fee : :

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signature of officer executing the warrant.)

Inventory.

(Here state particulars of goods and chattels seized.)

M. J. MEADE, Lt.-Colonel,
 Resident at Baroda

THE HONOURABLE THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

BANGALORE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

TRANSFERS.

Bangalore, the 26th March 1903.

No. 1526.—Captain John Albert Alexander Gow, from the Supernumerary List, Madras Volunteer Guards, to the Active List, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. To remain supernumerary to the establishment until absorbed.

By order,

E. S. LLOYD,

for First Assistant to the Resident.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Hapur, the 28th March 1903.

The undermentioned officer of the Army Remount Department is granted leave out of India under Article 727, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Veterinary Captain A. E. Clarke, A.V.D., in Veterinary Charge, Hosur Remount Depot, for six months.

H. GOAD, Colonel,

Director, Army Remount Department.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* and upwards at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, for *cash only* at the following rates, *vis.* :—

	Government officers.	General public.	Postage extra.
	R	R	Annas.
1-pound tin	10	12	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5	6	6
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	2-8	3	4

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1903, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R16,	or post-free,	R16-8
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	R8,	"	R8-5
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	R4,	"	R4-6

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.**NOTIFICATIONS.****FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

Bombay, the 24th March 1903.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Engineer S. H. Stevenson, for 12 months.

The 28th March 1903.

No. 6.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Engineer R. Vincent, for six months.

The 30th March 1903.

No. 7.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Assistant Engineer T. G. J. Harvey, for 12 months.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director, Royal Indian Marine

POST OFFICE.**NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 31st March 1903.

No. 837-Ap.—Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Ghanni, Superintendent of post offices, officiating in 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 16th April 1903, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Banerj, B.A., is appointed to act as Superintendent of post offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Hafiz Muhammad Abdul Ghanni, or until further orders.

H. M. KISCH,
Officiating Director-General of the Post Office of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.**NOTIFICATION.**

Dehra Dún, the 31st March 1903.

No. 23.—Mr. D. J. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months under the provisions of Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, 4th Edition, with effect from the 30th March 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. ECCLES, M.A.,
Offg. Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys

**THE HONOURABLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND
CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Peshawar, the 25th March 1903.

- No. 50.**—Munshi Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave for 2 months and 21 days under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st March 1903, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

APPOINTMENT.

The 30th March 1903.

No. 51.—Lala Pars Ram, Tehsildar, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted to the Hazara District as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 23rd March 1903, *vice* Muhammad Sarfaraz Khan, proceeding on leave.

By order,

A. H. GRANT,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,
N.-W. F. Province.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Peshawar, the 18th March 1903.

No. 58.—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, land proposed to be taken up permanently by Government for Rest House at Suleman Khel:—

It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose:—

Specification of Land.

DISTRICT.	Parganah.	Mouzah.	Area in acres.	Direction.	Boundaries.	Place where the plans may be inspected.
Bannu	Lakki Marwat	Suleman Khel	204	North— Grave yard. South— Nugram Nullah.	370 & 370.	Commanding Royal Engineer, Kohat-Kurram Sub-District.
				East— Suleman Khel village. West— Duruoka village.	149 & 50.	

This declaration is made under the provision of Section 6, Act I of 1894, and under Section 7 of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the land specified above.

G. K. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and
Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Frontier Province,
P. W. Department.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Return of Births and Deaths registered at the undermentioned Municipal Towns in the North-West Frontier Province during the week ending Saturday, the 7th March 1903.

Number.	Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		CAUSE OF DEATH.								INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Number.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Respiratory disease.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Males.	Females.				Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Hazára	Abbottábad . . .	3,395	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	31	15	1
2		Nawashahr . . .	4,114	1	1	2	25	...	2
3		Buffa . . .	7,029	5	2	7	3	2	1	3	52	22	3
4		Haripur . . .	5,578	1	...	1	3	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	9	28	4
5	Pesháwar	Pesháwar . . .	73,343	20	18	38	38	15	23	...	8	...	18	...	1	...	11	2	3	5	27	27	5	
6	Kohát	Kohát . . .	18,092	6	9	15	10	4	6	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	1	1	2	43	29	6
7	Bannu	Bannu . . .	10,070	5	5	10	9	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	3	3	52	47	7
8		Lakki . . .	5,218	3	2	5	2	...	2	2	50	20	8
9	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan . . .	28,287	7	6	13	25	13	12	...	1	...	18	1	...	...	5	6	4	10	24	46	9
10		Kuláchi . . .	9,125	2	2	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	23	34	10
		Total . . .	164,251	51	46	97	97	45	52	...	10	...	51	1	5	...	30	11	12	23	31	31		

Remark: by the Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province, on the general health of the Municipal towns during the week ending Saturday, the 7th March 1903.

Births and Deaths in Municipal towns.—In the 10 Municipal towns 97 births were registered (51 males and 46 females), giving a birth-rate of 31 per mille of population; 97 deaths were registered (45 males and 52 females), giving a death-rate of 31 per mille of population.

W. A. SYKES, Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Administrative Medical Officer, North-West Frontier Province.

Peshawar, the 31st March 1903.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Rabi of 1902-03 up to 28th February 1903.

CANAL.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING FEBRUARY 1903.				LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).			RAINFALL.			CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).				REMARKS.
	Depth in Canal at Regulating gauge.		Gross consumption, cubic feet per second.		Zilla.	Acres.	Number of years on which average is struck.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area irrigated during February 1903.	Area irrigated to end of February 1903.	Area irrigated to end of February 1902.		
	Author- ized maximum gauge.	Actual through- out.	Author- ized full supply.	Actual average through- out.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORK.															
Swāt River Canal	6.10	4.60	865	527	Peshawar	109,938	16	1.27"	Nil.	Wheat	31	75,059	68,271	Canal ran for 22 days during the month	
										Barley	11	11,118	16,895		
										Rape	...	3,524	3,594		
										Miscellaneous	3	15,832	10,986		
Escapege	...	...	...	5						Sugarcane	...	94,405	4,446	
TOTAL	...	...	865	532		109,938	...	...	...		45	109,938	104,192	

* Sugarcane being irrigated in both seasons, the area sown and irrigated in previous kharif is now included in the rabi statement.

J. BENTON,
Secretary for Irrigation, N.-W. Frontier Province.

Lahore, the 31st March 1903.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th March 1903.

No. 58.—Mr. C. S. James, Chief Superintendent, class IV, temporary rank, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, in combination with furlough for eighteen months under Articles 233 (1) and 308, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd of March 1903.

FRED. MACLEAN,
Director General of Telegraphs.

The 2nd April 1903.

No. 1.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of March 1903.

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
<i>Government Telegraph Offices.</i>			
Champanagar (Bhagalpur)	Bengal	15th March 1903	Opened.
Idar	Bombay	31st " "	Ditto.
Korantadih	United Provinces	31st " "	Closed.
Markapur (Kurnool)	Madras	10th " "	Opened
Naldanga (Jessore)	Bengal	27th " "	Ditto.
Naupara	United Provinces	21st " "	Ditto.
Ulipur (Rangpur)	Eastern Bengal	5th " "	Ditto.
Vankaner (Kathiawar)	Bombay	25th " "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following changes in the names of Government Telegraph Offices are notified :—
" Dinapore Cantonment " instead of " Dinapore (Patna)."

Railway Telegraph Offices.

Bamanhat	Eastern Bengal Railway	3rd Oct. 1902 .	Opened.
Burdobi	Assam Bengal Railway	31st Mar. 1903	Ditto.
Dhonda	Bengal and North-Western Railway	17th " "	Ditto.
Dhubri	Eastern Bengal Railway	26th Sept. 1902	Ditto.
Dih	Bengal and North-Western Railway	17th Mar. 1903	Ditto.
Dilli	Assam Bengal Railway	31st " "	Ditto.
Gauripur	Eastern Bengal Railway	19th Oct. 1902 .	Ditto.
Gitáldaha Junction	Ditto	10th July " "	Ditto.
Golokganj	Ditto	26th Sept. " "	Ditto.
Karimuddinpur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	17th Mar. 1903	Ditto.
Lashio	Burma Railway	3rd " "	Ditto.
Manpur	Ditto	3rd " "	Ditto.
Nahorkutiya	Assam Bengal Railway	31st " "	Ditto.
Se-en	Burma Railway	3rd " "	Ditto.
Shahbaz Kuli	Bengal and North-Western Railway	17th " "	Ditto.
Ta-Hapalai	Burma Railway	3rd " "	Ditto.
Tajpur-Dhema	Bengal and North-Western Railway	17th " "	Ditto.
Tinsukia	Assam Bengal Railway	31st " "	Ditto.
Uchippuli	South Indian Railway	12th " "	Ditto.
Valantaravai	Ditto	12th " "	Ditto.
Yusufpur	Bengal and North-Western Railway	17th " "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The following change in the name of a Railway Telegraph Office is notified :—
" Mankatha E. I. " instead of " Balgudor E. I."

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Director, Traffic Branch.

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**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DURING THE CURRENT QUARTER.**

Monthly Weather Review, November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates) Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

Annual Summary of the Monthly Weather Review, 1901. By John Murray, M.A. (illustrated by 6 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1.

**LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
FROM 1st OCTOBER 1902 TO 31st MARCH 1903.**

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of May to August 1902. By John Murray, M.A., and Lala Hem Raj (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Monthly Weather Review of India for the months of September to November 1902. By W. L. Dallas (illustrated by 5 plates). Quarto. Paper cover. R1 per month.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. XIV. By J. Eliot. Price R3.

**LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY OF INDIA DURING THE WEEK ENDING ON THE 31st
JANUARY 1903.**

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, Volume XXXIII, Part 3. By T. L. Walker, M.A., Ph.D., Geological Survey of India. R1.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes No. 075920 of the 3½ per cent. of 1st May 1865 for Rs500 and No. 040968 of the 3 per cent. of 1866-97 for Rs500 standing in my name, which were never endorsed to any other person, are stolen from Chakardharpur R. S., Bengal Nagpur Railway. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of the duplicates in my favour.

Name of Proprietor—BIPIN BIHARI MUKERJEE,

Inspector of Police,

Singbhum.

18th March 1903.

Estate Joseph Posford, late I. C. S., retired.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT 28 OF 1866.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late Joseph Posford, who died at Felixtowe, in the county of Suffolk, on the 21st December 1902, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Perceval Richard Wilson, Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., 11 Hastings Street, Calcutta, are required to send in the same on or before 1st May next to the said Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Calcutta, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,

Administrator to Estate, Joseph Posford, deceased.

CALCUTTA:

The 19th March 1903.

NOTICE.

Mr. William Dickenson Young has this day been authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

Mr. Bertram Hubert Menzies having resigned his position in our Firm, the power-of-attorney from us held by Mr. Bertram Hubert Menzies has been revoked.

McIVER, MACKENZIE & CO.

KARACHI;

The 4th March 1903.

Youd & Co.

The interest and responsibility of Mrs. Emily Matilda Youd in the above-mentioned firm has ceased as on and from the 12th February 1903.

FRANK EDWARD YOUD
EMILY MATÍLDA YOUD.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULA-
TIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUN-
CILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67,
AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 25th March, 1903.

PRESENT :

His Excellency Baron Curzon, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*.

His Honour Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir E. F.G. Law, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, K.C.B.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. Panappakkam Ananda Charlu, Vidya Vinodha Avargal, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. P. Pugh.

The Hon'ble Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir M. C. Turner, Kt.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. C. Whitworth.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. Rampini.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. T. Power.

The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, C.S.I.

His Highness Raja Sir Surindar Bikram Prakash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur.

His Highness Agha Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Agha Khan, G.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. W. Bolton, C.S.I.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR asked :—

" 1. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether its attention has been drawn to what purports to be a report of the proceedings of a Conference of Government Railway officials

[*Rai Sri Rām Bahadur.*]

held at Delhi on the 2nd January, 1903, reproduced in the *Amrita Basar Patrika* of March, 16th, 1903, from the columns of a vernacular newspaper called the *Sanjibani*.

(b) Whether any such Conference was really held, at which the officers named below were present:—

Mr. C. W. Hodson, Officiating Secretary, Public Works Department, Railways; Colonel Wilson, R.E., Director of Railway Traffic; Mr. Finney, Manager, North-Western Railway; Mr. Bagley, Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway; Mr. O'Donoghue, Examiner, North-Western Railway; Mr. Burt, Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Mr. Cardew, Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Mr. Rainier, Officiating Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; Mr. Vining, Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway; Mr. G. H. LeMaistre, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department (Secretary).

(c) Whether the following resolutions were passed at the meeting:—

Resolution I.

That the Anglo-Indians can be suitably provided for in the following classes of employment:—

1. Engineering—

- (a) Permanent Way Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and apprentices.
- (b) Interlocking Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and apprentices.
- (c) Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Works.

2. Locomotive Department—

- Running Staff.
- Drivers and Foremen.
- Carriage Examiners.
- Workshop Staff.
- Fitters, Boiler-makers, etc., and shop apprentices.

3. Traffic Department—

(a) Station Staff—

- I. Station-master, Assistant Station-master, Cabin Signalmen and Signallers.
- II. Monofiremen, Shunters, Shed-Inspectors, Ticket-Collectors, Gate-Keepers, etc.

(b) Inspecting Staff—
Traffic Inspectors.

(c) Running Staff—
Guards and Brakesmen.

4. Account and Audit Department—

- (a) Travelling Inspector, Apprentices and Stock Verifiers.
- (b) Press Compositors and Examiners.

5. Store Department—

- Sub-Store-Keeper.

6. Clerical Establishment in all Departments. All clerks on pay above Rs. 30 a month.

Resolution II.

That it is desirable to collect statistics showing the actual distribution by nationality of the different classes of staff detailed in the Resolution I. This information should be given in the following groups:—

- Europeans.
- Anglo-Indians.
- Parsis.
- Hindus.
- Muhammadans.

Each group should be sub-divided according to pay drawn in the following manner:—

- Rs. 30 and below.
- Rs. 31 to Rs. 50.
- Rs. 51 to Rs. 100.
- Above Rs. 100.

Resolution III.

That it is desirable that the Manager of each Railway should make a specific recommendation as to what additional number of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, over and above

[*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur ; Mr. Gokhale ; Mr. Arundel.*]

those now actually employed, he is prepared to employ in each of the different classes of works referred to in the foregoing Resolution, having regard to the object of this meeting as defined in the Memorandum issued with the Director of Traffic's demi-official of 23rd December, 1902, to the address of Managers of State Railways.

Resolution IV.

That an estimate of the additional cost of carrying out the Resolutions made by each Manager in accordance with Resolution III should be submitted for the information of the Government of India.

Resolution V.

That it is desirable to encourage all Railway Volunteers to require and keep up a knowledge of Telegraph Signalling.

(d) Whether the following circular letter has been addressed to the Managers of the different Railways :—

No. 290 R. E., dated 18th February, 1903. Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Establishment.

To

Manager—.

I AM directed to forward for your information the minutes of a meeting held at Delhi on the 2nd January, 1903, to consider the question of the larger employment of Anglo-Indians on Railways, and to request that the statistics of employes required under Resolution II of the meeting may be collected in the accompanying form, and submitted for the information of the Government of India, together with a definite recommendation as to the additional number of Anglo-Indians you would be prepared to employ and an estimate of the additional cost your proposal would entail—*vide* Resolutions III and IV.

2. I am also to draw your attention to Resolution V, and to request that you will consider and report on the most effective manner of securing the desired result.

"2. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the memorandum issued with the Director of Traffic's demi-official of 23rd December, 1902, to the address of Managers of State Railways, alluded to in Resolution III ?

"3. Will the Government be pleased to state if the recommendations referred to in Resolution III have been received, and whether the Government considers it advisable to take any, and if so what, action on those recommendations ?"

The Hon'ble MR. GOKHALE asked :—

"1. Has the attention of Government been drawn to the publication, in some of the Calcutta papers, of what purports to be a circular letter from the Government of India to the Managers of State Railways, No. 290 R. E., dated 18th February, 1903, Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Establishment, forwarding the minutes of a meeting held at Delhi on the 2nd of January, 1903, to consider the question of the larger employment of Anglo-Indians on railways, and asking for a definite recommendation from the Managers as to the additional number of Anglo-Indians they were prepared to employ and an estimate of the additional cost the proposal would entail ?

"2. If the letter has been correctly reproduced, or if it represents facts with substantial accuracy, will Government be pleased to state under what circumstances the Delhi Railway Conference of 1903 came to be held, and how the question of the wider employment of Anglo-Indians on railways came up before it ?

"3. Will Government also be pleased to state on what grounds their present decision to secure a wider employment of Anglo-Indians on railways has been arrived at ?"

The Hon'ble MR. ARUNDEL replied :—

"A demi-official Conference was held at Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, at which the various Railway Managers whose names have been mentioned met to discuss certain representations that had been received from the Anglo-Indian Association concerning the employment of Eurasians upon Indian railways.

"The proceedings of this Conference were subsequently circulated to the Managers of the Railway Companies in the letter to which the Hon'ble Members

[*Mr. Arundel; Sir Edward Law; the Agha Khan.*]

have referred. But the Government of India have taken no action in the matter. The proceedings of the Conference have not even been submitted to their notice, and no decision of any sort has been arrived at.

"In these circumstances, it is not considered necessary to publish the memorandum referred to by the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, seeing that it has not received official sanction."

INDIAN INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1903-1904.

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW moved that the Financial Statement for 1903-1904 be taken into consideration.

His Highness THE AGHA KHAN said:—"My Lord, I must first most cordially congratulate the Government of India on the financial results of the year, which I venture to say prove that there is a steady though slow progress in the material prosperity of the country, and I must acknowledge the wise, liberal and sympathetic manner in which the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has dealt with the various economic problems relating to this Empire. It is almost needless for me to assure Your Excellency that there is universal joy, gratitude and satisfaction throughout India that Your Excellency's Government has in the same year reduced both the most pressing taxes which fall on the shoulders that are least able to bear the burdens of Empire. I must also add that it is almost universally hoped by the people of this country that the present reduction of the salt-tax is the beginning of a series of annual reductions that will in a few years totally wipe out this tax, which by its very nature presses with undue severity on the poorest of the poor, while it practically does not affect the rich and the well-to-do. My Lord, as to the raising of the income-tax exemption to Rs. 1,000 per annum, there is no doubt that it will be a great boon to the lower middle classes, and all I beg to add is the hope that Your Excellency's Government may be in a position next year to raise the limit to Rs. 1,200 a year and thus carry out the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Sir Montagu Turner last year.

"My Lord, as to the various items of expenditure, it is in my humble opinion a cause of regret that year after year passes and no serious effort is made out of the Imperial Exchequer to raise the standard of intelligence of all classes throughout India. In this age of severe competition the more intelligent and the better educated peoples will slowly but surely gain the capital of the ignorant nations, and as the natural and necessary result of their better mental equipment become the creditors of the backward peoples. My Lord, is it right that under these circumstances and in this age the vast majority of Indian children should be brought up without possessing even the rudiments of learning?

"My Lord, while the British Government in the United Kingdom and the Governments of all the Australian Colonies and of not only great Powers like Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy and the United States but of such nations as Japan, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria, have adopted compulsory and free primary education for all, the number of illiterates in India according to the census of 1891 was 246,546,176, while those who could read or write was only 12,097,530. My Lord, has not the time come for the commencement of some system of universal primary education such

[The Agha Khan.]

as has been adopted by almost every responsible Government? The extreme poverty of this country has recently been much discussed both here and in England, and all sorts of causes have been found and given to explain the undoubted fact. But, my Lord, in my humble opinion the fundamental cause of this extreme poverty is the ignorance of the great majority of the people, and I venture to add that if by some miracle the angel of peace descended on earth and the military establishments of the Powers disappeared like a mirage and all the gold and silver of Africa and America flowed into this country, yet as long as the present general ignorance of the masses prevailed, in a comparatively few years we would find that the precious metals had returned to the earth and the saving from the military taxes blown into the air in the form of lights and fireworks.

"My Lord, with the ever present fact that this country is advancing very slowly as compared to Europe and America, has not the time come for taking a bold and generous step towards some system of universal education suited to the conditions of the various Provinces of the country?

"Again, my Lord, great efforts are being made in Europe and America towards making higher technical and scientific education general and popular. My Lord, I respectfully venture to suggest that numerous establishments be founded all over India teaching the people by the most scientific and modern methods how to convert the many dormant resources of the country into capital, and even with all this extra expenditure for primary and technical education, there ought to be also an increase in the grants devoted to higher literary education, so that the intellectual and moral development of the people may keep pace with its increased material prosperity.

"My Lord, it may well now be asked, where is the money to come from? My Lord, I am one of those who feel profoundly convinced that the first duty of the Government of India as the guardians of this country to the people of India is to maintain the military power of this Empire at such a standard of numerical strength and efficiency as to make not only the success of a war with Russia a foregone conclusion but so as to prevent even the most chauvinistic of Russian Tsars from interfering with our many legitimate political and commercial interests in the various independent Asiatic States that border our vast and extended frontier. My Lord, however, if methods could be found by which, without reducing either the effective strength of the Army in time of war or from its efficiency as a military instrument, Government could at the same time reduce the burden of the military budget, I think no considerations of trouble or labour in bringing about such a result ought to be allowed to prevail as against the fact that it will enable the Government of India to devote so many millions a year towards a system of national education. Here I may say, my Lord, that I recognize that no reduction in the number of British troops in India is for the present possible. But with the Indian Army the case is different. First of all, if short service was introduced and a system not only of regimental reserves but of a permanent territorial reserve was formed, it could be brought about that though the peace establishment of the Indian Army and its cost would be less than at present, yet its effective strength in time of war would be greater. This is the system adopted by almost every European Government, including Russia and Turkey, and also by Japan. My Lord, another step which I would respectfully urge not only from the standpoint of economy but also from that of political expediency as also in the interests of justice is that a certain and limited number of the scions of the noblest houses of India such as have passed through the Imperial Cadet Corps be granted commissions in the Indian Army. Your Excellency, by creating the Imperial Cadet Corps, has shown not only your generous sympathy with the aristocracy of India, but by an act of far-seeing statesmanship demonstrated your anxious solicitude that honourable careers may be open to the younger members of ruling families and the noblest houses of India. But, my Lord, the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps has not only caused general rejoicing and gratitude specially amongst the aristocracy, but also has raised hopes that some at least of the most successful cadets will be nominated to commissions in the Indian Army. I most earnestly beg of

[*The Agha Khan.*]

Your Excellency that, if possible, a definite undertaking be given that at least some of the most successful cadets will thus be given commissions so as to fulfil the expectations that have been formed. My Lord, to permanently exclude all the upper classes of British India from ever serving their Emperor in the defence of their own country is, I venture to submit, incompatible with those noble principles of justice and generosity which have all along been accepted as determining the character of British rule in India.

"There is one more suggestion in this connection that I would like to make in common justice alike to the taxpayers of British India and the Rulers and subjects of Native States. The suggestion is that after the glorious and soul-stirring ceremony held at Delhi it will be an act of wise statesmanship not to allow the spirit of solidarity and common interest which was witnessed there to remain unutilized for the welfare of the Empire. My Lord, as things stand at present, the Imperial Army is bound to defend not only British India but the whole country, including the Native States. This, I submit, is unjust alike to the people of British India as also the Rulers of Native States, for the burden of meeting the entire expenditure of the Imperial Army falls at present exclusively on the taxpayers of British India, while on the other hand the Rulers of Native States—representatives of ancient and warlike dynasties, in whom the cherished traditions of a chequered past are still preserved—are precluded from taking their legitimate place in the defence of this great Empire. Of course, my Lord, I am aware of the existence of the Imperial Service Troops, but their numbers are much smaller than the proportion according to population that would have to be maintained by the Native States if in India there was a system of recruiting according to population or territorial extent. My object in mentioning this is not to suggest that an additional burden be imposed on the shoulders of Native States nor that any Imperial bills be presented to the Rulers of these States for payment. But when, my Lord, as at present, a large irregular armed force is maintained by the various Rulers and a large expenditure is borne by their subjects, it is (specially after the great Imperial ceremony at Delhi, when the collective devotion of the whole of India to the person and throne of the King-Emperor was declared to the world) clearly to the welfare of both the Imperial and feudatory Governments to bring this armed but practically wasted force not only to the highest standard of efficiency but also to bring it within the system of Imperial defence, of course under the direct peace and war command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"My Lord, to make such a force really efficient and to win for it the confidence of the public, of course it would be necessary to place a small number of carefully picked British officers in charge just as has been done with such unique success in the case of the Egyptian Army. My Lord, what has been carried out in Egypt in spite of the great difficulties connected with the British occupation of that Province and in spite of the constant intrigues of some of the Great Powers and the interference of Turkey, the Suzerain of Egypt, ought to be done easily enough with the Native States whose Rulers one and all deem it their greatest privilege to be under the paramountcy and protection of British power. My Lord, I admit this proposal as submitted on the present occasion will appear to be the crude and visionary fancy of an irresponsible dreamer, but the presence at the present moment at the head of the Indian Army of the great and most distinguished General who carried out those remarkable reforms in the Egyptian Army and raised even the despised fellaheen to be trustworthy and loyal troops worthy of fighting by the side of the flower of the British Army emboldens me to hope that this proposal may commend itself to Your Excellency's Government. My Lord, this method of placing the whole of their forces under the direction of the Imperial Commander-in-Chief and under the control of superior officers nominated by the Imperial Commander-in-Chief was accepted after the unification of Germany by the Rulers of Saxony, Wurtemberg, Baden and all the other smaller States of the German Empire. Yet the Rulers of these States had been up till then Rulers of International Sovereign States and the equals of the Kings of Prussia. But with Imperial unity

[The Agha Khan; the Raja of Sirmur.]

It was at once accepted by all as a self-evident axiom that there could be no particularism in military affairs. What was found necessary by all the Rulers of German States is, I venture to suggest, equally necessary in India, only even more so. Here there are no International Sovereigns, no equal allies, but one and all feudatories and tributaries, proud to acknowledge in a spirit of whole-hearted loyalty and devotion the absolute paramountcy of the Imperial Government. My Lord, then why should this particularism in military affairs, which means in practice burdening the Imperial Exchequer with maintaining a larger force than its proper share and at the same time burdening the treasuries of the feudatories with the cost of a force that is practically useless for its only use, namely, Imperial defence, be allowed to continue? My Lord, such a system as has been suggested above would of course add enormously not only to the influence of the Rulers of these States, but would make them important participators in the responsibility and privilege of fighting for their Emperor and defending their own country. My Lord, I fear that this suggestion may perhaps be misapprehended in certain quarters, but I would appeal to the patriotism of the Rulers of the Native States and ask them to consider whether such a course will not in the end be found to be in the best and highest interest of all—preventing a considerable waste of resources which are sadly needed in the present state of the country for the great work of national education and bringing appreciable relief to the Exchequers of both the Imperial Government and the Native States. Of course, my proposition implies that in proportion as the irregular troops of Native States are brought under the supervision of British officers to the standard of efficiency and included within the regular system of Imperial defence, the Indian Army maintained by the Imperial Government will be correspondingly reduced.

“My Lord, every care must of course be taken that such reorganized troops of each Native State would wear the uniforms of their own State and carry the colours of their Chief and all the traditional emblems associated with each princely House. The Chiefs, moreover, would be able to command the allegiance of the troops not merely as Rulers but also as their Honorary Commanders. I think, my Lord, such an arrangement will greatly enhance the dignity and prestige of the several Chiefs. Again, my Lord, if the personal inclination of the Ruler was, as it probably in the great majority of cases will be, towards an active military life, he could by studying military science become also the active Commander of his troops and with the advice of the British officers supervising his troops be able to command his own men in time of war. This would be, if I am right, analogous to the position of the German ruling Princes towards their own particular army, and what has been done with such conspicuous success in Germany may, there is every reason to hope, be achieved with equal success in India. My Lord, the spirit of unity which moved the German Princes during the ceremony held in the Hall of Mirrors to this day breathes through the German system of defence. Is it too much to hope that that spirit of loyalty and devotion, which was so evident in the great ceremony at Delhi, may live for ever in India as an active force in our system of Imperial defence, and out of it may come not only a greater military power under the control of the Imperial Government than at present, but also release for both the Imperial Government and the Native States the resources by which they can through systematic education raise the whole standard of general intelligence and advance the moral welfare and the material prosperity of this great country?”

His Highness THE RAJA OF SIRMUR said:—“It is not necessary for me to enter into any detailed remarks on the present occasion, but I cannot refrain from congratulating your Lordship's Government on the prosperous condition of the finances of India as exhibited by the Budget Statement for the coming year, which was presented to the Council by the Hon'ble the Finance Member last week. The concessions which the Government have made in the income-tax by raising the present minimum sum liable to the tax and in the salt-tax by reducing the rate of duty are very gratifying to the country at large.

[*The Raja of Sirmour ; Mr. Cruickshank.*]

"The abolition of the pandhari-tax in the Central Provinces and the remission of two crores of rupees on account of arrears of land-revenue in the districts distressed by famine were the features of the Budget for the closing year, and the additional benefits now conferred will be the cause of general satisfaction."

The Hon'ble MR. CRUICKSHANK said:—"My Lord, on the rare occasion of the presentation to the Council of a Prosperity Budget, such as that which has lately been explained by the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law, it is fit that I should offer the warm congratulations of the United Provinces to Your Excellency's Government. It is also fit that I should confine my remarks to the main questions, rigorously excluding facile criticism or discussion of minor points.

"In the Budget for 1903-1904 the probable income from the various heads has been estimated in a very practical manner ; and, unless phenomenally adverse seasons intervene, the forecast should not prove to have been too hopeful.

"In it ample provision has been made for all necessary civil and military expenditure that can be foreseen. At the same time the golden opportunity has at length been taken of restricting the possibility of incurring any undesirable or infructuous expenditure by diminishing the probable surplus to the extent involved in the granting of two long-desired palliations of taxation. The first, the reduction of the salt-tax by 20 per cent., will be joyfully welcomed by the whole of India, for the ultimate effects of this reduction in taxation of a necessary of life will reach to the humblest home.

"The second, the abolition of income-tax on incomes of less than Rs. 1,000 per annum, will relieve a very large number of tax-payers from an impost they can ill afford. Poverty is a relative term, but for purposes of direct taxation those who exist on slender incomes of less than £66·6 per annum are relatively poor, and they deserve, as they will appreciate, this timely relief.

"It is plain from paragraph 187 of the Financial Statement that the Local Governments will not be losers by the ensuing reduction in the figures of Receipts from assessed Taxes. It is satisfactory to note the evidence of a general return to more prosperous times derivable from the Budget figures for 1903-1904 under the head 'Receipts from Land Revenue', an item of income to which the United Provinces contribute a larger sum than any other Province in India.

"The stress of years of famine recently experienced has, however, left traces in some of the distressed tracts—notably in Bundelkhand—that will not be obliterated for many years.

"For a much longer period will be remembered by the grateful land-holders and tenants throughout the distressed tract the beneficence of the Government of India in the matter of the recent liberal remission of unrealized balances of land-revenue.

"The proposed legislation to rehabilitate the encumbered estates of Bundelkhand and to exempt land belonging to members of an agricultural tribe from sale in execution of a decree should do much to renew the fortunes of the proprietors in this tract. This end will be further forwarded by the revision of the basis of the demand of Government revenue and the introduction of a system of demand varying almost automatically with the extent of cultivation and the character of the seasons and harvests. The re-settlements of land-revenue recently made in some districts of the United Provinces—and those in progress or to be commenced—will not, in all probability, result in such large proportionate increases of revenue as have resulted in other districts re-settled in former decades on more rigorous systems. It is not, moreover, likely that other sources of income now at the disposal of the Local Government will yield an increase in at all the same proportion as the necessary expenditure will increase on Police, Education and other Departments of Administration in which improvement is of vital importance.

"The continuance in the Budget of 1903-04 of special grants to the Local Governments to some extent illustrates the inadequacy of the sum allotted to the Government of the United Provinces under the existing Provincial Financial Settlement. I need not re-state the pleas urged in the Budget Discussion of last

[*Mr. Cruickshank ; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*]

year for a very much larger allotment to the United Provinces. It is to be hoped that when the Financial Settlement of the Provincial Grant from the Government of India to the United Provinces—for the next contractual period—is finally sanctioned, the financial outlook of the Government of India may be as unclouded as now.

“The cane-growers and sugar-manufacturers of the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions especially and of other parts of the United Provinces are deeply interested in the question of countervailing duties. In this matter they must feel that the Government of India have done all that could be reasonably expected to uphold the interests of the Indian sugar-industry and cane-cultivation. It remains for them to attempt improved methods of cultivation and manufacture so as to compete successfully with the sugar imported from countries which give no bounty and from cane-growing countries such as Java. I regret that the bulk of the landholders and cultivators of the United Provinces are too conservative to fully adopt the hopeful views of the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law as to the future of indigo. The country folk prefer crops for which the demand is more constant and for which an effective local demand exists. For many other reasons also, they have gladly displaced indigo in favour of the other established crops, such as food-grains, cotton or cane. I have only to add that the large proposed outlay on railways appears to be abundantly justified by past experience, and that the United Provinces, which have certainly not been neglected in the past in this respect, are being well cared for in the present.”

The Hon'ble RAI SRI RAM BAHADUR said:—“My Lord, a non-official Member is under one great disadvantage; it does not often fall to his lot to congratulate the Government with his whole heart, however sincerely anxious he may be to do so. By furnishing such an opportunity this time, Your Excellency has earned our warm thanks. Indeed, this year's Financial Statement reveals some highly interesting and pleasant features. Remission of taxation is a feature which has not marked any Financial Statement during the last two decades; on the other hand, burden after burden was imposed upon the people notwithstanding intense and widespread famines. Your Lordship's Government, however, has not only brought the finances of the Empire to a flourishing condition without adding to taxation, and notwithstanding 'the greatest famine of the century' with which Your Lordship began your rule, but has inaugurated a policy of financial relief, which, if followed by Your Lordship's successors in office, is bound to result in the real prosperity and progress of the country.

“*Remission of taxation.*—It is hardly necessary for me to say that the reduction in the rate of salt-duty from Rs 8 a maund to Rs 2, and the exemption, from the payment of income-tax, of all annual incomes below Rs 1,000, have been received with general satisfaction throughout the country. The most distinguishing characteristic of a tax like the salt-duty is its universality, inasmuch as it touches the pockets of the rich and the poor alike, and the reduction in its rate, amounting to 20 per cent., will necessarily afford relief, though in a very slight degree, to all classes of the population, and will be remembered as a happy memento of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor. It should be noted, however, that the salt-tax is not as oppressive as direct taxes are. It is the least oppressive of all our taxes, at least in the United Provinces and Bengal. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister himself acknowledges that 'it does not, at its present rate, press heavily on the mass of the people.' The wealthy people, again, need no relief in this direction. It would have been more gratifying if the Government could see its way to reduce some such tax as presses on the poorer classes more sorely than the salt-duty, for instance, the land-tax. In that event those who really need relief—I mean the vast agricultural population—might have been benefitted more appreciably than they expect to be by a reduction in the salt-tax. Besides, it cannot be said with certainty whether it is the salt-merchants or the consumers who will be benefitted most by this generous concession of the Government.

“The other form of remission of taxation adopted by Your Excellency's Government, *viz.*, the raising of the minimum limit of incomes assessable to

[*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*]

income-tax from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 is most satisfactory. The necessity of exemption from payment of income-tax, of persons of small means, who could ill afford to pay it and who not unfrequently were assessed on scanty materials, had been so widely felt, that it formed the subject of representation to Your Excellency in Council, both by the official and non-official Members, and it is highly gratifying that their representations have received a favourable response from Your Excellency. The amount of decrease, in the revenue of the coming financial year, attributable to this remission of taxation is estimated to come to a total of two crores and nine lakhs; one crore and seventy-three lakhs under salt-duty and thirty-six lakhs under income-tax.

"Use of surpluses.—The surplus at the close of the Financial year 1903-1904 is calculated at £948,700—a sum considerably small as compared with the surpluses of the preceding two years. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the Government has this year followed the wise policy of utilizing these surpluses in remitting taxation and thus taking away a portion of the burden from the shoulders of the highly taxed people of India, instead of devoting large portions of them to matters in which they are not directly interested. My Lord, the objects which, in all countries and specially in a country like India in which famines are of frequent occurrence, have a primary claim on the large surpluses are remission of taxation, reduction of the National debt, and construction of works of public utility. Unfortunately these claims cannot always receive due consideration at the hands of the Government, from the peculiar circumstances of the country. It is a matter of regret that the huge surpluses of the two preceding years were not utilized by the Government for any of these purposes. I fervently hope that the policy of utilizing surpluses for the direct and immediate benefit of the people, inaugurated by Your Excellency, will in future be followed by Your Lordship's successors.

"Reduction of postage on newspapers.—The proposal to reduce commission on money orders for sums not exceeding Rs. 5, which had just then been sanctioned by the Government, made the Hon'ble the Finance Member apprehensive about the result of this change on the receipts from the Post Office, and in his Budget estimates for the financial year which is about to expire, he calculated an anticipated loss of revenue amounting to £16,700, but the actual loss is now estimated to come to about £11,400 only. It is further gratifying to notice that in the postal revenue there has been a total increase of £57,000, of which no less than £47,300 comes from letter postage and money-order receipts. The gradual and steady rise in the receipts from Post Office during the past years encourages me to urge again, for the favourable consideration of Your Excellency's Government, the question of raising the weight of newspapers from 4 to 5 or 6 tolas, on payment of one pice worth of postage. The grant of this boon will be much appreciated by the general public.

"Reduction of charges on Inland telegrams.—My Lord, we find that there has been an increase of £51,500, over the Budget estimates, in receipts of the Telegraph Department. The rise in the revenue under this head encourages me to urge again, for the favourable consideration of Your Excellency's Government, the question of reduction of charges for inland telegrams, as has been done in the case of Foreign telegrams. A reduction in the rate of charges of Inland telegrams will benefit a very considerable portion of the Indian public, and the experience gained from the reduction of rates of the postal charges leads us to entertain the hope that no considerable diminution in the revenue is likely to occur, as the reduction in charges will give impetus to a larger number of messages being transmitted, and thus, instead of causing loss, it is probable that a rise of revenue may ultimately take place. There is another way in which reform in this matter may be effected for the benefit of the public. Instead of reducing the rates which are charged at present for each word in the three classes of telegrams, the Government may lower the minimum of number of words from eight to four in the three different classes of messages, retaining the same rate of charges for each word, as at present.

[*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*]

"Agricultural Reform.—My Lord, in his review of the economic progress of the country, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has briefly noticed some of the measures recently taken for the improvement of agriculture, and he has expressed the willingness of the Government to provide funds for agricultural purposes where there is a likelihood of their profitable employment. The creation of the post of Director General of Agriculture in India, the appointment of an agricultural expert to that post, and the assignment of a large portion of the munificent donation of Mr. Phipps (to whom the people of India are grateful) for the establishment of an Agricultural Research Laboratory, show what a deep interest Your Excellency takes in the question of agricultural improvement of the country.

"In connection with this subject, however, I consider it my duty to state that the special departments of the several Local Governments, to which the task of improving and reforming agriculture in their respective Provinces is assigned, are, through circumstances beyond their control, obliged to devote by far the larger portion of their time and energy in supervising the preparation and maintenance of the land-records required by Government for its fiscal purposes, and in the collection and submission of statistics on a host of subjects, than to matters of agricultural reform and improvement. My Lord, the mere discovery of more efficient methods or the invention of, and experiments with, agricultural instruments of a superior nature, cannot alone do much towards the reform and improvement of agriculture. In order to attain this object, the Agricultural Department should adopt more efficient means to diffuse, as widely as possible, among the agricultural classes, the practical knowledge gained from scientific research and experiments, to drive home to their hearts and minds the benefits to be gained from the adoption of improved methods in ploughing their lands, in using the different kinds of manures and in selecting the best seeds for sowing. That this result has not been achieved is admitted by the Officiating Director of Agriculture in Bengal, so far as his province is concerned, in a letter dated 13th September last, addressed to the Local Government. It can safely be asserted that the remarks contained in the letter above referred to are applicable, in a more or less degree, to other Provinces also. As pointed out in that letter, absence of popular element from the organization of the department is a very potent cause of its failure to achieve the objects above described. In my humble opinion, the scheme of the creation of a Board of Agriculture for the Province, and the establishment of Agricultural Committees in each district, suggested in the letter quoted above, is one which deserves favourable consideration, and it may be adopted for other Provinces too, subject to necessary modifications required by their circumstances and local wants.

"Agricultural Banks.—My Lord, the expectation of the general public has met with disappointment from the announcement made by the Hon'ble the Finance Member that he was unable at present to inform the public of any definite decision arrived at by the Government on the subject of Mutual Credit Societies and Agricultural Banks—a subject which is justly characterised by him as 'one of the highest importance.' It was as early as 1854 that the consideration of this subject was for the first time introduced in this country. The first Famine Commission, which sat about a quarter of a century ago, expressed their opinion in favour of introduction of such institutions in this country. It formed one of the recommendations of the last Famine Commission. More than a year ago this subject was revived with great warmth, and all India expected that its solution was near at hand. In Sir Antony MacDonnell's time a good many experimental banks were started in the districts of the United Provinces. The experience gained from the working of those institutions leads one to entertain the hope that, if properly and cautiously worked, they will, in time, attain a fair amount of success; the conservatism of the rural classes, and the influence of the village money-lenders, are not such potent factors as to make one despondent in the matter. It was expected that speedy action will be taken by the Government to give these institutions a legal status by legislation, and thus remove from the minds of the public the uncertainties and doubts which are naturally entertained with respect to dealings with

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them. • If such measures are delayed any longer, it is feared that the public enthusiasm will die out and the labour bestowed and the trouble taken in giving a start to these institutions will be lost. It is therefore hoped that the Government will be pleased to take some definite action in the matter, with as little delay as the circumstances will allow.

“Technical and Industrial Education.”—My Lord, besides the expansion of general education in all its branches, the subject of technical and industrial education requires greater consideration at the hands of the Government than has been bestowed on it. I refrain at present from making any remarks on the subject of University education, as it has formed the topic of discussion in so many quarters, and the views of the public on this subject are already known to the Government. But I hope I shall be pardoned for saying that the subject of technical and industrial education has not hitherto received that attention which it deserves by its importance and its effects on the material advancement of the people. The comparatively very small sums spent by the Government on this branch of education can be taken as a fair criterion of the interest taken in this matter. In the three last years (1899-1900 to 1901-1902) the sums spent on Technical Schools were Rs. 3,87,598, Rs. 4,01,253 and Rs. 4,17,880, respectively. The figures for Professional Colleges during the same years were Rs. 6,65,725, Rs. 7,04,592 and Rs. 7,03,440. My Lord, the sum which is annually spent on the technical schools cannot but be characterised as trifling when we consider the importance of the subject, the necessity for the diffusion of this branch of education and the very considerable sums which are spent by the European countries and by America for the maintenance of technical and industrial institutions. The Financial Statement is silent on this subject. It is submitted that the Government will pay more attention to this branch of education and devise a scheme for the establishment throughout the country of technical and industrial institutions for imparting such education.

“Cotton Excise-duties.”—My Lord, the country is just now resounding with a general expression of desire for the development of its industrial resources. It is often complained that the Indians do not employ the money they have in the development of the resources of their country. These charges are apparently well-founded to a certain extent, the chief reason being that the Indians as a whole are not a commercial people, and they are not yet fully conversant with the benefits which can be derived from the union of capital with labour. But a question may be asked whether the Government has extended its helping hand towards the attainment of this object. During the administration of Your Lordship's predecessors, no measure of any importance was adopted to encourage the people in saving their own decaying industries or to start new ones. On the contrary, during the viceroyalty of Your Lordship's immediate predecessor, excise-duty on cotton-goods manufactured in India was imposed in the year 1896, more with the view of pleasing Lancashire than gaining any substantial advantage to the Indian Exchequer, as may be inferred from the fact that the total receipts from the newly imposed duty in the year following its imposition came to about 11½ lakhs of rupees only. And even now the yield has not gone up to any considerable extent: the amount for this year is calculated about 17 lakhs of rupees. It cannot, therefore, be said that the receipts under this head make any considerable addition to the revenues of the Government, specially when we take into account the present prosperous condition of the Indian finances, which has enabled Your Excellency to remit taxes to the extent of more than two crores of rupees. Moreover, figures recently published by some private individuals—the accuracy of which, if doubted, can be tested—show that the Indian cotton-mills do not now yield the same profits as they used to do before the imposition of the excise-duty. It seems that the calculations of Sir James Westland at the time of the imposition of this duty were based more on possibility than actuality. My Lord, this duty really constitutes a serious additional burden upon the industry. Its retention cannot but act as a discouragement of the free development of the resources of the country in that branch, and, not being of any considerable pecuniary advantage to the Treasury, it is hoped that the Government will take the question of its repeal into its favourable consideration.

[*Rai Sri Ram Bahadur.*]

"Military Expenditure.—My Lord, the Indian military expenditure has for years been one of the foremost topics for discussion, as affecting the taxation and finances of the country. In the course of the recent debate on the address, the Secretary of State for India is reported to have admitted two facts, *viz.*, that the cost per head of the British Army in India is comparatively great and that a large portion of the taxation in this country is supplied by the poor people. My Lord, if the Indian Exchequer can be relieved of a portion of the expenditure on the Army, the money so saved may be applied in making further reduction in the taxes, and in this way greater relief may be afforded to the poor tax-payer. A saving in the military expenditure of this country is possible in two ways only, namely, by a reduction in the numerical strength of the Army, or by receiving a contribution from the British Exchequer. In 1885, an increase in the number of the British troops located in India was made to the extent of 30,000 men. But no occasion has ever arisen for the employment of these troops for any local purposes. In 1884—the year before the increase in the number of the British Army—the total military charges amounted to £16,975,750. For the year 1903-1904 they are estimated to run to £17,782,000—£16,772,300 under the head of Army Services and £1,009,700 under Military Public Works. From the 1st April 1902 there has been an increase in the pay of the British soldier by 2*d.* a day, which will cost, in the year 1903-1904, £204,800. There is a further proposal to increase it by 6*d.* a day from 1st April 1904, which will involve a further additional expenditure of £560,000 a year. But it appears that we are not to stop here. We are threatened with further additions to the Army expenditure, in the near future, by the introduction of the Army Corps scheme into this country. During the last three years a large number of the British and Native troops were employed in South Africa and China without in any way endangering the safety of India. This fact fully demonstrates the proposition that for internal purposes the large Army kept here at present is not required. The Army in India is utilized as a reserve for England, who does not hesitate to draw upon these forces for Imperial purposes and yet contributes nothing for the maintenance of any portion of them. My Lord, cannot India, under these circumstances, justly claim from England for the contribution of a fair share of the expenses incurred by her in maintaining the additional forces not wanted by her for local purposes?

"Economic Progress.—In his review of the economic progress of the people, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister comes to the conclusion 'that the material prosperity of the people is making good progress,' and the increase in revenue under certain heads, and the growth of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks, are taken by him 'as a general indication of increasing wealth of the tax-payer.' My Lord, I wish I could join with him in taking as hopeful a view of the situation as he does. But stubborn facts compel me to differ from him on the question of the growing prosperity of the people as a whole. The Hon'ble gentleman gives the figures of increase in revenue under the heads Salt, Excise, Customs, Post Office and Stamps as sure indications of this growing prosperity. Now, any comparison of the figures for the present year with those of the years from 1896-1897 to 1901-1902 cannot be accepted as a safe guide, because during all those years severe and widespread famine has been prevalent in one part of the country or the other, and the purchasing and consuming powers of the people were necessarily curtailed to a very large extent. For the purposes of this comparison, the Hon'ble the Finance Member has taken the figures for the years 1899-1900 to 1902-1903 only. These increases cannot be accepted as a good criterion of the material progress of the people, because they may be due to several other causes. Further, it is also to be noted that a rise in the import of dutiable articles of certain classes is, in many cases, followed by a proportionate fall in the consumption of home-made articles of those classes, and by a consequential decline in the indigenous industries of the country, and the loss occasioned to certain classes of the people by throwing them out of employment. By way of illustration may be

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cited the sugar-industry of India, which has fallen to such a low ebb in consequence of the import of foreign sugar. The same remark applies to the import of kerosine oil, which has replaced the vegetable oils produced in the country. Regarding the rise in the Customs-duty, it may also be said that we have not got before us any statement showing the increases under the different classes of articles, so that it may be known whether the rise is due to a larger import of articles which fall within the categories of luxuries or of necessities of life. My Lord, that there is deep and chronic poverty among the agricultural and the rural labouring classes is a fact which is known to every man in the country. In many cases a large number of the people belonging to those classes do not get the normal ration of food for months and months together. The extraneous indications of prosperity met with in the urban centres should not be taken as a safe standard of the growth of any material prosperity among the masses of the rural population. The idea of recuperation involves the notion of restoration to the former condition. It is a well-known fact that in the famine-stricken areas the agricultural classes have lost millions of cattle and the country has thus been deprived, by one sweep, of property of the value of several millions. It is impossible to say how long it will take before the wealth so lost will be regained, if regained at all. Regarding the growth of deposits in the Post Office Savings Banks, it is to be noted that it has not been shown if this growth is due to any increase in the deposits made by the agricultural classes, who generally, as a matter of fact, do not resort to the Savings Banks to deposit any little money that they may be able to save.

"Provincial Contracts.—With Your Lordship's permission I shall now refer to some matters which directly concern the United Provinces. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister's inability to make in his Budget Statement any definite announcement regarding the new settlements with the Provincial Governments will be received with feelings of regret. Ever since the introduction of the decentralization scheme, the usual period for which the settlement with the Local Governments is made has been five years. The last of the quinquennial settlements with the United Provinces expired at the close of the financial year 1896-97, but, as the Provinces were then in the midst of one of the severest famines, it was thought proper that no renewal of the settlement should take place at that time, as the figures for such an exceptional year could not afford any reliable data for the future years; a working arrangement for one year only was arrived at. In March 1896 a biennial settlement for the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900 was made, and at the close of the last-named period the same settlement was allowed to stand for a further period of two years. No renewal of the settlement took place for the current year, but in the last Budget an additional grant of Rs. 13,00,000 was made to meet some of the growing wants of the Provinces. A grant of the same amount is announced for the coming financial year too. The consequence of the delay in the settlement of the Provincial Contract is that, in order to keep the Provinces going, the Local Government is obliged to draw largely upon its credit balances.

"I give below the actual income and expenditure for the last five years, as well as the revised and estimated income and expenditure for the current and the next years—

Year.	Total Revenue.	Total Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	3,52,97,000	3,52,97,000
1898-99	3,77,81,000	3,44,95,000
1899-1900	3,64,77,000	3,57,23,000
1900-01	3,69,76,000	3,61,72,000
1901-02	3,62,46,000	3,72,10,000
1902-03	3,89,88,000	3,66,86,000
1903-04	3,82,13,000	3,97,80,000

"An examination of the above figures will show that the Provinces have not been receiving their proper share of revenue to be spent locally. The estimated

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expenditure for the year which is to commence from the first April next comes to Rs. 3,97,80,000. These figures will also show that the minimum sum required to meet the administrative wants of the Provinces is 4 crores of rupees. The most important heads which require additional expenditure are Education, Police, District Boards (which require to be placed on a financial proper footing), Municipalities (which require sufficient funds to carry out urgent measures of sanitary reform), and measures adopted for the prevention of and protection against plague. On the occasion of the Budget debates of the two past years, I have tried to show by facts and figures that the United Provinces have not been fairly treated in the matter of allotment of revenue to be locally expended by them. Their claim to be liberally treated deserves special recognition at the hands of the Supreme Government, as they contribute a larger portion of their revenues to the Imperial Exchequer than any other Province. It is therefore hoped that the Hon'ble the Finance Minister will give a more sympathetic response to their claims than has hitherto been done and the new Provincial Settlement will be made on more equitable and advantageous terms to them than the former ones.

"Municipalities.—The burning question of the day with all the Municipal Boards of the United Provinces is the reduction in their octroi-rates in consequence of their loyal compliance with the orders of the Government of India to restrict octroi-duty to a rate of Rs. 1-9 per cent on all the important classes of articles in their schedules, though, as a special case, the Municipalities of Lucknow, Benares and certain other places, which are hard pushed to make both ends meet, have been permitted to have exceptional rates. But the general reduction of octroi-rates in other municipalities has produced substantially injurious effects on their finances. Another result of this change has been the lightening of taxation on the luxuries, by raising it on the necessities, of life. This is a grievance which is much felt by the people. No intrinsic reason can be assigned for this step. The municipalities have obeyed the mandate of the Government of India loyally, though in many cases they have been obliged to have recourse to direct taxation in order to recoup the loss they have incurred by reduction in the octroi-rates. In reply to my objections against the substitution of direct for indirect taxation, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister, in the course of last year's Budget debate, was pleased to express his approval of direct tax such as the house-tax. I do not for a moment contend that the octroi-tax has no drawbacks, but in matter of taxation the circumstances of the country and the prejudices of the people should be well considered. Direct taxation, with its rigidity of demand and the possibility of petty oppression in its assessment and realization, is always distasteful to the people of Northern India. My Lord, these are not my personal views, but statesmen like Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who spent the best portion of their life in this country and who had acquired experience by a lifetime's working, have expressed the same opinion. The elaborate system of giving refunds which is in force in the municipalities of the United Provinces is a completely effectual protection against the taxation of through-trade, and the municipalities of my Province are uniting in making the octroi as easy to work as possible. My Lord, these remarks of mine are not based on information obtained second hand, but on actual experience gained in the working of the biggest municipality in the United Provinces, namely, Lucknow.

"District Boards.—As regards the District Boards in the United Provinces, I regret to say that their move towards reform is at a standstill, as the legislation proposed by the Local Government concerning them has not yet been sanctioned by Your Excellency's Government and the Secretary of State for India. The existing legislation on the subject (which is embodied in an Act of this Council passed as long ago as 1883) is wanting in many respects. New legislation is required with a view to simplifying the procedure for collecting and bringing to account the local rates and to giving the District Boards larger powers of organization and greater financial independence. The success of municipal administration in the United Provinces has been so marked as to justify an extension of the experiment of real self-government to District Boards. The latter bodies have, from want of the same powers as the Municipalities possess, not been able to achieve

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much success up to the present, but it is not owing to any fault of theirs; and it by no means follows that they are not capable of taking their proper place in the local self-government of the country. One of the things required to make their administration more successful is to put a stop to the system of the anomalous resumptory by Government, that are taken from local rates for canal and railway purposes; and to charge the Boards only for those purposes which Government takes on their behalf, such as the up-keep of their roads, the maintenance of central asylums, normal schools and the like. The balance of the rates should be left at the disposal of the Boards themselves, for employment on works of public utility in their own districts and should not be resumed and merged in the common Provincial fund.

"My Lord, the last subject of provincial importance is the proposed legislation relating to Bundelkhand. Whatever may be my personal views concerning that legislation, and which I have expressed elsewhere, there is one point regarding this measure which I wish to impress on the view of the Government. When the Bills now before the local Council are passed and are put into working, the Government of India will have to put its hand in its pocket for some years and to assist the Local Government with substantial pecuniary contributions for carrying out the purposes of the proposed legislation.

"*Exclusion of Indians from South Africa and Australia.*—My Lord, I cannot refrain from alluding briefly to one of the most important questions of the day, affecting my countrymen and which has been the subject of discussion in the Anglo-Indian and the Indian Press alike, and regarding which representations from certain public bodies have been submitted to the Government. I mean, my Lord, the practical exclusion of the Indians from the Colonies of South Africa and Australia. I need hardly say that if the decision of the matter had rested solely with Your Lordship's Government the complaint would have been removed long ago. It does not look just and equitable that the British colonies should accord such a treatment to the Indians who are citizens of the same Empire, subjects of the same Sovereign and who are second to none in their attachment and loyalty to the British throne; their virtues as citizens, their sobriety and frugality and their peaceful mode of life have been universally acknowledged. Had such a treatment been accorded to the people of any of the great Continental Powers, it would have certainly been the subject of a most emphatic and energetic protest. Circumstanced as the Indians are, the only power, to which they can appeal for redress, or look for help, is Your Excellency's Government. They, therefore, have a fervent hope that Your Excellency will be pleased to move the Home Government so that the disabilities under which they labour may be removed, and they may be placed on the same footing as the other subjects of His Majesty with regard to going to, residing in, and settling in any part of His Majesty's dominions, unfettered by any legislative restrictions.

"*Measures for prevention of famine.*—The Hon'ble the Finance Minister in his remarks on the Budget makes the following statement regarding famine—

'We may congratulate ourselves upon the favourable results of last year's monsoon, a prolonged break in which at one time threatened disaster. But the rainfall was resumed in time and the result was to add to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and was immediately reflected in our revenue collections.'

"The above shows, that, in spite of all its efforts, the Government has not been able to bring famine within its control. We are told that, if the rains had not fallen a little earlier, the country would have been under the grip of another terrible famine. Does not this show that we are really not in a safe position with regard to recurrence of famine in future, and that we are completely at the mercy of the weather? My Lord, without meaning disparagement to anybody, I may say without fear of contradiction that no Government of India showed such well directed liberality and genuine anxiety in the matter of dealing with Indian famines as that of Your Lordship.

"Your Excellency laid the country under deep obligation and elicited the admiration of the world, by travelling from one famine centre to another, regard-

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less of your comfort and health, infusing hope and cheerfulness in the hearts of the famine-stricken people, and zeal and energy in those of the officers in charge of the famine administration. To such a sincere friend of the people I venture to think that it will not be in vain to appeal to apply his great mind in devising some scheme which may strike at the very root of the evil and render the recurrence of famines in this country almost impossible. India is not the only country in the world which is subject to freaks of the weather. Why should then this country alone be overtaken by disastrous famines when there is a scanty rainfall in a single season, while other civilized countries under similar circumstances are not sufferers to the same extent? Before 1877 it appears that famines were not of so frequent occurrence, nor were such extensive areas affected by them. Why should there be this change for the worse? It cannot be solely ascribed to total or partial failure of rainfall, for droughts were not unknown in the former days in this land. The cause or the causes of the evil must therefore be sought elsewhere than in the occasional cessation of rains. It must be acknowledged that the experience gained in the last famines has been made best use of in devising means for meeting them when they come. The organization is complete to combat them successfully when they make their appearance. This has been conclusively established by Your Lordship's dealing so successfully with the great famine of 1893-1900. But, on the principle that prevention is better than cure, what is now needed is to provide against their future occurrence. Of course, it is not for ordinary people to solve this great problem, and hence I venture to appeal to Your Lordship to go to the root of the evil and to devise means of prevention before Your Lordship's tenure of office comes to an end. It may be that Your Excellency's successor may be as good and able as yourself, but he will lack the experience which Your Lordship has gained in the matter of famine administration, and he is not likely to take any serious step in this direction before some time expires after his assumption of office. Your Excellency will be pleased to forgive me if I have digressed a little in making this direct appeal to Your Lordship. The exceptional importance of the subject, as well as a belief that a master mind like that of Your Lordship, if directed towards this subject, is sure to show a way out of the difficulty, is my apology for having adopted this course.

"Police reform.—Before concluding, I crave Your Lordship's permission to make a few remarks on another very important matter and in which Your Excellency has shown an equally deep interest by appointing a Commission of enquiry. My Lord, you have conferred a great obligation upon the country not only by appointing the Police Commission but by placing at its head such a capable and sympathetic ruler as Sir Andrew Fraser. The importance of a reformed police, specially in a country like India, cannot be overstated, for it is through the working of the police that the Government is, to a large degree, judged by the common people. No one was more competent to speak with authority on this subject than the late lamented Sir John Woodburn, whose eloquent words uttered about this time last year in this Hall must still be ringing in the ears of many of us. This is what he said on the subject :—

'But there is another, in which the voice of the people is unmistakeable. The first and commanding requirement is the reform of the Police. The Police bear sorely on the people. They harass them. Police exactions, police apathy, police inefficiency, are the universal complaint. * * * * * The reform of the police is of the first importance to the comfort of the people and to the credit of the State.'

"The appeal of the late ruler of Bengal did not go in vain, for, as stated above, Your Excellency has appointed a Commission and their report is likely to be submitted to Your Excellency in a few months. The final settlement of the question is, however, not in the hands of the Commission but in those of Your Lordship's Government, and hence I take the liberty of drawing Your Excellency's attention to one or two important points upon which the true reform of the police in this country, from a popular point of view, mainly depends.

"The duties of the Police, generally speaking, are to protect the honest from the wrongdoings of the dishonest and to detect crime. Unfortunately, under

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the present system, people get very little protection, and the energies of the Police are almost wholly devoted to hunt down criminals. It is not, however, possible for the Police to always get hold of the real culprit, and innocent persons are often handed up by them. The Police are censured by the authorities if they fail in their duty of detection. The principle reason of this failure is that they do not get any help from the people because the latter are oppressed by them and not protected. This would not have happened if the Police had done their duty properly. The real reform, therefore, requires the creation of a friendly feeling between the Police and the people. This can be effected to a large extent by the separation of the Police from the Magistracy. Under the present system the Magistrate is the head of the District Police, and in many cases his sympathies are with the latter. The Magistrate, being the executive head of the district, should be placed in such a position as to be looked upon by them as their true friend and protector. As long as the existing condition is maintained, the Magistrate cannot be able to inspire the same confidence in the people as he ought to do. Your Excellency will do a great good to the people by effecting reform in this direction. The country will ever remember with gratitude Your Excellency's rule if this measure of reform is inaugurated under your *regime*."

The Hon'ble MR. RAMPINI said:—"My Lord, it will not be expected that I, as a purely Judicial Member of Your Excellency's Council and appointed to it for a special purpose, should say anything with regard to the Financial Statement generally. But I would wish, with Your Excellency's permission, to indicate two objects to which a small part of the surplus of receipts over expenditure, which the Hon'ble Financial Member estimates will accrue during the coming financial year, might be devoted with the view of improving the administration of justice in this Empire, more especially in the province of Bengal with which I have during the whole of my official career been connected. And I do so with the less hesitation as I observe from the 'Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for the year 1901-1902' that there was a nett profit under the head of 'Courts of Law' of Rs. 69,82,817 throughout India, and in Bengal of Rs. 50,70,480. According to the Hon'ble Financial Member's Statement in Council on the 26th March last year the nett profits under this head amounted to Rs. 74,21,000 and, though this sum may be reduced on a different system of accounting being adopted, there would seem reason to conclude that the receipts from 'Courts of Law', including Court-fees, yield a profit throughout India, while in Bengal there is an excess of receipts over expenditure annually of between 40 to 50 lakhs. I have not been able to ascertain from the Financial Statement for 1902-1903 what the estimated surplus under this head will be in the coming financial year: but I think I may safely conclude that it will not be less than in previous years, for in Bengal at least, the receipts are always rapidly increasing, while the expenditure increases in a much slower ratio. Thus, as has been pointed out in the annual report of the High Court of Calcutta on the administration of civil justice for 1900, the revenue derived from Court-fees has during the last 10 years increased by about 30 per cent., while the corresponding increase in expenditure has been only 8 per cent. There is, therefore, it would seem to me, no danger of there being any insufficiency of funds to meet the expenditure I would advocate.

"The first object to which in my opinion part of this surplus might with advantage be devoted is the strengthening of the judicial staff of Bengal both in its superior and subordinate branches. The judicial work of the province, civil and criminal, has in recent years increased to such an extent as to be beyond the powers of the present staff to cope with. There were 642,807 civil suits instituted in 1902, and there were 664,597 such suits disposed of. But this number of suits disposed of included many cases pending from the previous year; so that, notwithstanding the efforts of the judiciary to keep abreast of the work, there were 105,003 suits pending at the end of the year (as compared with 82,807 suits pending at the end of 1892), of

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which 1,838 had been pending for more than a year. A large proportion of these arrears occurred in the superior Courts, there being 964 cases pending for over a year in such Courts out of a total file of 7,121 cases: so that the arrears of cases pending for more than a year amounted to about one-seventh of the total of their files. There were also 13,050 appeals remaining to be disposed of, of which 624 had been pending for over a year. These figures, I venture to say, show that the ranks of both the District and the Subordinate Judges of this province require to be added to. I need not give details of the increase in criminal work, but that it has been substantial will be seen when I mention that, while in 1892, or about 10 years ago, District Judges were able to devote 4,161 days to the disposal of civil, and 3,852 days to the disposal of criminal, work, in 1901 they were engaged for 4,984 days on criminal, and had only 3,115 days to spare for civil, work. The result of this increase of criminal work is not only that the civil work of the District Judges' Courts, over which it has to be given preference, is either neglected or has to be done by Subordinate Judges, but that the efficiency of the Subordinate Courts is impaired owing to the impossibility of the District Judges finding time for their inspection and supervision. The ranks of the Subordinate Judges also want strengthening; for the bulk of the arrears, original and appellate, is in their Courts. At present there are only 56 Subordinate Judges in Bengal as against an average number of 59½ in 1901 and of 61 in 1902, and additional assistance is urgently wanted. Such assistance to be efficacious should be promptly granted, as otherwise the Courts cannot effectively cope with any temporary increase of work that may arise from an unforeseen increase in the number of institutions. It is true that the appointment of four additional permanent Subordinate Judges was sanctioned in 1902, but these are not enough to meet the requirements of litigation, and unless a further temporary increase in the number of Subordinate Judges is from time to time promptly granted, as the need for their services arises, arrears will increase so rapidly as to exceed the powers of the Courts to deal with them.

"Another object to which some part of the surplus which the Hon'ble Financial Member expects, might, with advantage, be devoted is the increasing of the attractions of the judicial branch of the Civil Service in this Province. Notwithstanding the facts that promotion to the High Court has recently been quickened and that a new grade of District Judges on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem has been created, the judicial branch continues to be unpopular and it is difficult to recruit it. This is perhaps due to judicial work being less varied and more monotonous and laborious than executive work. A Judge is more confined to his office than a Collector, and it is impossible for the former to discharge his duties efficiently without a considerable amount of home study and reading. But whatever the causes may be, it is beyond question that retirements from the ranks of District Judges in Bengal have, of late years, been numerous and that the junior members of the Civil Service are reluctant to enter the judicial branch. Hence, the average standing of the District Judges of this province is now less than it was formerly. Twenty years ago the average length of service of the then District Judges was 22 years and 4 months. Now it is 15 years and 6 months, and several officers have been appointed to officiate as District Judges in Bengal when they were of little more than six or seven years standing. I doubt whether in any other province there are such junior officers filling the posts of District Judges as in Bengal. This is a serious matter, as the District Judges of the present day are necessarily officers of less experience than they were twenty years ago, and the less experience an officer has, the less quickly he can work and the greater risk there is of his decisions being wrong and requiring to be set right in appeal. Some means should, therefore, be taken to induce members of the Civil Service to enter the judicial branch more readily than they now do, and to remain in it after they have completed the period of 25 years' service which renders them eligible for a pension, when their services are most valuable to the State. On the other hand, it is still more desirable that better arrangements than

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at present exist should be made for ensuring that members of the service who elect to serve in the judicial branch should, when they are first appointed to be District Judges, be competent to discharge the important duties entrusted to them. Unfortunately, there are at present no rules or regulations which require a junior civilian to be thoroughly acquainted with any branch of civil law before he is appointed to be a District Judge. The regulations framed by the Secretary of State for India for the examination of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service require them, before they are permitted to proceed to India, to pass an examination in criminal law and the Indian Evidence Act. They may also, if they choose, pass an examination in Hindu and Mohammedan law, but this is an optional subject. In former years, selected candidates might also, at their option, pass an examination in the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Contract Act, but in the regulations for the examinations of 1903 there is no mention at all of this subject. After their arrival in India, junior civilians have to pass a departmental examination in certain Acts of the Indian legislature, chiefly Revenue Acts. They have to be in charge of a Treasury for six weeks and to learn settlement work for two months during the first two years of their service. They have further to be examined with the aid of books in all unrepealed Acts of the Government of India, the Bengal Regulations, the Bengal Acts, the Circulars of the Bengal Government and the High Court and the Manuals of the Board of Revenue. As this examination is in writing and the examinees are allowed to consult books, it is evident that it affords no guarantee of their having carefully studied the Acts they are examined in. Then, the subjects of this examination do not embrace Hindu or Mohammedan law or any branch of civil law, except the Acts of the Indian legislature, and as a matter of fact the examinees are generally examined only in Revenue Acts and Acts relating to criminal law; so that it will be seen that when a junior civilian is appointed to officiate for the first time as a District Judge, when he has to hear appeals in civil suits from the judgments of experienced Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, he may be totally unacquainted, not only with the provisions of the laws he applies to the facts before him, but even with the general principles which should guide him in administering justice. This would seem to be very undesirable both in the interests of the public and in that of the officers themselves.

"A further change has of late years been made in the training of selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service, which in my opinion, cannot fail to have a detrimental effect on the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, in this Empire." In former years selected candidates were required during the period of their noviciate to attend the Courts in England and study the cases they heard tried there. All civilians were therefore bound to be conversant to a greater or less extent with the mode in which trials are conducted in England. But, recently, it was made optional for candidates to attend the Courts. They were recommended to visit them, and they were given a card to facilitate their admission to them. The regulations of 1903 contain no reference at all to this matter. The result is that it is possible for junior civilians to be vested with criminal powers and appointed to preside over Courts, though they may never have seen a trial conducted in any Court. I am informed by competent authority that the abrogation of the rule making attendance in the Courts in England compulsory has resulted in a noticeable deterioration in the judicial work of junior civilians. In any case it is clear that when they begin to administer justice in this country, they may have to learn their work at the expense of the parties or from the judgments of Appellate Judges, whose training may have been as defective as their own.

"My Lord, I apologise for having taken up so much of the time of Your Excellency's Council in calling attention to these matters, but they seem to be defects in our judicial system which need to be removed, and if the Hon'ble Financial Member will devote some of his anticipated surplus to the provision of remedies for these defects, I feel certain the result will be beneficial to the administration of justice in Bengal, if not throughout the Empire."

[*Mr. Whitworth.*]

The Hon'ble MR. WHITWORTH said :—" My Lord, I propose, like the last speaker, to offer a few remarks on certain points in connection with our judicial administration. That administration is usually charged with two principal faults : (1) delay, and (2) the unsatisfactory character of work done in the execution of decrees.

" Delay is usually due either to cumbersomeness of procedure affecting the individual case, or it is due to cases blocking one another through accumulation. As to the first of these causes some attempts have been made to meet it in the Civil Procedure Code Bill recently reported on by a Committee of this Council. But the second is one which, I think, requires constant attention on the part of the Executive Government as well as the Judicial authorities. Judging by the Bombay Presidency (of which alone I have experience), I am inclined to think that the work of the Courts is not on the whole too much for the Courts. But the distribution is unequal. We have lightly-worked Courts and heavily-worked Courts. Changes in the condition of different parts of the country require redistribution of areas; and intermediately much relief can be given by the temporary employment of additional Judges or temporary deputation of existing Judges from one Court to another. Accumulation of arrears is a double evil : besides the delay itself, a long pending case is more difficult to try than one of recent origin. Litigation is pretty heavily paid for in this country, and I think it is due to the litigant that heavy arrears should never be allowed to accumulate.

" As regards the unsatisfactory character of execution work, I have some more definite proposals to make. I suppose no one but a bailiff, or a very experienced decree-holder, knows all the secrets of execution; and in order to get any accurate conception of it, it is necessary to deal with specific cases on the spot, and with every officer concerned, and every document connected with the case, at hand.

" Execution is primarily in the hands of bailiffs; who are superintended by an officer called nazir, aided by a few clerks; and all are under the control of the Subordinate Judge. To appreciate the evil so universally complained of, it is necessary to regard execution in connection with each of these three classes of officials.

" First, the bailiffs fail, because they are very badly paid, with very bad prospects both as to service and to pension, and because while so conditioned they are constantly dealing, out of sight of all control, with comparatively well-to-do persons who want their decrees executed, or want decrees against them to be not executed. The well-to-do decree-holder and the badly paid bailiff go together to effect execution: the bailiff has all the official authority, but it is the decree-holder who wants the work done. The result, in the absence of a high standard of morality, is obvious. A bailiff's pay in Bombay varies from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 a month. A bailiff on Rs. 15, if young enough, will gladly take a clerkship on Rs. 12, because then it is open to him to rise to a salary of Rs. 100 or more. But the ordinary bailiff never rises above the Rs. 15 grade. Yet his duties are more difficult and responsible, for he has to conduct auctions of valuable property, effect attachments, and give delivery of property decreed; while the clerk only writes and keeps accounts.

" Secondly, the nazir fails, because he has never been a bailiff. He is often a very intelligent and energetic man, but he has been a clerk all his service, and is suddenly taken from his desk in the office to superintend a number of bailiffs carrying out execution anywhere in three or four hundred villages. He has also to carry out the most difficult executions himself though he has had no experience even of simple ones.

" Lastly, the Subordinate Judge fails, because he ordinarily gives all his attention to his purely judicial work, knowing that his advancement depends upon his reputation in that branch of his duties. His judgments from time to time come before the High Court, and according to their quality, and the number of cases he disposes of, he is known as an efficient or inefficient Judge. But of his superintendence of the execution establishment, little is ever heard outside his district.

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"Thus, there is failure, greater or less, at every point, and our executive work remains a scandal and a reproach. Obviously, a higher class of officer is needed for the work in hand. Now it is very easy—as the Police Commission must know well by this time—it is very easy to say you must offer higher salaries and get a higher class of man. Any department can be reformed on those lines. But what I propose is to get the higher class of man without paying higher salaries. The men are ready to hand. We are now paying comparatively high rates of salary to one class of men who are doing easy work, without much handling of money, and under the eye of a judicial officer, while we are paying lower rates to another class, who are doing harder work, and constantly dealing with valuables, out of sight of all authority, and under circumstances of the strongest temptation. All we have to do is to combine the executive officials with the clerical officials into one roster. Then the official charged with the execution of decrees, instead of being one who can never earn more than Rs. 15 per mensem, and who under present standards is disposed to make what he can while he has the opportunity, and who can afford to risk his petty pension for substantial present gains, is at once in a position in which he may rise to a salary of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150. He has prospects and hopes, and his reputation becomes a matter of much greater importance to him. He would also in the future be recruited from a higher class with a higher standard of education.

"It is not the whole of the existing body of bailiffs that would have to be enrolled with the clerical establishments. Bailiffs do all kinds of work, from the execution of decrees down to the serving of summonses and mere peons' work. A line would have to be drawn, those required for execution purposes being graded with the clerks, and the rest might appropriately be called peons or chaprasis. There is so much of evil association with the term bailiff that it might be well to get rid of it altogether.

"Under this scheme the nazir, or head of the executive branch, would from the beginning be well versed in execution proceedings, and would know how to supervise his bailiffs.

"An incidental advantage of the change I advocate would be to introduce some variety into the lives of that little regarded but highly deserving class—the judicial clerk. The monotony of his work and the atmosphere in which he works are alike appalling, but his industry and devotion are great. That the long hours of writing should be occasionally varied by out-of-door duties cannot but be beneficial.

"It is not of course to be supposed that the adoption of the change I recommend would have the immediate effect of wholly purifying our execution work. The evil is too gigantic for that. But the most salient point in that evil is the fact that the difficult and delicate work of execution is entrusted to ill-paid, uneducated persons, who carry it on out of sight and under conditions of great temptation, and what I urge is a distinct step towards meeting that particular factor of the evil. I give the scheme merely in rough outline, as it would not be appropriate to trouble this Council with all the details of the transition.

"I desire now to say a word about the Courts in the Province of Sindh. There are two points I would urge:—

- (1) the unsatisfactory constitution of the Sadar Court, which is the High Court of the Province, and
- (2) the inadequate remuneration of the Subordinate Judges.

"In order to appreciate the great anomalies existing in Sindh, it is necessary to realize that that Province is roughly $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole Presidency, including Sindh, or equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the remaining part of the Presidency. In population, it is something less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole; in revenue it is something more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th. (These statements are based on the figures given in the last Administration Report of Bombay.) In area it is more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd; but that is not so important a factor. For general administrative purposes it may be taken as $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the whole. And, like each of the three remaining divisions of the Presidency,

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it consists of six districts, *i.e.*, 6 out of 24, or just $\frac{1}{4}$ th. I may add that it is regarded as a more important charge than any of the other three divisions.

"For the 18 districts of the Presidency proper there is a High Court of seven Judges. For the six districts of Sindh there is a High Court of one Judge. Alone he has to determine just the same questions as under a Chartered High Court are necessarily reserved for two or more Judges. The two Judges can refer to a third Judge or consult other Judges. The Judge of the Sadar Court can refer to no one and consult no one. His salary is only very minutely differentiated from that of some of the District Judges serving under him and is less than that of some District Judges in Bengal. This is interesting with reference to the suggestion just made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini that some of the subsisting balances should be devoted to Bengal. Sindh is not on the Bengal side of the *pankah*. Then Sindh possesses in Karachi a great seaport. The sea-borne trade of Sindh is a full $\frac{1}{4}$ th of that of the Presidency proper, and is increasing much more rapidly than the latter. But the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sindh is only a District Judge from the Presidency who can hardly have had much experience of mercantile law.

"I proceed to another anomaly. Broadly speaking, under the British system of administration, the Civil Courts in any Province consist of three principal classes. There are (1) the Subordinate Judges, who are usually natives of the country; (2) the District Judges, who are usually covenanted civilians; and (3) the High Court. Now, comparing Sindh with the Bombay Presidency proper, we find that as regards the middle class of Courts there is perfect equality. The District Judges in the two areas have the same powers and the same salaries. Indeed, they are one body of men, all belonging to one graded list; and a District Judge who is serving in the Presidency today may be serving in Sindh tomorrow, and *vice versa*. Surely this suggests a similarity of conditions for judicial purposes in the two areas. Yet the High Courts differ, as I have just pointed out. And unfortunately the Subordinate Judges in the two areas are very differently circumstanced too. Their duties are the same, and their merits are very equal; but their remuneration is strikingly different. I need not go into details. Suffice it to say that a Subordinate Judge in Sindh if he gets to the top of the list will receive only Rs. 500 salary (and even that is a recent concession), while in the Presidency he might rise to Rs. 800. Yet, in spite of this discouragement—which they feel acutely—the Subordinate Judges in Sindh are on the whole a zealous and deserving class and their industry is most commendable. Only in Sindh have I ever observed lamps kept for regular use in Court, because the hours of daylight were not long enough for the Court work. And the Court work is, of course, not nearly the whole of a Judge's work.

"I pass to another matter. There is great need in the Bombay Presidency for the provision of more suitable buildings as Court-houses in several places. Not only are several Subordinate Courts very inadequately housed, but some District Courts also. There is one so closely surrounded by other buildings that there is no access to it except at one single point, and that by so narrow a lane that no ordinary carriage can drive up to the door. Both light and ventilation are necessarily extremely deficient under such circumstances.

"On page 57 of the Financial Statement I notice a provision of £13,300 for the improvement of the Volunteer Force in India. I speak only from local experience,—if Bengal experience is different, no doubt His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will correct me—but so far as that experience goes I am strongly of opinion that one essential step towards making the force efficient is by limiting recruitment. The difficulties which beset a Commanding Officer of Volunteers are of a nature and degree of which officers of the Regular Army probably have no conception. There are, no doubt, many very keen and enthusiastic Volunteers in this country. I remember many such with gratitude. But there are many others who join from some motive difficult to discern, and who never lose the sense that they have conferred a favour upon Government by doing so. They know that the income of the corps depends upon the capitation grants, and that the Commanding Officer is therefore

[*Mr. Whitworth; Sir Montagu Turner.*]

concerned to keep up his numbers. So they hold their resignations *in terrorem* over him. But the keeping up of numbers sometimes means the keeping up of inefficiency. And I should be inclined to limit the numbers of each corps to something far within the possible recruitment. Then men would come to regard membership rather as a privilege than a favour conferred. And that is, I think, the first step towards efficiency."

The Hon'ble SIR MONTAGU TURNER said,—“ My Lord, it must be freely and unreservedly admitted that the Budget now presented for our consideration is of a most satisfactory character, indicating as it does increased prosperity on the part of the country and a thoroughly sound financial condition of the Indian Empire. It is, indeed, most gratifying that Your Excellency's Government should find itself in the happy position of being able to grant a remission of taxation, and further that, both in the reduction of duty on salt and in raising the limit for taxable incomes, you have anticipated correctly the views and wishes of the people at large. It is true that the reduction in the salt-duty may not immediately benefit those whose condition we are all so anxious to improve, the very poorest of the inhabitants of this country; but the remission at any rate indicates the desire on the part of Your Excellency's Government to help that particular class of deserving people. It opens the way for possible further remissions, if we are fortunate enough to have a further succession of prosperous years free from the disturbing elements of political complications with our neighbours, and by cheapening this universal article of consumption so necessary to the health of the people, it may lead to an increased consumption which would, to some extent, make up for the present loss of revenue.

“ I am disappointed that the limit for taxable incomes has not been made at least Rs. 1,200 per annum. Government are doubtless aware there are many upon whom the Income-tax will still bear heavily and who deserve very sympathetic consideration. It has always been an obnoxious tax, and now that the cost of living in India has so much increased it tells particularly hardly on Europeans with fixed and limited incomes. Further, the Income-tax has always been looked upon as a tax of a temporary nature, as one that could well be enforced at times of great perils or of financial straits, but, being entirely unsuited to this country by reason of the circumstances generally attending its collection and payment, it should not be regarded as a permanent source of revenue and its total abolition should be kept constantly in view.

“ Under the head of Coinage, Currency and Exchange the Hon'ble Member on page 13 of the Budget refers to a nett import of silver bullion up to the end of February of 4 millions sterling. He goes on to say that ‘ of the silver importation, however, a large amount was for dollar coinage and for consumption in the country, but a certain proportion was apparently imported by speculators for a rise in silver as a profitable method of remittance.

“ And in the note by the Financial Secretary it is stated in paragraph 149:—

‘ The leading features of the year have been the great increase in the receipts from the Export-duty on rice and the Import-duty on silver. The former is due to the bumper crop in Burma. The causes of the latter are somewhat obscure, but it is believed that silver is largely used as a convenient form of remittance.’

“ In other words, it is apparently difficult to assign any definite reason for the increased import of silver bullion, though it may be that the abnormally small imports in 1900-1901 may explain in part the heavy increase in 1901-1902—stocks being low, and the people with a return of ordinary prosperity being in a better position to buy silver for domestic purposes.

“ For the ten months ended 31st January, 1903, I make the imports of silver to be as follows:—

	Rs.
	10,05,32,573
Less Exports	4,18,01,200
	<hr/>
	5,87,31,373
	<hr/>

[Sir Montagu Turner.]

As against imports for the same period in 1902—

Imports	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,97,28,424
Less Exports	:	:	:	:	:	:	4,30,55,031
							<u>4,66,73,393</u>

"I consider that Government should give their careful attention to this matter and ascertain definitely what has caused this increased import of silver. Especially should very careful attention be directed to the point as to whether there is any abnormal development of illicit coinage of rupees in this country. The general impression is that such is the case, but I have no definite data to submit beyond what is already in possession of Your Excellency's Government

"I listened with great interest to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member in connection with the countervailing duties on bounty sugar imported into India, and it is satisfactory to find that the imposition of the countervailing duties has had the intended effect, although it has resulted in a decreased revenue under the particular head of countervailing duties. It is noticeable, however, that the quantity of sugar imported, and for which an ordinary 5 per cent. duty is paid, has not much diminished in volume. I trust, my Lord, that the Government of India will absolutely decline to become a party to the Brussels Convention, in other words, that they will hold themselves entirely free to act as may be best in the interests of India after sufficient time has elapsed to ascertain the result of the working of the Brussels Convention Agreement. I also trust that the Government of India will continue the present countervailing duties after the 1st of September until such time has elapsed as will allow of the disposal of the surplus stocks which it is believed are in existence, and which have benefited by the bounties which will cease from the 1st September. It must be borne in mind that should India give its adherence to the Brussels Conference the duty leviable on sugars imported from other contracting countries would be restricted to 6 francs per 100 kilos or say Rs. 1-6 per maund for the refined and 5 francs 50 cents per hundred kilos on other sugars, that being the maximum surtax permissible in terms of Article 3rd of the Convention.

"By remaining outside the Convention, India would be in a very strong position with a free hand to levy such duties as may be considered essential to guard her cane-crushing and sugar-refining industries, on which considerable fresh capital is now being spent, from unfair competition. If by agreeing to the Convention we bind ourselves to abolish taxation on imported sugar from Continental ports, might it not perhaps necessitate the abolition of the 5 per cent. *ad valorem* duty levied on sugar in common with other imported goods? This alone calculated on the imports of sugar from Austria, Hungary and Germany during the twelve months ended 31st December 1902 at Rs. 9 per cwt. amounts roughly to Rs. 10½ lakhs, in other words, it would affect price to the extent of about 5½ annas per maund. It is interesting to note that from the Budget figures the 5 per cent. ordinary duties on sugar are estimated at Rs. 28 lakhs for the current year apart from any income which may be derived from the countervailing duties.

"My Lord, I am somewhat disappointed to find that no reference is made to a possible reduction in the cost of Inland Telegrams. That Department has shown for some time fairly big surpluses in its working. It is true that an additional expenditure of about Rs. 9 lakhs is budgetted to provide for the cost of stores and new lines, but apart from this I notice that the estimated surplus for 1903-04 amounts to Rs. 39,23,000, and that the surpluses for the past four years have varied from Rs. 43 to 55 lakhs per annum. It would seem as though the time had arrived when the Government of India could well afford to make a reduction which would be exceedingly popular, and which I have no doubt will lead to a great increase in the number of messages tendered for transmission throughout the country.

"I feel sure that the matter of Military expenditure will receive the careful attention of the Government of India. From the figures given in the Budget it would seem that there is a tendency to increase the expenditure under this head,

[*Sir Montagu Turner.*]

the Budget estimate being some Rs. 18,90,46,000. It is, however, not surprising that the estimate for the current year should be heavy, considering the important works that have been lately undertaken in regard to the establishment of a Cordite Factory, a Gun Carriage Factory, a Rifle Mill Factory, and improvements in machinery at Ishapore and Cossipore, all of which will tend eventually to the reduction of the cost of armaments in this country, and to the more satisfactory provision of ammunition and armaments in cases of emergency. I note with satisfaction that under the heading of Military Works Estimates, an expenditure of Rs. 5 lakhs is allowed for the installation of electric light and punkha pulling in barracks. The lives of our soldiers are so valuable, and the benefit arising from the improved system of lighting and punkha pulling so great, that I would regard it as an absolute economy to provide these very necessary adjuncts in every barracks in India. It would naturally tend to improve the health of the soldiers and put an end to those regrettable accidents which occasionally happen to unfortunate punkha coolies.

"I note with satisfaction under the head of Foreign Tariffs that both the Government of India and the British Foreign Office are giving their continued attention to the question of the new Persian Customs Tariff. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have recently addressed Your Excellency's Government in this matter and have pointed out the very prejudicial effect on Indian trade (in particular the Tea Trade) with Persia the new Tariff will have. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have made a similar representation, and it has been suggested that the Government of India should endeavour to secure a postponement of the operation of the new Tariff for at least six months. I have recently received letters from Agents in the Persian Gulf who write to the following effect :—

'The scale of duties now leviable on imports and exports will have the merit of destroying the bulk of the present volume of trade between India and Persia. Duty on specified goods have been enhanced not only out of all proportion to those paid hitherto, but also apparently for the preclusion of the staples of each country. Cased cargo, such as liquors, etc., will require to pay on gross weight of each case or package including the casing and wrappers. The hasty introduction of the Tariff has evoked feelings of intense dissatisfaction and indignation throughout the country, and merchants have telegraphed cancelling orders and contracts for tea and other goods directly affected.'

"And in another letter the same Agents report that although the merchants have petitioned the Government of Persia for grace to complete the existing orders and contracts they had not received a reply to the memorial, but it was suggested that they should accept the situation in view of the fact that the Foreign Legations have unanimously accepted the new Tariff. Merchants, however, preferred to leave their goods untouched, only clearing such goods as were landed anterior to the introduction of the Tariff. It seems remarkable, if correct, that the British Representative should have accepted the new Tariff without realizing what it meant so far as the trade between India and Persia is concerned. It seems as though we were likely to suffer a very severe reverse in the development of Indian trade with Persia the effect of which will be felt for many years to come. It is, indeed, deplorable that such should be the case and that the interests of this country should have been so neglected as apparently is the case.

"In making these remarks I am aware of the fact that an official opinion has been expressed in England that the augmentation of a duty on tea though disliked by the consumers is not likely to reduce the trade in that commodity. But the fact remains that for the present trade is utterly stopped and Persian dealers are shipping their stocks of tea from England to Bombay and doing their best to cancel orders.

"My Lord, I have been surprised at no declaration having been as yet made by Your Excellency's Government on the proposal for payment of interest on Government rupee paper at the sterling rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee. A critic of this proposal has argued that it means that a number of people holding rupee paper have no confidence in the fixity of exchange. The real point is that the foreign investor has not yet acquired confidence in the fixity of exchange, that it

[*Sir Montagu Turner; Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.*]

is desirable to attract the money of the foreign investor for this country's development, and that the confidence of the foreign investor in the fixity of the sterling value of the rupee and in Indian investments generally can be best and most cheaply secured by Government giving proof of their own confidence. I take for granted that it is desirable to encourage the investment in rupee paper not only in India but outside India, and that Government desires to see rupee paper as popular with the ordinary investor as any other form of gilt-edged security. The hesitation of Government to give this guarantee would seem, although we know that such is not the case, as though they lacked confidence in the comparative fixity of the sterling value of the rupee."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR BIPIN KRISHNA BOSE said:—"My Lord, the most noteworthy and at the same time the most gratifying feature of the Financial Statement is the substantial remission of taxation it announces. The ediction in which the remission is granted is also such as will, I make no doubt, commend itself to all. The only reasonable objection that could be urged against the Income-tax, a tax which, disagreeing with the Hon'ble Sir Montagu Turner, I look upon as eminently fair and just, disappears with the raising of the limit of exemption. As regards the reduction of the duty on salt, had it stood by itself, its benefit might not perhaps have reached those for whom it is intended, but operating in combination with the progressive cheapening of the cost of carriage, to which allusion has been made in the Statement, it cannot fail to make its influence felt in the right direction. The last of a series of fiscal measures adopted with a view to add to the resources of the Government in order to enable it to meet the yearly increasing burden of its sterling payments, was the imposition of duties on cotton-goods. After this the Currency Legislation of 1893, which linked the rupee to 10*d.* gold unit, began to make its influence felt. The fixity in our measure of value in relation to the pound sterling having been established, the Government was able to save what it formerly used to lose on the Home charges. Such being the position, the country will acknowledge with the deepest gratitude the decision of Your Excellency's Government to take off a substantial portion of the burden of taxation.

"*Economic progress.*—Regarding the economic situation, India, as has been often pointed out, is such a vast country with such diverse conditions prevailing in its different parts that any generalization intended to apply to the whole empire is apt to mislead. My remarks will be confined to the Province with which I am familiar. The Central Provinces reached the low water mark of adversity in the agricultural year 1899-1900. Cultivation had then contracted to what it had been nearly a quarter of a century back, the area lost to the plough being represented by nearly two millions of acres. This decrease in the cultivated area was, owing to want of resources, accompanied by the displacement of superior by inferior crops. The export of wheat shrank to nearly $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the normal and that of rice to $\frac{1}{8}$ th. In contrast with the low ebb to which the export of agricultural produce fell, there was an enormous development in the export of hides, bespeaking heavy loss of cattle. The recovery during the current year, though not without hopes in some parts, has not everywhere been as satisfactory as could be desired. During the year ending 30th September, 1902, the exports of wheat were a little less than a fifth and those of rice a little over a quarter of what they used to be in good years before the cycle of lean years began. The season, though unpropitious for other crops, was, however, favourable for cotton, and its export was a third more than the highest figure attained at any previous period. As for prospects during the current season, they are on the whole favourable in the northern districts. The area placed under wheat is still no more than a third of the normal of past good years, but the yield is expected to be a full crop. Cotton has also given an excellent return. Unfortunately rice has badly failed throughout the rice-producing tracts. Relief is now being given in these localities. The total number on relief according to the latest return is 36,825. It would be premature at this juncture to say anything about the adequacy of the relief measures. It is hoped that the judgment passed by the Famine Com-

[*Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.*]

mission that the relief given during the late famine was excessive, an opinion, however, not endorsed by the Secretary of State, would not make the pendulum swing in the opposite direction.

"Manufactures play but an unimportant part in the economy of the Province. But the people are not wanting in self-help and they have not been slow to take advantage of the great expansion in cotton cultivation. In the cotton-producing tracts, especially in Nagpur, there has been a material development in the cotton-industry. The number of factories has risen to 70, and yarn and cloth turned out by our local mills have been successful in establishing themselves in markets outside the Province. Under the severe stress of the calamities of the past decade, village industries are, however, showing signs of permanent decay. To make up for the loss that the disappearance of these industries is entailing on the people, it is to be fervently hoped that the Government will deal in no niggardly spirit with the efforts that private enterprise is putting forth to work the mineral resources of the Province, which is peculiarly rich in iron, manganese and coal. The export trade in manganese has received a great impetus during recent years, but I would fain indulge the hope that under a happy combination of rich iron ore, manganese and coal, all within easy reach of one another, a prosperous local industry in iron and steel will spring up in the near future and consume at least some portion of the manganese that now goes out.

"*Land-revenue Collection.*—The accounts for 1901-1902 show that the land-revenue collections in the Central Provinces were better by six lakhs of rupees as compared with the Budget figure, the actual being 86 lakhs as against an estimate of 80 lakhs. This is stated to be due to improvement in the agricultural condition. I may, however, be permitted to point out that the Budget Estimate was framed on the basis of an average season tempered by an application of the salutary principle of adjusting the collection to the special circumstances and necessities of the people. It seems doubtful whether in all the districts due regard has been paid to this generous policy. Turning to the Local Administration Report for the year I find it stated that the material condition of the tenants has deteriorated. Their indebtedness has largely increased, not by extravagance in expenditure, but by reason of their inability to repay seed-loans. They have also suffered grievous loss in the death of plough-cattle. The malguzars are said to have suffered even more severely. They have become more involved in debt, while their estates have depreciated in value. Apart from losses in their home-farm and rent collection, they have lost heavily in their grain advances to their tenants regarding seed and subsistence. As was inevitable under the circumstances, the area under plough was, if the cotton tracts be excluded, less than the normal, and on this contracted area the conditions under which kharif and rabi were sown were equally unfavourable. The revenue as fixed at the new settlement on the basis of an almost unbroken record of good seasons accompanied by a large expansion of the cultivated area was 94 lakhs, and we find that with a diminished cultivated area, an outturn below the average and an impoverished peasantry and proprietary body, the realizations were only 8 lakhs less than the above. I have nothing to say regarding the northern districts, or the Nagpur Province. Here, as far as I have been able to make out, the policy of forbearance as laid down in Your Excellency's Resolution of last year was, generally speaking, given effect to. I regret I cannot say the same of the Chhatisgarh. I must confess I have heard the people often and often complain of the rigour with which the collections were enforced, especially in Raipur and Bilaspur. I am aware the people are prone to exaggerate, and it is often difficult to find out the truth in an over-coloured account of a person smarting under a sense of supposed wrong. But official records when properly examined seem to indicate that the complaints were not wholly unfounded. I find the Commissioner, while admitting that the malguzars have suffered most heavily, laying down in his divisional report that 'the necessity of firm administration was never more apparent' than when the 'appetite of the people' had been 'whetted by concessions' and that 'a firm hand was needed to bring them to their bearing'. Everybody who has any

[*Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.*]

experience of these matters knows that the subordinate officials directly responsible for the collection are seldom lacking in zeal and I would not wonder if, knowing that the key-note of their Commissioner's policy was 'firm administration,' they did not err on the side of leniency. In 1894-95, in Raipur (Khalsa), with an area under plough of $25\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of acres and with an excellent rice-crop, the land-revenue paid was $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. During the year under discussion, the area under plough was about 19 lakhs and the outturn three-fourths of a normal average. The export of rice, which is a sure index to the character of the season and the paying capacity of the people, was, during the year ending 30th September 1901, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and during the year ending 30th September 1902 5 lakhs of maunds, as against $37\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1894-95. And yet it is found that the realizable land-revenue was $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the same as in old prosperous years, and the actual realization 7 lakhs 45 thousand, or 88 per cent. A part of this was no doubt on account of arrears, but to the payee it was all the same under what account his payment was distributed. The Commissioner admits that these results, so satisfactory from a revenue point of view, were not obtained 'without a certain amount of coercion,' which is justified on the ground of 'demoralization of the people'. But it was apparently overlooked that Raipur was the most acutely affected district in the acutest famine the Province has ever passed through. The rice, its staple crop, had been blasted almost in its entirety, and it was not possible for the people with seasons below the average following the famine to have so far improved their position as to be able to pay 88 per cent. of the full assessment without being compelled to borrow and to stint the necessities of life. And this is what seems to have taken place. In spite of the restrictions on alienation recently imposed and the depressed condition of landed property, transfers largely increased. I will not detain the Council by an examination of Bilaspur figures. They tell the same tale. The realizations have reached 90 per cent. of the demand as per *kistbandi*. I gratefully acknowledge that the Budget figure for the ensuing year has been framed in a spirit of generous recognition of the depressed condition of the people, and I hope the same generosity will characterise actual administration.

"*Agricultural Banks.*—After over a quarter of a century of more or less academic discussion, an important fresh start was given to the question of introduction of Rural Banks by the publication of the reports of the Simla Committee and the Famine Commission. While unable to make any definite pronouncement, the Hon'ble the Finance Minister held out the hope that definite proposals would soon be formulated. I make no doubt they will be instinct with the same feeling of deep sympathy with the misfortunes of our agriculturists as have characterised other measures of Your Excellency's Government. The question being under consideration, I may be excused for submitting a few remarks. The system that seems to find most favour is what is known as the mutual credit or co-operative system. I do not deny that if we had only to deal with a class of men in a fairly prosperous condition and possessed of sufficient business habits and credit to combine for their mutual benefit, they could well have been left to work out their own salvation. But such unfortunately is not the actual state of the case. In many parts of the country our peasantry are in such a chronic state of indebtedness and their credit is so low that nothing short of an extraneous organization, able and willing to extricate them from their present condition of virtual serfdom to their creditors and thereafter to advance them money on fair terms to meet their ordinary current wants and for land improvement, can bring about the devoutly-wished-for reform. For the success of such an organization something more substantial than mere 'good will', the only contribution that, according to a distinguished Bombay officer, the Government would be prepared to make to the solution of this difficult problem, is wanted. If the newspaper accounts are correct, it was not by this mode of grappling with the problem that Lord Cromer has succeeded with his Egyptian peasantry under conditions somewhat similar to the conditions obtaining here. What is needed in the case of men, who owing to their present helpless condition, aggravated, if not induced, by the recent seasonal disasters, are unable to help themselves, is an institution that would take the place of the present

[*Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.*]

money-lenders and be able to lend on individual credit on reasonable terms. And as, in spite of what is said to the contrary, you cannot run a Bank that is to meet the demands of a large population from year's end to year's end on mere philanthropic principles, special facilities, subject to such conditions as the Government may think fit to impose, have to be granted to place the concern in a position gradually to take the place of the money-lenders and at the same time to earn a fair return on the capital invested. I do not advocate anything which the Government, of which Lord Cromer was a member, was not prepared to give in 1884. A complete scheme intended to have operation in the Purandur Taluqa of the Poona District was then formulated. It is said to have fallen through because the Secretary of State would not sanction it. But matters have become more critical since then, and it is possible that a similar scheme may now receive favourable consideration. In any case I respectfully draw attention to the proposals of 1884.

"Octroi Taxation in Municipalities.—Last year the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram had referred to a Resolution of Government laying down the broad principle that octroi in municipal towns should not be levied on articles subject to sea-customs duty at a rate higher than one-quarter anna per rupee, except in the case of ghee, timber and tobacco. Since then a further development has taken place. Octroi is the mainstay of municipal revenue in great many important towns in the Central as in the United Provinces, and, considering the all-embracing character of the sea-customs duty, the Government order threatened a serious dislocation of municipal finance. It was accordingly represented by the local bodies in my Province—and their representation had to a great extent the support of the Local Administration—that the existing rate, which ranged from one-quarter to one anna per rupee, should be permitted to be maintained, except in cases where it may degenerate into a transit-duty on through trade. Final orders have recently been received. They are to the effect that the utmost concession the Government is prepared to make is to allow in the case of six articles only a special rate of three-quarters of an anna, this rate, however, being worked down within the next five years to one quarter anna. As the exempted articles occupy only a subordinate position in the schedule and as moreover five years is not a long period in the history of municipal administration, how best to meet the heavy loss of revenue thus threatened is already causing the committees the greatest anxiety, especially as nowhere are their funds equal to the strain of the progressive need for improvement which is every day gaining in urgency in our growing towns. The Hon'ble the Finance Member said last year that octroi gave special openings for fraud and that he could hardly think of a more useful municipal tax than a house-tax. I venture respectfully to draw his attention to the remarks of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who, when he says that it would be impossible to raise in Northern India or in the Central Provinces by direct taxation anything like the sum raised by octroi taxation, that the attempt to substitute direct taxation for octroi taxation would lead to much and serious trouble, and that the discontent created would be out of all proportion to any advantage that would result, crystallizes local knowledge and experience. In the Central Provinces octroi is as old as the days of the Bhosla rulers. It is paid mostly by traders, and the rest of the community do not feel that they pay any tax. Moreover, it is the presence in the schedule of the very rates which the Government order aims at reducing which gives equality of incidence. For most of the articles coming within the purview of the Resolution are luxuries, and the relief which the reduction of rates would give would be a relief to the rich at the expense of the poor. As to cost of collection, our experience has been that in large towns octroi costs the least to collect, and, as for fraud, it is reduced to a minimum under the system of fixed-value-passes that we have introduced. Under these circumstances, I venture to hope that the Government would be graciously pleased to reconsider the matter and permit a maximum rate of at least three-quarters of an anna as a permanent measure as recommended by our late Chief Commissioner, Sir Andrew Fraser, in the case of such municipalities only where the incidence of deduced average consumption shows that nothing that is not consumed

[*Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.*]

within municipal limits is taxed. Any other course would, I am afraid, mar the usefulness of an institution that under the sympathetic guidance of officers of Government is doing good work to the advantage of the people and to the satisfaction of the Local Administration.

"Excise-duty on cotton-goods.—In view of the present depressed condition of the mill-industry, especially in Bombay, I am tempted to say a few words regarding the excise-duty on cotton-goods. It would appear, from the discussion which took place in this Chamber when this duty was imposed in 1894, that its introduction was a measure undertaken by the Government of India not of its own initiative but in obedience to a mandate from Her late Majesty's Government in England. Even so, one is never without hopes that the burden of a tax; imposed not on its own merits but under the pressure of the overpowering influence of an authority which is supreme in this as in other matters, may, if it be found to be injuriously affecting an industry, which is deserving of every fostering care the Government can bestow on it, be taken off, or at least made less onerous. Indeed, circumstances have so altered since the duty was imposed that one feels impelled to draw attention to the hardship that is involved in its continued existence. In 1894, the mill-industry was in a fairly prosperous condition. The purchasing power of the Indian people had not been paralyzed, as it since has been, by devastating famines. Competition of Japan in the China market had only just made its appearance, but had not succeeded in making its influence felt to any appreciable degree. And it was said in justification of the duty that with increasing prosperity its burden would in due course be transferred to the consumer through the medium of a rise in prices. But unfortunately the contrary has happened. The price of cloth, instead of going up, has gone down by about 12 per cent. since 1894, nor has it been found possible to reduce the cost of production to such an extent as to leave a margin for profit large enough to make up for the fall in prices. Thus the anticipated transfer of the burden from the producer to the consumer not having taken place, it has necessarily to be borne by the former. But since some time past the mill-industry has been passing through a severe crisis; and thus the pressure of the duty, which might, under favourable circumstances, have been borne with ease, has become oppressive. A concrete example will explain this. A competent authority has put the average selling price of Bombay mill-made ordinary cloth at $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas and the average net profit, taking good with bad years, at $\frac{1}{2}$ anna per lb. Thus the profit made on 100 lbs. which costs 750 annas to produce, is 50 annas, and this profit has to bear a duty of 26 annas, or over 50 per cent. The foreign trade is said to be subject to an equally onerous charge. I do not possess the necessary technical knowledge to discuss the currency question, but there are some broad facts which, in my humble judgment, seem to deserve consideration. Prior to the closing of the Mints to the free coinage of silver, the par of exchange was on the same footing as regards our rupee and the Chinese dollar. But since the adoption of the closure policy, the rupee is not on the natural basis of its intrinsic value. An artificial value has been placed on it, so that while the metal of which it is composed has gradually dwindled down to 22*d.* the rupee itself has been maintained at 42*d.* per ounce. But as such a state of things does not exist in China; the Indian manufacturer, who sells his goods in China, receives in exchange a certain number of dollars, which, when he converts them into rupees, give him a smaller number of that coin than what they did before the currency was contracted. Thus where he used to get 220 rupees for every 100 dollars, he now gets 120 rupees. At a recent meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Hon'ble Mr. Moses said that the condition of the Bombay mills was deplorable. Ten mills had been closed or sold at a third of their original value, eleven were about to go into liquidation, and the rest were eking out a bare existence. Even when acting in combination the fiscal measures of Government may not, as is sometimes alleged, have brought about this state of things. Other causes may be in operation, but that the excise-duty and the dislocation of the dealings with China owing to the currency policy have had their share in aggravating the present depression seems to be clear. I am not com-

[*Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose.*]

petent to say whether the benefits which have flowed from the currency policy do not outweigh the disadvantages it may have caused, and I should not be understood to criticise that policy in an adverse spirit. All I wish to urge is that our mill-industry has a special claim to indulgent treatment. Its ruin involves not merely the ruin of a venture in which 15 to 20 crores of capital has been sunk, but such a misfortune is sure to operate as a deterrent to the development of manufacturing industries in the future. Considering how vitally important it is that the Indian population should not be reduced to one dead level of poverty-stricken agriculturists to sink under the strain of the first failure of crops in spite of all the aid the Government in its bounty may give, it is not too much, I submit, to ask for an enquiry. And if, as has been said by persons entitled to speak with authority, it be found that much of the goods which pay excise do not enter into competition with Manchester, or if they did, do so only to a microscopic degree, a strong case would be made out for the abolition or the partial abolition of the duty, which might influence the Government in England. The recent imposition of an import-duty on corn in England, without any countervailing excise-duty on home-grown corn, would also justify a re-opening of the question.

"Irrigation.—Soon after Your Excellency assumed the government of this country, you were pleased to say, 'the subject of irrigation appealed very closely to my concern.' This declaration has been followed up by prompt action, and irrigation now occupies a foremost place in the financial arrangements of the year. For this the Central Provinces have cause to be especially thankful. For they had hitherto been conspicuous by their absence in the accounts relating to irrigational expenditure. All that is changed now. Until the report of the Commission and the Government order thereupon are received, no definite line of action can be taken. But in the meantime the provisional recommendations of the Commission are being given effect to, especially in the Chhatisgarh, where the appearance of distress has, to some extent, precipitated matters. Our three big rivers, Weinganga, Mahanuddy and Nerbudda, lend themselves, more or less, to large projects, and these are being investigated by the Public Works Department, and will, when feasible plans are formulated, be carried out. Besides these, minor works, such as tanks, wells and field embankments, are being taken in hand through the agency of the District Revenue Staff and in consultation with the landholders, who are cordially co-operating and contributing funds to supplement Government grants. It would be impossible to overrate the good that these works will do. It costs nothing to belittle projects like these of immense practical utility by calling them mere matters of administrative detail, but those who are benefitting by them, and they are the entire agricultural population, think and hold otherwise.

"Agricultural Improvement.—Reference has been made to what is going on in the Central Provinces in the matter of agricultural improvement. Indeed, much useful work, is being done there. The principle kept in view is not to force reforms inconsistent with the condition of our agriculture but to help in the introduction of such improved methods as can readily assimilate with our existing methods. And as this is best done by working in the midst of the people themselves where they can watch and learn what is being done, small demonstration farms, subsidiary to the experimental farm at Nagpur, have been started in suitable localities in various parts of the Province. Selected seeds and seeds of improved varieties are being distributed. Local methods are being improved by importation of more skilled labourers from one district to another. Intelligent landholders and cultivators are being helped in every way to introduce improved methods in their own farms. Useful information written in simple language is being disseminated. All this and much more, which I need not dilate upon, is being silently done. Our local Victoria Memorial is to take the form of an Institute for improvement of agriculture and industries. We have already registered ourselves under the Literary Societies' Registration Act, 1866, and, before leaving the Province, Sir Andrew Fraser laid down the foundations of an organization that is to cover the whole Province and that will be worked by a body of official and non-official members

[*Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose; Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.*]

In harmonious co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. Our Director is to have an assistant, who will devote himself exclusively to this and cognate matters, and, I understand, our present Superintendent of the Nagpur Farm, Mr. R. S. Joshi, is to be that assistant. A worthier selection could not be made. Thoroughly trained in modern methods, intensely practical, possessing a complete knowledge of local systems and bringing to bear on his work a whole-hearted devotion, the Province, to quote the words of our Director, 'owes him a considerable debt for his many years of good work in the efforts to improve agriculture.' I hope and pray that, helped by these measures, the Province under the blessings of Providence will at no distant date once more enter upon an era of plenty and prosperity."

The Hon'ble SAYYID HUSAIN BILGRAMI said:—"My Lord, the congratulations with which Your Lordship has been greeted in the Council Chamber to-day will be echoed throughout the country, and though the tax-payer at large may not understand the skill and economy that have led to the signal financial success revealed in the Budget Statement of the year, he will none the less appreciate the relief which Your Lordship has been able to grant him from a part of his burden. Nor will the good deed go unrewarded, for I am persuaded that the remission of eight annas on salt will lead to an increased consumption in future years and reduce appreciably the loss estimated to accrue from this source.

"But while the relief afforded by the reduction of duty on salt will take some time in reaching the consumer, the raising of the limit of taxable income will be hailed at once by thousands of petty traders, clerks and pensioners and be a pleasant remembrance and happy augury to them of the year of His Majesty's Coronation.

"The recuperative power of the country, and the wise measures taken by Your Lordship's Government for its development, have resulted in a succession of four prosperous years, and we may be permitted to hope that these four years will be followed by many more of increasing prosperity. If the monsoons do not fail us, and war is averted, we may indeed count on recurring surpluses and a condition of stability in the finances of the country to which she has long been a stranger. With such a prospect before us, it may not be out of place to consider what use might be made of our anticipated prosperity, and in which direction our future surpluses might be employed with the greatest advantage to the country.

"I believe, my Lord, in the efficacy of education, and I believe that, as times permit, we should ask Your Lordship's Government for increased expenditure in this direction, and ask year after year until we get it. Much of the poverty, a great deal of the oppression of which we hear, is due to ignorance. Reforms in administrative departments may polish the surface; the real evil remains beneath and will never be reached until the people come to know their rights and are able to resist the petty oppression of subordinates. The simplicity of the Indian raiyat is easily imposed upon. The most benevolent measures only reach him in an emasculated condition, if they are not turned into fresh engines of extortion. One of the best abused departments is the Police in India, but half of its evil odour would evaporate if the people whom the Police is supposed to protect were not ignorant of the most elementary concerns of life. The administration of plague measures would give little trouble but for the same reason. The remission of part of the duty on salt which Your Lordship's Government has so graciously conceded will not, it is apprehended, reach the poor consumer at once, because in his ignorance he will let the middleman pocket the difference. Many an epidemic would be isolated and extinguished, many a serious riot would be prevented, but for the most childish misapprehensions bred of ignorance. In short, instances might be multiplied *ad infinitum* to show how the best intentions of our rulers often miscarry owing to the simplicity and ignorance of those who should benefit by them.

"I venture to submit, my Lord, that funds spent in dispelling this ignorance would be remunerative expenditure, as remunerative I was going to say as funds

[*Sayyid Husain Bilgrami.*]

spent on irrigation, though in a different way. If its direct benefits are only moral, not material, it will indirectly and in its ultimate results bring in returns convertible into rupees, annas and pies. It will promote order, fortify and enhance the prestige and power of the executive and help to reduce expenditure in various directions, and in time even directly increase the receipts of the State. It is not an exaggeration to hold that no industrial revival, on which so much of the future prosperity of the country must necessarily depend, can take place until the general intelligence of the masses of its inhabitants has been raised to a higher level by the spread of education.

"Yet how has the work of educating the people been done up to this time? India is spending something under a crore of rupees from Provincial funds on education for the service of a population of 232 million souls. A comparative study, in this connection, of the outlay on education from public funds in the foremost civilized countries of the world is very instructive.

"Taking the year 1896-97 for convenience of comparison, one finds that while India was spending Rs. 95,22,000 in round numbers on education, both direct and indirect, England was spending on direct education alone no less a sum than Rs. 12,03,54,000; France was spending Rs. 12,42,98,000; Russia Rs. 5,24,81,000; Germany Rs. 5,19,78,000; and the United States of America Rs. 11,61,86,000!

"It will be seen from a Tabular Statement* which I will, with Your Lordship's permission, take the liberty of laying on the table, that, taking the respective populations of the countries concerned, the cost to the State per head of population works out at Rs. 3'9 for England; Rs. 3'2 for France; annas 6'4 for Russia; Re. 1 for Germany; Rs. 1'6 for the United States of America; and pies 7'7 only for India!

"Total expenditure on education from all sources, including endowments, subscriptions, the large item of fees, local and Municipal funds, etc., was, for the same year, Rs. 3,52,00,000 in round numbers, so that the net contribution of the State towards education was less than one-third of the total cost. And yet the total cost, not quite a third of which, be it remembered, was borne by the State, will not work out to more than annas 2'3 per head of population, so that, if we wished to overtake even a backward country like Russia, we should still have to spend little short of three times the amount we are spending now from all sources, public and private.

"When we remember that in some of these countries vast sums are contributed by private munificence to the higher education of the people, and that State funds are mostly appropriated to primary education, we can form some conception of the disparity of the position India occupies in the civilized world. Even Russia, where the subject population is kept in a state bordering on slavery, spends nearly ten times as much as India!

"So much for State expenditure on education. Now let us enquire how many children are under instruction in India compared with other countries. I find for the same year that while we had some 37 lakhs of children under instruction in our schools (including aided and recognized private schools) out of a population of 232 millions, England had 65 lakhs out of a population of 31 millions, Japan 46 lakhs out of a population of 43 millions, and Russia 45 lakhs out of a population of 129 millions! If we were moving at the rate of our British fellow-subjects we should have 480 lakhs under instruction, if we took Japan for our model we should have 248 lakhs, but if we were content to follow the lead of a backward country like Russia, we should still have 80 lakhs in our schools for our population! Another Tabular Statement†, which I take the liberty of laying on the table, will bear out my contention.

"I think I have shown, my Lord, that His Majesty's Indian subjects are far behind every other civilized nation in the world in the matter of education. It is as much to the advantage of the rulers as of the ruled that this disparity

* *Vide* Appendix A.

† *Vide* Appendix B.

[*Sayyid Husain Bilgrami; Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.*]

should no longer be allowed to exist, and that the State should help us to overtake fellow-travellers who have left us far behind them on their onward way. To argue, as some will argue, that our condition would be a great deal worse if our affairs were not cared for by our English rulers, would be neither just nor generous. We are grateful for the innumerable blessings we enjoy under British rule, but we claim the right of a backward and struggling people to be helped to work out our salvation out of taxes paid by ourselves. India is a poor country: if it ever grows rich again it will be with the help of its generous rulers. In a matter of vital importance, like that of education, it would be fatal to wait till we can help ourselves. That would be reasoning in a vicious circle. Hitherto when the need for economy has risen the shears have been applied impartially and education has not been spared. In years of financial depression this was perhaps inevitable, but now that prosperity has once more made its appearance and promises to stay with us, what better use could be made of it than to make a more generous grant towards education and extend its boundaries forward in all directions? The people of India expect a great deal from Your Lordship in this and in other directions, and they have no doubt that they will get it before you leave her shores.

"I would have ventured to indicate another direction in which financial prosperity might afford relief to India—I mean the abolition of some of the duties that hamper our industries; but I feel persuaded that the question of the economic freedom of India will have to be fought on English, not Indian, ground, and when the battle is joined we know from past experience on which side Your Lordship's voice will be raised.

"I do not wish to trespass on Your Lordship's time much longer, but there is one small matter to which I will, with Your Lordship's permission, call attention. The history of this Council, I need not remind Your Lordship, has been one of slow and cautious progress. There was a time when the Ordinances of the Governor General issued at his own initiative or with the consent of the Executive Council had the force of law. Judges of the Supreme Court were sometimes invited to help in the elaboration of enactments, but there was no representation of any kind. The next step was taken in 1861 by the constitution of the Legislative Council and the appointment on it of a few non-official Members, Indian and European, nominated by Government. In 1892 a further advance was made and the number of non-official Members was increased, and in 1893 a restricted amount of representation was conceded which has over and over again sent to the Council Members, both European and Indian, who have proved an ornament to the Legislature and a source of strength to its deliberations. The right of interpellation granted at the same time has often proved a means of clearing away misunderstandings and of justifying the Government to the public. At this point, however, the progress of popular principles has rested since 1892. There has been no further expansion, and, considering all interests, it is difficult to indicate in which direction further expansion is possible in the near future. There is one point of procedure, however, which Your Lordship might consider without making the smallest change in the constitution of the Council. The present practice is to allow one day for the presentation of the Budget and another immediately afterwards for what is called the debate. The interval between the two proceedings is far too short to permit of the non-official Members offering their views and criticisms with any fulness of preparation, while the official Members have hardly time to deal fully or adequately with any controversial matter that might have been brought up in the course of the debate. I therefore venture to suggest for Your Lordship's consideration whether it would not be in the best interests both of the Government and of the public in future to grant an extra day, and, if practicable, to increase the interval between the Budget Statement and the debate."

The Hon'ble RAI BAHADUR P. ANANDA CHARLU said:—"The widest and deepest thanks are due to Your Excellency's Government for the two reliefs in taxation which have been announced in the Budget we are considering—though one of them, the Salt-tax, does not come up to Your Excellency's ideal that the

[*Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.*]

reduction must be on a sufficient scale to relieve the people on whom it pressed with the greatest weight or to the rule admitted by Sir Edward Law that a very small reduction would be of no avail to the consumer. More than these have been claimed and were claimable for these many years and were admittedly capable of being granted last year but for certain schemes, three in number which were named, and possibly two contingencies which loomed in front—both unspoken. One of these contingencies was a military scheme which was then in an embryonic form and which threatened to develop, on birth, into half a dozen Oliver Twists rolled into one. It had to be mentally reckoned with, as it was sure to come down upon the country—whether it is liked or not—with all the force of *vis major* with which there is no arguing. The other contingency arose in connection with the Delhi Darbar, for which an allotment had indeed been made, but which, like most human forecasts, *might* exceed the initial provision by a good bit, having regard to new phases in variety and attractions which would, too surely, obtrude into view in the interval and tempt acceptance and dovetailment. Ungrudgingly, however, had this contingency to be silently taken into account, as the scheme and its scale were determined upon with a *sincerity*, which there is no doubting—although there was a second side to the question and although many, whose standpoints and ideas of fitness of things were and are different, have, with equal sincerity, held the grand display as an outcome of the unconscious, and amiable frailty of masterminds, conscious of their strength—a display, by the way, that was calculated to outweigh a hundred homilies on the value of thrift and impressively convey to the public mind a practical lesson that expensive demonstrations are, after all, not out of place on festive occasions. But now that the boons are accomplished facts, by-gones must be by-gones and there ought to be room, in our hearts, for no other than a feeling of unmixed rejoicing, so far as these items of relief are concerned—especially as our minds would involuntarily and not unreasonably associate these concessions with the Coronation of our new Sovereign, though they had not synchronised with its celebration here or elsewhere. The remission in Salt-tax, so far as it goes, ought to open up proportionately a vista of gladness in many a poor household, where that tax has hitherto been remembered with ill-repressed irritation and a sense of injustice as each morsel entered the mouth. So at least, it must be in my Presidency, where a meal, with a stinted supply of salt, is worse than a loaf without leaven or sweets without sugar. It is, however, a pity that the remission has been given a *form* which may not bring the relief home to the understanding of hosts of small buyers and may, in practice, even keep them out of the blessing for a time—being in their credulity liable to be hoodwinked and bamboozled by the plausible representation that the reduction is meant as a premium to purchasers in maunds and not for the rest. 'So much a seer' would have been a happier form; for the seer is the measure of most men's purchase. Without laying myself open to the charge of looking a gift-horse in the mouth, I should suggest that the reduction should be a little more—and it could easily be a little more—so as to admit of its being realized in terms and units familiar to the masses, *i.e.*, as a pice, and not as four-fifths of a pice, per seer.

"Then the relief would be both intelligible to and demandable by the poorer classes for whom—as I take it—it was distinctly meant. I trust the suggestion is not too late. Obviously, it could not be made earlier and it is never too late to mend. Otherwise, there is every risk of the capitalist and wholesale dealer absorbing the profit and doing the masses out of all participation in what to them would too surely be a blessing and not a 'trifle' as is put in the Budget, in strange incongruity with the immediate admission *that the tax (in question) is paid mainly by those who can least afford to contribute anything*. It is indeed true that this sort of game on the part of capitalists and wholesale dealers could not last long and economic laws must sooner or later assert themselves and arrest the mischief. But, in spheres where there is little knowledge of rights and less of competition, the mischief would enjoy a regrettably longish lease. This the authors of the benefaction must devise methods to minimise.

[*Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.*]

"Coming next to the relief respecting the income-tax, no less warm and general is the satisfaction that it has taken—not the form of lowering the *rate* or its abolition as has been pathetically suggested today, both of which would mean a favour to such as can pay—but the more generous form of saving from payment hosts who cannot afford it, without crippling their already slender resources and without foregoing many a homely comfort which would lend a charm to otherwise humdrum lives of fret and of dull monotony. There is, however, a manifest danger to this relief reaching most of those for whom it is expressly intended. Widows and orphans in receipt of small pensions and meagrely paid clerks in Commercial and Government offices will, of course, taste of the fruit, inasmuch as the definite amounts of their income will bar the use of the long bow and the inventive faculties on the part of the informer-class which is none the less unscrupulous for being governmentally employed. But the petty traders and others of unceasing and fluctuating income—the classes who make up the bulk of the donees of the relief—may, quite as now, be the victims of the very hardships and harassments which the Government expressly wish to preclude, *viz.*, harsh inquisitorial proceedings and over-assessments at unjustifiably high rates. Nothing is easier for the informer-class, which is behind the assessing class, than to overestimate the income and, being the masters of the situation as at present, frustrate the benevolent intentions of the Government in a vast majority of cases, if not wholly.

"On the evils of the method which has been all along pursued in the assessment of this tax I unbosomed myself at some length last year. My remarks are on record. I do not wish to repeat or paraphrase them today. I will only add this:—that the staff of informers who are behind the assessor and on the strength of whose assurances the assessments are virtually made are no better than the class misnamed King's witnesses, and that they should be rated no higher. If only their secret promptings are in a few instances thrown aside when not independently corroborated, their occupation would be gone and matters would right themselves wonderfully rapidly. At least in this single respect, the procedure of judicial tribunals ought to be accepted and acted upon, to be judicious and just, if for no other reason. It is certainly worthy of adoption to render the boon, now given, to become one in reality. That it may result in the acceptance of the interested assessee's version, though unsatisfactory, is true enough. But it certainly has at least the guarantee that it is given under the risk and trepidation of prosecution for a false return, while the allegations of the informer are both tainted and free from all fear of the criminal law.

"Looking at this in the light of a Coronation Budget as it appears to me to be, I notice with pleasure that even the comparatively rich, *viz.*, a number of Native States, have had their gift in the shape of three years' interest on Government guaranteed debt, etc., though in my selfishness as a tax-payer I may grumble at their being cried off. This, however, must materially aid them in regaining their equilibrium after the severe strain they and their credit must have been put to, in actively displaying their rejoicing at the Coronation, whether it was at Delhi and in their own States. The cattle too, which cannot speak for themselves, are not forgotten; for they are expressly mentioned as meant and expected to participate in the salt-tax relief. With this may be coupled the comforting declaration, made in answer to my questions, that adequate provision is recognized as existing to enable them to live and to thrive. It will hereafter be their own fault if they deteriorate, die out or ignore the laws of trespass, as heretofore, and entail loss or prosecutions and other forms of harassment on their possessors by their neighbours or by Forest officials. But if facts, as they are, do not tally with the above-noted declaration, it is for the villages concerned to bring to light matters which appear to the Government too onerous and plainly useless—though in my opinion it will not be useless, if undertaken and accomplished notwithstanding that it would be onerous, which I must admit. I put the questions, not without some substratum of doubt as to things being all that they should be or are believed to be. In support of that doubt and out of some

[*Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu.*]

instances which have fallen within my observation I shall now only point out that, in respect of two villages of no less than 524 and 307 acres respectively, their printed settlement Registers, ready to hand contain this sentence: 'Pasturage. No lands have been set aside for this purpose,' without a word to explain why. It is perhaps a truism that the up-keep of plough-cattle at the requisite standard in numerical and staminal strength is as necessary an element of agricultural well-being as water and lessons on methods of cultivation, on rotation of crop and on suitable manure, all which might as well not exist, if *this* element is not up to the mark. It is, however, a truism, which, like many others, does often drop out of mind. It would be emphatically a case of the chain being as weak as the weakest link in it.

"Now that a continuous attention to irrigation is as good as ensured under Your Excellency's *regime*, it becomes urgent to study how best to improve the breed and the stamina of plough-cattle and how machine-devising ingenuity may be stirred up to supplement cattle-labour or supply its deficiencies in dealing with farms of a few acres each—say 20 to 50 acres—not of thousands, for which and for which alone even America appears as yet to have provided. Perhaps the new Agricultural Department and the Inspector-General of Agriculture may not find work in these directions out of place within their sphere of labours or too modest for achievement of striking distinction or startling results.

"The tiller of the soil too has not been lost sight of in the joyous moment. He gets his 25 lakhs for minor irrigation; but it is unfortunate that the remark is more or less tacked on to it that, out of the 25 lakhs allotted last year, no more than 16 lakhs has been spent. If so, it is surely not the tiller's fault; nor is it due to the absence of deficiencies which need remedying. The fact of this year's further allotment is an ample corroboration of the existence of the need for activity—unless it be like what it is not, *viz.*, the liberality of Dr. Primrose in Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield who put a guinea in the pocket of his market-going children to prevent them from sulking but with a distinct admonition not to change or to spend. Then again, the remark that water cannot flow up hill, involving as it does a sarcastic fling at the advocates of irrigation as the panacea of many ills, is no less unfortunate. It implies that all the tanks and reservoirs are in the best of repairs and in the best of conditions with their supply-channels in perfect order, that wells have been exploited for and sunk all over the area wherein needs and facilities have existed for them and that, apart from schemes which are said to require much time and careful preparation (grand canals presumably), the water millenium has reached the point where it is checked only by the natural law to which attention is drawn pointedly and with an undertone of triumph. Having some idea of the deficiencies in the several respects above enumerated, I beg leave to hold that the interval has not been long enough and the energy, brought to bear on that particular task, has not been in evidence strikingly enough, to impress one that the limits of feasibility have been reached. But, after all, no one asked that water should be made to flow uphill—though, if a proper case arose, science would have her solution. All that is asked, which was liable to be so satirised as a demand to carry water uphill is, wherever possible, to raise the waters of rivers to levels higher than their beds and banks as is done by Krishna and Godavari anicuts and similar embankments. This and like demands cannot be scoffed at, as though they were a bid to jump into the moon. Now, coming back to the Budget, one has to note, with some concern, that as to the vast body of the middle classes, they get no special gift. Spread of education, in its many forms, with a special eye to the technical side, a larger share in the government of their country so as to admit of retrenchments and of a just distribution of patronage, are among the special gifts which would be fittest for them. On these and some other points in the Budget worthy of criticism, I would fain enlarge. But time forbids.

"I cannot, however, omit to take up just three or four minutes to touch on the subject of our army, on which I felt bound to speak year after year and at considerable length last year and which—by its immensity, concretely and

[*Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu; Mr. Gokhale.*]

palpably exhibited to the eye at Delhi—had upon me quite a stunning effect. In spite of the peremptory defence which was made by way of reply to my remarks last year and of the chaff to which I was benignly treated, I must confess I remain incorrigible. In adhering to the position I have all along taken to the best of my judgment, I have this day only to point out that, as regards my view as to absence of real fears to India from Russia it is concurred in by no less than Sir Edward Grey—not a sentimental pro-Indian, or an ill-informed dabbler in politics nor yet a pretentious globe-trotter—but one who—if my humble judgment is worth anything—might one day rise to the highest position under his Sovereign—one too whom—be it said to his lasting credit—not even the party-muzzle could gag when duty and truth seemed to him to demand outspoken utterance of his mind. Sir Charles Dilke—a keen observer and more or less an accepted authority on questions of Greater Britain—is virtually of the same way of thinking. I say ‘virtually’ as his statement that the present Indian Army is adequate for its purposes might be misconstrued into a denial of its being, to any extent, superfluous. As I understand him in the context, he was speaking—not on the issue whether it is or is not too much—but on the proposal of virtually adding to it. The need for such addition he denied, and all other considerations were irrelevant and were left untouched or taken for granted for the time being.

“If as Sir Edward Grey has said—and said truly as I hold—the North-West Frontier of India is a bugbear and it would be more difficult for Russia to place 200,000 men there than for England, the only vulnerable point in this peninsula is practically safe and the only outside toe, if Russia is a toe as taken for granted, is powerless for harming her. Where then is India’s enemy and where else is the weak point open to attack? Internal peril there is none. All turbulent spirits have been not only quelled but happily crushed once for all. The loyalty of the people is impregnable, if only on the basis of the strongest self-interest.

“While thus we are busy pressing our case—so to speak—for an inch, a demand is sprung upon us for quite a mile in the opposite direction. We read, in the papers, that the problem is raised and hotly debated in England whether we ought not to be saddled with a contribution virtually to the cost of the British forces, on what I should, in this connection, call the shadowy ground of imperial obligations. But this is far too vast and too-many-sided a problem to be dwelt upon here within the extremely limited time and with the very slender materials I may just now lay claim to. But this I feel I have a right to say, that, freed from all adventitious considerations and vague issues with which the problem is obscured and confused, the real imperial interests and obligations of Great Britain—as the local *Statesman* neatly put it the other day—lie ‘in safeguarding of the over-sea portions of the Empire and the protection of the trade-routes which are the very life-blood of British prosperity’. To this must perhaps be added the obligations, still inchoate, which might arise from the relations which are beginning to be fostered between Britain and her colonies. Towards the first of these purposes, India would be doing more than ample by maintaining an army of her own, even with the reductions contended for. But would it be just to call upon her to open her already lean purse directly or even remotely for the benefit of people who, on the score of the out-of-date colour-privilege, are intolerant of Indians even as willing, useful, skilful and sober coolies, with the tokens upon them of a civilisation, of which sobriety and cleanliness are, and I hope will ever be, the distinguishing marks? It is for unbiassed statesmanship and British conscience to give the response.”

The Hon’ble MR. GOKHALE said:—“Your Excellency, I desire at the outset respectfully to associate myself with what has been said by my Hon’ble Colleagues, who have preceded me, in recognition of the important measures adopted by Government this year to give relief to the tax-payers of this country. For five successive years now, the Hon’ble Finance Member has been able to announce a large surplus of revenue over expenditure, and these surpluses

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have aggregated over 22 crores of rupees, as may be seen from the following figures:—

Year	Surplus in crores of Rupees.
1898-99	3.9
1899-1900	4.2
1900-1901	2.5
1901-1902	7.4
1902-1903	4.1
<hr/> Total for 5 years	<hr/> 22.1 <hr/>

"Moreover, a sum of over 11 crores has been spent during the period out of current revenues for meeting extraordinary charges, but for which the aggregate surplus would have amounted to over 33 crores of rupees. My Lord, to take from the people a sum of 22 crores in five years over and above the requirements of Government—ordinary and extraordinary—at a time again when the country was admittedly suffering from famine and plague and general industrial depression as it had never suffered before, is a financial policy, the justification of which is not at all clear, and I cannot help thinking that even the cautious mind of the Hon'ble Member ought to have been satisfied with a shorter period than five years and a smaller total surplus than 22 crores to be able to recognize that with a 16d. rupee Government were bound to have large and recurring surpluses year after year, when the level of taxation had been so determined as to secure financial equilibrium on the basis of a 13d. rupee. However, it is better late than never, and I sincerely rejoice that my Hon'ble friend was at last able to advise Government that the time had come when the claims of the tax-payers, who have had to submit to continuous and ceaseless additions to the taxation of the country during the last eighteen years, to some measure of relief might be safely considered. My Lord, as regards the particular form of relief, decided upon by Government, I have nothing but the warmest congratulations to offer. I confess I was not without apprehension that Lancashire, with its large voting strength in the House of Commons and its consequent influence with the Secretary of State for India, might once more demonstrate how powerless the Indian Government was to resist its demands and that the abolition of cotton-duties might take precedence of the reduction of the duty on salt. My fears, however, have happily been proved to be groundless, and I respectfully beg leave to congratulate Government on the courage, the wisdom and the statesmanship of their decision. Public opinion in India has for a long time prayed for these very measures of relief, and the National Congress has, year after year, urged upon the attention of Government the necessity of raising the taxable minimum limit of the income-tax from five hundred rupees to one thousand, and of reducing the duty on salt from Rs. 2-8 a maund to Rs. 2 at the earliest opportunity. My Lord, I am surprised to hear the opinion expressed in some quarters that the reduction of the salt-duty will not really benefit the vast mass of our population, but that it will only mean larger profits to small traders and other middlemen. I think that those who express such an opinion not only ignore the usual effect on prices of competition among the sellers of commodities, but that they also ignore the very obvious lesson which the figures of salt consumption during the last twenty years teach us. An examination of these figures shows that, during the five years that followed the reduction of the salt-duty in 1882, the total consumption of salt advanced from 28.37 millions of maunds to 33.71 millions—an increase of 5.35 million maunds or fully 18 per cent. In 1887-88, the duty was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 a maund, which not only arrested the steady increase of the previous five years but actually led to a reduced consumption during the next four years, and this in spite of the fact that the figures for these years included for the first time the figures of salt consumption in Upper Burma. It was not till 1891-92 that the ground thus lost was again recovered, but since then consumption has remained virtually stationary—only a very slight

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advance of less than 6 per cent. being recorded in 14 years as against an increase of 18 per cent. in five years previous to the enhancement of the salt-duty. My Lord, I am confident that what has happened before will happen again, and that the Finance Member will not have to wait long before he is able to announce that the consumption of salt is once again steadily on the increase. And the loss of revenue caused by the reduction in duty at present will be only a temporary loss, and that in a few years' time it will disappear altogether in consequence of increased consumption. Again, my Lord, I have heard the opinion expressed that the duty on salt does not after all constitute any serious burden on the resources of the poorer classes of our community, because this duty, it is urged, is the only tax which they contribute to the State. Here, again, I must say that those who express such a view hardly realize what they are talking about. Our revenue is principally derived from Land, Opium, Salt, Excise, Customs, Assessed Taxes, Stamps, Forests, Registration and Provincial Rates. Of these, the Opium Revenue is contributed by the foreign consumer and may be left out of account. Of the remaining heads, the proceeds of the Assessed Taxes are the only receipts that come exclusively from the middle and upper classes of the people, and they are represented by a comparatively small sum—being less than two crores of rupees a year. On the other hand, the bulk of the Salt Revenue comes from the pockets of the poorer classes. The Abkari Revenue again is contributed mainly by them; so also is the Forest Revenue. Under Stamps and Registration, they contribute their fair share—possibly more than their share, as the bulk of our litigation is about small sums. I believe they also contribute their share under Customs. And as regards Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, in raiyatwari tracts at any rate, a large proportion of this revenue comes from very poor agriculturists. So far, therefore, from contributing less than their fair share to the exchequer of the State, the poorer classes of our community contribute, as a matter of fact, much more than they should, relatively to their resources; and Government have therefore done wisely in deciding to give relief to these classes by a reduction of the duty on salt. I trust it may be possible for Government to reduce this duty still further in the near future, for the consumption of salt, which in the time of Lord Lawrence was found to be about 12lb per head in some parts of India, is now not even 10lb per head, whereas the highest medical opinion lays down 20lb per head as a necessary standard for healthful existence.

“My Lord, in the remarks which I made in the course of the Budget discussion of last year, I dwelt at some length on the heavy and continuous additions made by Government to the taxation of the country since 1886, and I urged that as the currency policy adopted by Government had put an end to their exchange difficulties, some relief should be given to the sorely-tried tax-payers by a reduction of the salt-duty, a raising of the taxable minimum limit of the income-tax, and the abolition of the excise-duties on cotton-goods. Two of these three prayers have been granted by Government this year, and it was much to be wished that they had seen their way to grant the third also. These excise-duties illustrate what John Stuart Mill has said about the Government of the people of one country by the people of another. They were levied not for revenue purposes but as a concession to the selfish agitation of Manchester. They are maintained owing to a disinclination on the part of Government to displease that same powerful interest, though the mill-industry in this country, owing to various causes, not the least important of which is the currency policy of Government themselves, is in a state of fearful depression. The justification ostensibly urged in favour of their retention is that the principles of free trade would be violated if they were removed while the imports from Manchester were liable to Customs-duties. The hollowness of this justification has, however, been effectively shown up by the present Editor of the *Times of India* in the brief Introduction contributed by him to a pamphlet, published some time ago by my friend Mr. B. J. Padshah, in which the question of the effect produced by the excise-duties on the cotton-industry of India has been examined with elaborate care and a clear grasp of principles.

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"In deference to the representations of Lancashire mill-owners," says the writer of the Introduction, "India was compelled to impose an excise-duty upon her own cotton-manufactures. That is to say, she was forced to tax an internal industry at a peculiarly inopportune time for the benefit of Lancashire. She was practically sacrificed to the political exigencies of the moment. The British Parliament has now imposed a duty—not large but enough to be felt—upon imported corn. India sends corn to England just as Lancashire sends piece-goods to India. If the British Parliament really desires to render that justice to India which it so frequently professes, its only logical course must be to place an excise-duty on its own home-grown corn. Such a proposition is naturally impossible, but it serves to throw into strong relief the essential injustice of the present treatment of the Indian cotton-industry. The British Parliament is willing enough to thrust taxation upon Indian mill-owners for the benefit of their Lancashire brethren : but it places a protecting arm round the British farmer as against India."

"In no other country would such a phenomenon of the Government taxing an internal industry—even when it was bordering on a state of collapse—for the benefit of a foreign competitor be possible, and I am inclined to believe that the Government of India themselves regret the retention of these duties as much as any one else. I earnestly hope that before another year is over the Secretary of State for India and the British Cabinet will come to realize the great necessity and importance of abolishing these duties, whose continued maintenance is not only unjust to a great Indian industry but also highly impolitic on account of the disastrous moral effect which it cannot fail to produce on the public mind of India.

"My Lord, the Financial Statement rightly observes that for the first time, since 1882, the Government of India have this year been able to announce a remission of taxation. Twenty-one years ago, a Viceroy, whose name will ever be dear to every Indian heart, assisted by a Finance Minister who has since risen to a most distinguished position in the service of the Empire, took advantage of the absence of any disturbing elements on the financial horizon to modify and partially reconstruct the scheme of our taxation and expenditure. The financial reforms of Lord Ripon and Major Baring (now Lord Cromer), joined to other great and statesmanlike measures of that memorable administration, roused throughout the country a feeling of enthusiasm for British rule such as had never before been witnessed : and the mind of every Indian student of political and financial questions constantly harks back to that time, because it sought to fulfil in a steady and earnest manner the higher purpose of England's connection with India. The fiscal status established during that period was rudely disturbed in 1885 in consequence of an apprehension of Russian aggression on the North-Western Frontier, and a period of continuous storm and stress, financial and otherwise, followed, which I venture to think has now happily come to a close. During the 14 years—from 1885 to 1898—the Government of India took about 120 crores of rupees from the people of this country over and above the level of 1882—85 (inclusive of about 12 crores for Upper Burma) under the larger heads of Revenue—about 36 crores under Land Revenue, 25 under Salt, 12 under Stamps, 18 under Excise, $15\frac{1}{2}$ under Customs, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ under Assessed Taxes. Nearly 80 crores out of this additional 120 crores, *i.e.*, fully two-thirds, was swallowed up by the Army services, whereas the shares that fell to the lot of public education out of this vast sum was represented by less than a crore of rupees. My Lord, I mention these facts not to indulge in vain regrets about a past which is now beyond recall, but because I wish earnestly and respectfully to emphasise the great necessity of increased expenditure in future on objects which have so far been comparatively neglected, as on these the ultimate well-being of the people so largely depends. As things stand at present, Indian finance is virtually at the mercy of military considerations, and no well-sustained or vigorous effort by the State on an adequate scale for the material advancement or the moral progress of the people is possible while our revenues are liable to be appropriated in an ever-increasing proportion for military purposes. My Lord, I do not wish to speak to-day of the serious and alarming increase that has taken place during the last eighteen years in the military expenditure of the country, which has risen in a time of profound peace from about $17\frac{1}{2}$ crores—the average for 1882-85—to $26\frac{1}{2}$ crores—the amount provided

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in the current year's Budget, *i.e.*, by over 50 per cent, when the revenue derived from the principal heads has risen from 51 crores to 69 crores only, *i.e.*, by about 35 per cent. Our Military expenditure absorbs practically the whole of our Land-revenue and exceeds the entire civil expenditure of the country by about $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, thus demonstrating the excessive preponderance of the military factor in Indian finance. In no country throughout the civilised world do the Army Services absorb so large a proportion of the national income. Not even in Russia is this expenditure more than one-fourth of the total ordinary revenue, while with us it is about one-third, omitting, of course, from the Revenue side Railway receipts, which are balanced by a corresponding entry on the Expenditure side. Military safety is no doubt a paramount consideration to which every other must yield, but military preparedness has no definite standard and might absorb whatever resources can be made available for it practically without limit. Moreover, the demands of military improvement must grow more and more numerous and insistent as years roll by, and there can be no finality in such matters. Military efficiency must, therefore, as Lord Salisbury once pointed out, be always *relative, i.e.*, determined in the case of each country by a combined consideration of its needs of defence and the resources that it can fairly devote for the purpose. Judged by this test, our military expenditure must be pronounced to be much too heavy, and unless effective measures are taken to bring about its reduction, or at any rate prevent its further increase, there is but little hope that Government will ever be able to find adequate funds for public education or other important and pressing measures of internal improvement. The question cannot be put better than in the eloquent words used by Lord Mayo in his memorable minute on the subject dated 3rd October 1870—words which are as true to-day as they were 30 years ago—if anything, even more so.

"Though the financial necessities of the hour," said he, "have brought more prominently to our view the enormous cost of our army (16·3 crores) as compared with the available resources of the country, I cannot describe fiscal difficulty as the main reason for the course we have taken. I consider that if our condition in this respect was most prosperous, we should still not be justified in spending *one shilling more* on our army than can be shown to be absolutely and imperatively necessary. There are considerations of a far higher nature involved in this matter than the annual exigencies of finance or the interests of those who are employed in the military service of the Crown. Every shilling that is taken for unnecessary military expenditure is so much withdrawn from those vast sums which it is our duty to spend for the moral and material improvement of the people."

"The present strength of our Army is in excess of what the Simla Commission of 1879—of which Lord Roberts was a member—pronounced to be sufficient both for the purpose of maintaining internal peace and for repelling foreign aggression, not only if Russia acted alone, but even if she acted with Afghanistan as an ally. General Brackenbury, some time ago Military Member of the Governor General's Council, admitted in his evidence before the Welby Commission that the present strength was in excess of India's own requirements and that a portion of it was maintained in India for Imperial purposes. The truth of this statement was forcibly illustrated during the last three years when India was able to spare, without apparent danger or inconvenience, a large number of troops for Imperial purposes in South Africa and China. Again, since the Army increases of 1885 were made, a great deal has been done at a heavy outlay of money to strengthen our coast and frontier defences and to place the administration of the Army on a sounder basis. The armed strength has, moreover, improved in other directions also. The number of Volunteers has increased by nearly 13,000 men. The Native Army reservists now number close upon 20,000 and the Imperial Service troops about 18,900—both new and recent creations. My Lord, I am free to admit that in these matters Government are bound to be guided, mainly, if not exclusively, by the opinion of their expert military advisers. But there are certain broad features of the situation—certain large questions of general policy—which, I believe, it is open to every one to discuss: and I venture to submit, with much diffidence and not without a sense of responsibility, a few remarks on this subject for the consideration of Your Excellency's Government. Our Army is for all practical

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purposes a standing army, maintained on a *war footing* even in times of peace. It is altogether an *inexpansive* force, without any strong auxiliary supports in the country such as exist in European States, and its strength can be augmented only by an arithmetical increase of its cost. In Western countries and even in Japan, which has so successfully copied the Western system, the establishment maintained in times of peace can, owing to their splendid system of reserves, be increased three, four, five, even six times in times of war. Japan, for instance, which spends on her Army in times of peace about one-fourth of what we spend, has a peace establishment half our own and can mobilize in times of war nearly double the number of men that India can. The British troops in this country are under the Short Service system, but owing to the peculiarity of the situation, the main advantage of Short Service—*viz.*, securing for the country a large body of trained reservists—goes to England, while all the disadvantages of the system—the paucity of seasoned soldiers, increased payments to the British War Office for recruitment charges and increased transport charges—have to be borne by us. The Native Army is in theory a Long Service army, but it was calculated by the Simla Army Commission, on the basis of the strength which then existed, that as many as 80,000 trained Native soldiers obtained their discharge and returned to their homes in ten years' time. And the formation of reserves was proposed by the Commission so as to keep the greater number of these men bound to the obligations of service and also in the hope that the reserves so formed in time of peace might 'enable the Government to reduce the peace strength of the Native Army.' The Commission apprehended no political danger from such a restricted system of reserves, and it was calculated that the proposed reserves, if sanctioned, would absorb about 52,000 out of the 80,000 men retiring from the Army every ten years. Acting on this recommendation, Lord Dufferin's Government decided on the formation of such reserves, and proposed to begin with two kinds—regimental and territorial reserves—of which the latter system was naturally better suited to the circumstances of such a large country and would undoubtedly have succeeded better. But the India Office, more distrustful in the matter than the men on the spot, disallowed the formation of territorial reserves, with the result that our reservists today do not number even 20,000 men. Practically, therefore, we have to place our sole reliance on a standing army, and while the plan is, financially, the most wasteful conceivable, even as an organization of national defence it is radically faulty. No pouring out of money like water on mere *standing battalions* can ever give India the military strength and preparedness which other civilized countries possess, while the whole population is disarmed and the process of de-martialization continues apace. The policy of placing the main reliance for purposes of defence on a standing army has now been discarded everywhere else, and at the present moment India is about the only country in the civilized world where the people are debarred from the privileges of *citizen soldiery* and from all voluntary participation in the responsibilities of national defence. The whole arrangement is an unnatural one; one may go further and say that it is an impossible one, and, if ever unfortunately a day of real stress and danger comes, Government will find it so. My Lord, I respectfully plead for a policy of a little more trust in the matter. I freely recognize the necessity of proceeding with great caution, and if Government are not prepared to trust all parts of the country or all classes of the community equally, let them select particular areas and particular sections of the community for their experiment. What I am anxious to see is the adoption of some plan, whereby while a position of greater self-respect is assigned to us in the work of national defence, the establishments necessary during peace and war times may be separated and thus our finances may be freed from the intolerable pressure of an excessive and ever-growing military expenditure.

" My Lord, the question which, in my humble opinion, demands at the present moment the most earnest and anxious attention of Government is the steady deterioration that is taking place in the economic condition of the mass of our people. In my speech on last year's Budget, I ventured to dwell at some length on this subject and I have no wish to repeat again today what I then

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said. But the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law has made a few observations on the question in the Financial Statement under discussion which I deem it my duty not to allow to pass unchallenged. At page 20 of the Statement, under the heading of Economic Progress, my Hon'ble friend observes :—

“As a general indication of the increasing wealth of the taxpayers, I think that a very fairly correct estimate of the position is to be obtained by noting the increase in revenue returns under heads the returns from which are manifestly dependent on their spending power. Such heads are Salt, Excise, Customs, Post Office and in a lesser degree Stamps, and I give the following figures, showing progress in revenue under these heads during the last three years. . . . The inevitable deduction from the figures tabulated must be that *the material prosperity of the people as a whole is making good progress.*”

“My Lord, I can only say that I am amazed at the Hon'ble Member's idea of what he calls the ‘good progress’ of the material prosperity of the people. Are the figures really so striking that they should convey to his mind a clear and emphatic assurance on a momentous question and fill him with such evident satisfaction? Last year, in replying to some of the remarks which I had made on this subject, the Hon'ble Member was pleased to state that I had been arbitrary in my selection of certain periods for comparison and that I had compared the statistics of an earlier period which was normal with those of a later period which was disturbed by successive famines. The Hon'ble Member's criticism was based on a misapprehension, because I had precisely avoided doing what he said I had done. However, having passed that criticism on me, one would have expected that the Hon'ble Member would be particularly careful in the selection of his own statistics. I am sorry, however, my Lord, to find that some of his figures are not only arbitrarily selected but are used in a manner which I can only describe as misleading. Take, for instance, the figures of Salt-revenue. The Hon'ble Member starts with the year 1899-1900, when the Salt-revenue was 5·85 millions sterling, and points out that it had risen to 6·04 millions for 1902-1903. Now, in the first place, the rise here is very small. But will the Hon'ble Member tell me why he took 1899-1900 as his starting year and not the preceding one, *viz.*, 1898-99, the Salt-revenue for which was 6·06 millions sterling, *i.e.*, slightly over the figure for 1902-03? If we take 1898-99 as our starting year, we can deduce from these same figures the conclusion that the Salt-revenue has actually diminished during these four years and that the ground lost since 1898-99 has not yet been regained. Again, take the figures for Stamps. As they are presented by the Hon'ble Member they no doubt show a small steady increase and the revenue for 1902-03 appears larger than for 1901-02, the figures given by the Hon'ble Member being 3·472 millions sterling for 1902-03 as against 3·446 millions sterling for 1901-02. But the Hon'ble Member seems to have lost sight of the fact that the figure for 1902-03 includes the revenue for Berar, which the figure for 1901-02 does not do; so that for purposes of a fair comparison the Berar revenue must be deducted from the former. The amount for Berar included in the figure for 1902-03 is, as Mr. Baker tells us, about £28,700. And, this amount being deducted, we get for 1902-03 a revenue of 3·443, which, it will be seen, is slightly lower than for the preceding year; and in fact Mr. Baker himself speaks in his note of the Stamp-revenue declining slightly during the year. The Hon'ble Member has also omitted to deduct receipts for Berar under Excise and Post Office from his figures for 1902-03, and has moreover made no mention, as Mr. Baker has done, of the recent assemblage at Delhi being responsible for a portion of the increase under Post Office. It is true that even after deducting the Berar quota the Excise-revenue shows some increase, but the Hon'ble Member must forgive me if I say that that is not necessarily a sign of increased prosperity though it is undoubtedly a sign of increased drunkenness in the land. Finally, many will decline to accept an increase of Customs-revenue in the present circumstances of India as any evidence of growing material prosperity. The bulk of our imports consists of manufactured goods, and almost every increasing import of foreign goods—far from indicating any increase in the country's purchasing power—only connotes a corresponding displacement of the indigenous manufacturer. Thus, while

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the import of cotton-goods has been for years past steadily increasing, we know, as a matter of fact, that hundreds and hundreds of our poor weavers throughout the country have been and are being driven by a competition they cannot stand to give up their ancestral calling and be merged in the ranks of landless labourers—and this typifies, to a great extent, the general transformation that is fast proceeding throughout the country. The process of such displacement is not yet complete, but the large and progressive totals of our import-trade only show that the transition of the country from the partially industrial to the purely agricultural phase of economic life is going on at a rapid pace, and that the movement has already reached an advanced stage. There is at present hardly a country in the world which has become so preponderatingly agricultural or sends abroad so much of its food-supply and raw material for manufacture as British India. When the disastrous transformation is completed—and this is now only a question of time, unless remedial measures on an adequate scale are promptly undertaken—it will reveal a scene of economic helplessness and ruin before which the heart of even the stoutest optimist will quail. No doubt there are here and there signs of an awakening to the dangers of the situation, but the first condition of this awakening producing any appreciable practical results is that the fact of our deep and deepening poverty and of the real exigencies of the economic position should come to be frankly recognized by the Government of this country. And, my Lord, it is a matter for both surprise and disappointment that a few paltry increases in revenue under certain heads should be accepted by the Finance Minister of this country as conclusive evidence of our growing material prosperity, when many most important indications point just the other way. The annual death-rate, independently of famine and plague, has been steadily rising for the last twenty years, showing that a steadily increasing proportion of the population is being underfed; the increase of population during the last decade has been much less than normal; there has been a diminution of the net cropped area in the older Provinces and a more or less general shrinkage of the area under superior crops; the indebtedness of the agricultural population has been alarmingly on the increase all over the country; their losses in crops and cattle during the last five years have been estimated at 300 crores of rupees; the currency legislation of Government has enormously depreciated their small savings in silver; the wages of labourers have not risen, during the last twenty years and more, in proportion to the rise in the prices of necessities. I venture to think that unless these disquieting symptoms are properly diagnosed, not even the high authority of my Hon'ble friend will suffice to convey any assurance to the public mind that 'the material prosperity of the people as a whole is making good progress,' and that no apprehensions need be entertained for the future, if only the revenue under certain heads continues to advance as it has done during the past three years.

"My Lord, Indian finance seems now to be entering upon a new and important phase, and the time has come when Government should take advantage of the comparative freedom, which the country at present enjoys from the storm and stress of the past eighteen years, to devote its main energies to a vigorous and statesmanlike effort for the promotion of the material and moral interests of the people. Speaking roughly, the first half of the nineteenth century may be said to have been for British rule a period of conquest and annexation and consolidation in this land. The second half has been devoted mainly to the work of bringing up the administrative machine to a high state of efficiency and evolving generally the appliances of civilized Government according to Western standards. And I venture to hope that the commencement of the new century will be signalized by a great and comprehensive movement for the industrial and educational advancement of the people. After all, the question whether India's poverty is increasing or decreasing under the operation of the influences called into existence by British rule—though of great importance in itself—is not nearly so important as the other question as to what measures can and must be taken to secure for this country those moral and material advantages which the Governments of more advanced countries think it their paramount duty to bring within the easy reach of their subjects. My Lord, I have no wish to judge, it is perhaps not quite just to judge, the work done so far in these directions by

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the British Government in India by the standard of the splendid achievements of countries, more fortunately circumstanced and having a more favourable start than ourselves in the field. I admit the exceptional character of our Government and the conflicting nature of the different interests which it has got to weigh before taking any decisive action in this matter. But after so many years of settled government and of unchallenged British supremacy, it is, I humbly submit, incumbent now upon the rulers of this country to gradually drop the exceptional character of their rule and to conform year by year more and more to those advanced notions of the functions of the State which have found such wide, I had almost said such universal, acceptance throughout the Western world. European States for years past, have been like a number of huge military camps lying by the side of one another. And yet in the case of those countries, the necessity of military preparedness has not come and does not come in the way of each Government doing its utmost in matters of popular education and of national industries and trade. Our record in this respect is so exceedingly meagre and unsatisfactory, even after making allowances for our peculiar situation, that it is almost painful to speak of it along with that of the Western nations. In Europe, America, Japan and Australia, the principle is now fully recognized that one of the most important duties of a Government is to promote the widest possible diffusion of education among its subjects, and this not only on moral but also on economic grounds. Professor Tews of Berlin, in an essay on Popular Education and National Economic Development, thus states his conclusions on the point :—

“1. General education is the foundation and necessary antecedent of increased economic activity in all branches of national production in agriculture, small industries, manufactures and commerce. (The ever-increasing differentiation of special and technical education, made necessary by the continual division of labour, must be based upon a general popular education and cannot be successful without it.)

2. The consequence of the increase of popular education is a more equal distribution of the proceeds of labour contributing to the general prosperity, social peace, and the development of all the powers of the nation.

3. The economic and social development of a people, and their participation in the international exchange of commodities, is dependent upon the education of the masses.

4. For these reasons the greatest care for the fostering of all educational institutions is one of the most important national duties of the present.”

“My Lord, it is essential that the principle enunciated with such lucidity by Professor Tews in the foregoing propositions should be unreservedly accepted in this country as it has been elsewhere, and that a scheme of mass education should now be taken in hand by the Government of India so that in the course of the next twenty-five or thirty years a very appreciable advance in this direction might be secured. It is obvious that an ignorant and illiterate nation can never make any solid progress and must fall back in the race of life. What we therefore want—and want most urgently—is first of all a widespread diffusion of elementary education—an effective and comprehensive system of primary schools for the masses—and the longer this work is delayed the more insuperable will be our difficulties in gaining for ourselves a recognized position among the nations of the world. My Lord, the history of educational effort in this country during the last 20 years is sad and disheartening in the extreme. Lord Ripon's Government, which increased the State contribution to education by about 25 per cent., *i.e.*, from 98 lakhs to 124 lakhs between 1880 and 1885, strongly recommended, in passing orders upon the Report of the Education Commission of 1882, that Local Governments and Administrations should make a substantial increase in their grants to Education and promised special assistance to them from the revenues of the Government of India. But, before the liberal policy thus recommended could be carried out, a situation was developed on the frontiers of India which led to increased military activity and the absorption of all available resources for Army purposes, with the result that practically no additional funds were found for the work of Education. And in 1888 the Government of India actually issued a Resolution stating that as the duty of Government in regard to Education was that of merely pioneering the way, and as that duty had on the whole been

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done, the contribution of the State to Education should thereafter have a tendency to decrease. Thus, while in the West the Governments of different countries were adopting one after another a system of compulsory and even free primary education for their subjects, in India alone the Government was anxious to see its paltry contribution to the education of the people steadily reduced ! In the quinquennium from 1885-86 to 1889-90 the State grant to Education rose from 124·3 lakhs to 131·6 lakhs only, *i.e.*, by less than 6 per cent., and this in spite of the fact that the amount for the latter year included State expenditure on Education in Upper Burma which the former year did not. Since 1889-90 the advance under the head of Educational expenditure from State funds has been slightly better, but part of this increase since 1893 has been due to the grant of exchange compensation allowance to European officers serving in the Educational Department throughout India. It is only since last year that the Government of India has adopted the policy of making special grants to Education, and I earnestly hope that, as year follows year, not only will these grants be increased, but that they will be made a part of the permanent expenditure of the State on Education. In this connection I would earnestly press upon the attention of Government the necessity of making Education an Imperial charge, so that the same attention which is at present bestowed by the Supreme Government on matters connected with the Army Services and Railway expansion might also be bestowed on the education of our people. Under present arrangements, Education is a Provincial charge and the Provincial Governments and Administrations have made over Primary Education to local bodies whose resources are fixed and limited. No serious expansion of the educational effort is under such arrangements possible. In the Bombay Presidency, for instance, District Local Boards, who have charge of Primary Education in rural areas, derive their revenue from the one-anna cess which they have to devote in certain fixed proportions to Primary Education, Sanitation and Roads. Now, our revenue-settlements are fixed for 30 years ; which means that the proceeds of the one-anna cess in any given area are also fixed for 30 years ; and as Government, as a rule contributes only $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the total expenditure of these boards on Education, it is clear that the resources that are available at present for the spread of Primary Education in rural areas are absolutely inelastic for long periods. There are altogether about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of villages in British India, out of which, it has been calculated, four-fifths are at present without a school ; the residents of these villages pay the local cesses just like other villagers, and yet the necessary educational facilities for the education of their children are denied them !

“The position as regards the spread of primary education and the total expenditure incurred in connection with it in different countries is shown in the following table. The figures are taken from the Reports of the United States Commissioner of Education, and are for 1897 or 1898 or 1899 or 1900 as they have been available :—

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Name of Country.	Population in Millions.	Total enrolment in Primary Schools in Millions.	Ratio of enrolment to population.	Total expenditure in millions of pounds.	Expenditure per head of population.	REMARKS.
					s. d.	
EUROPE.						
Austro-Hungary	41.4	6.2	15	5.35	2 6	
Belgium	6.7	.8	14.5	1.5	4 6	
Denmark	2.2	.3	14	...	...	Expenditure figures not available.
France	38.5	5.5	14.4	8.9*	4 11	*On public Schools only, which enroll about three-fourths the total.
Prussia	34.5	6.3	20	9.2	5 4	
England and Wales . . .	31.7	5.7	17.7	12.1	5 0	
Scotland	4.3	.7	17	1.0	7 8	
Ireland	4.5	.8	17.6	1.2	5 5	
Greece	2.5	.16	6.7	...	...	Figures of expenditure not available.
Italy	3.7	.4	7.3	2.5	1 7	
Norway	2	.3	16.4	4.5	4 0	
Portugal	5	.24	4.7	...	...	Do. Do.
Russia	126.5	3.3	3	14	0 8	† State contribution only.
Spain	18.2	1.4	7.4	...	...	Figures of expenditure not available.
Sweden	5.1	.74	14.5	1.1	4 2	
Switzerland	3.1	.65	20.7	1.3	8 5	
ASIA.						
India (British)	231.2	3.16	1.4	.76	0.83	
Japan	42.7	3.3	7.8	2	0 11	
AFRICA.						
Cape Colony	1.5	.15	9.65	.27	3 6	
Natal . . . . .	.54	.02	4.50	.06	2 2	
Egypt	9.7	.21	2.17	...	...	Expenditure figures not available.
AMERICA.						
United States	75.3	15.3	20.9	44.5	91 0	
Canada	5.2	.95	18	2	7 9	
AUSTRALASIA.						
	4.3	.79	18	2.5	11 7	

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"The figures of expenditure on Higher Education in various countries are also most interesting and instructive :—

Name of Country.	Total amount spent.	Expenditure per capital of population.
Austria	56 millions sterling	6d.
Belgium	16 " "	6d.
Denmark	06 " "	8d.
France	92 " "	6d.
Germany	16 " "	7d.
Great Britain & Ireland	17 " "	11d.
Greece	02 " "	2d.
Italy	46 " "	3½d.
Norway	04 " "	4d.
Russia	95 " "	2d.
Spain	1 " "	1½d.
Sweden	14 " "	6½d.
Switzerland	14 " "	11d.
United States	35 " "	11d.
Canada	21 " "	10d.
Australasia	13 " "	8d.
India	28 " "	½d.

"Except in England, the greater part of the cost of higher education, about three-fourths and in some cases even more, is met everywhere out of the funds of the State.

"My Lord, even allowing for the difference in the purchasing power of money in this country and elsewhere, these figures tell a most melancholy tale and show how hopelessly behind every other civilized nation on the face of the earth we are in the matter of public education. It is sad to think that, after a hundred years of British rule, things with us should be no better than this, and, unless the work is taken up with greater confidence and greater enthusiasm, there is small hope of any real improvement in the situation taking place. In other countries, national education is held to be one of the most solemn duties of the State and no effort nor money is spared to secure for the rising generations the best equipment possible for the business of life. Here it has so far been a more or less neglected branch of State duty, relegated to a subordinate position in the general scheme of State action. Now that an era of substantial surpluses has set in, Government will not find themselves debarred from taking up the work in right earnest by financial difficulties. In this connection, I respectfully desire to make one suggestion—*viz.*, that henceforth, whenever there is a surplus, it should be appropriated to the work of promoting the educational and industrial interests of the country. At present these surpluses go to reduce the amount of our debt, but, as the Hon'ble Sir Edward Law has pointed out in the Financial Statement, our burden of debt is by no means heavy, and there are valuable assets on the other side to cover the whole of it. Surpluses, after all, mean so much more taken from the people than is necessary for the purposes of the administration, and I think it is most unfair that these surplus revenues should be devoted to the reduction of a debt which is not at all excessive, when questions concerning the deepest welfare of the community and requiring to be taken in hand without any delay are put aside on the ground of want of funds. We have seen that the surpluses during the last five years have amounted to over 22 crores of rupees. If this vast sum had been set apart for the promotion of our educational and industrial interests instead of being needlessly devoted to a reduction of debt, what splendid results the Government would have been able to shew in the course of a few years! My Lord, the question of expenditure lies really at the root of the whole educational problem. The country has recently been agitated over the recommendations of the Universities Commission appointed by Your Excellency's Government last year. I do not desire to say anything on the present occasion on the subject of University reform, but it strikes me that if Government made its own institutions really model ones by bringing up their equipment to the highest standard and manning

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them only with the best men that can be procured both here and in England, the private colleges would necessarily find themselves driven to raise their own standard of equipment and efficiency. And if a number of post-graduate research scholarships were established by Government to encourage lifelong devotion to higher studies, the whole level of higher education in the country will be raised in a manner satisfactory to all. I think it is absolutely necessary that men whom the Government appoints to chairs in its own Colleges should set to their students the example of single-minded devotion to learning, and should, moreover, by their tact and sympathy and inborn capacity to influence young men for good, leave on their minds an impression which will endure through life. Only such Englishmen as fulfil these conditions should be brought out, and I would even pay them higher salaries than at present if the latter are found to be insufficient to attract the very best men. They should further be not young men who have just taken their degree, but men of some years' educational standing, who have done good work in their subjects. My Lord, it is difficult to describe in adequate terms the mischief that is done to the best interests of the country and of British rule by the appointment of third or fourth rate Englishmen to chairs in Government colleges. These men are unable to command that respect from their students which they think to be due to their position, and then they make up for it by clothing themselves with race pride, which naturally irritates the young men under them. The result often is that young students leave college with a feeling of bitterness against Englishmen, and this feeling they carry with them into later life. On the other hand, the influence which a first class Englishman, who knows how to combine sympathy with authority, exercises upon his pupils shapes their thoughts and feelings and aspirations throughout life, and they continue to look up to him for light and guidance even when their immediate connection with him has come to an end. My Lord, the question of technical instruction has often been discussed during the past few years in this country, and some time ago Your Excellency was pleased to ask if those, who so often spoke about it, had any definite proposals of their own to make. I do not, however, see how such a responsibility can be sought to be imposed upon our shoulders. Government have command of vast resources, and they can procure without difficulty the required expert advice on the subject. If a small Commission of competent Englishmen and Indians, who feel a genuine enthusiasm for technical education, were deputed to those countries, where so much is being actually done by their Governments for the technical instruction of their people, to study the question on the spot, in a year or two a workable scheme would be forthcoming, and with the large surpluses which the Hon'ble Finance Member is now able to announce year after year, a beginning could almost at once be made, and actual experience would suggest the rest.

"My Lord, there is one more question on which I beg leave to offer a few observations. The question of the wider employment of Indians in the higher branches of the Public Service of their own country is one which is intimately bound up, not only with the cause of economic administration, but also with the political elevation of the people of India. There is no other country in the world where young men of ability and education find themselves so completely shut out from all hope of ever participating in the higher responsibilities of office. Everywhere else, the Army and the Navy offer careers to aspiring youths which draw forth from them the best efforts of which they are capable. These services, for us in this country, practically do not exist. The great Civil Service, which is entrusted with the task of general administration, is also very nearly a monopoly for Englishmen. But it is not of these that I propose to speak today. I recognize that, in the present position of India, our admission into these fields of high employment is bound to be very slow, and I can even understand the view that, for the purpose of maintaining British supremacy intact, there must be for many years to come a large preponderance of Englishmen in the ranks of these services. But, my Lord, our exclusion from high office does not end here. In all the Special Departments, or Minor Services, as they are called, our position is even worse. In the Judicial and

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Executive branches of the public service, the subordinate ranks at any rate are manned by us. But in such departments as Forests, and Customs and Salt and Opium, our exclusion from even lower ranks is practically complete. Thus, in the Survey Department of the Government of India, there are altogether 132 officers, with salaries ranging from 300 to 2,200 rupees a month, and of these only two are Indians and they are in the last grade of Rs. 300. There are, moreover, 45 officers in this Department whose salaries range between Rs. 160 to 300, and even among these, only ten are Indians. Again, take the Government Telegraph Department. There are 52 appointments in it, the salaries of which are Rs. 500 a month and more, and of these only one is an Indian. In the Indo-British Telegraph branch, there are 13 officers with salaries above five hundred rupees a month, and among these there is not a single Indian. In the Mint Department, there are six officers with salaries above five hundred, and there too, there is not a single Indian. So too in the Post Office. Last year there was only one Indian in that Department among the ten men who drew salaries above five hundred. But he was a member of the Civil Service, and it was in this capacity that he was there. In the Geological Survey, 2 out of 14 officers, drawing salaries above Rs. 500, are Indians; in the Botanical Survey, none. In the Foreign Department, out of 122 such officers, only 3 are Indians; under Miscellaneous there are 22 such officers, but not a single Indian is among them. It is only in the Financial Department that there is any appreciable proportion of Indians, namely, 14 out of 59, among those whose salaries are above five hundred a month. Turning to the Departments under Provincial Governments, and taking the Presidency of Bombay, we find that in the Forest Department there are 29 officers whose salaries and allowances come to Rs. 500 and above a month; of these only one is an Indian. In the Salt Department, there are 13 places with salaries above four hundred a month, and not a single one among these is held by an Indian. In the Customs Department of Bombay, there are 13 officers who draw Rs. 300 a month and above, and of these only three are Indians. The Medical Department is of course practically a monopoly of Englishmen. In the Police Department, there are 49 officers classed as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents with salaries from Rs. 200 upwards, and there is not a single Indian among them. Only among 11 Probationary Assistant Superintendents there are 4 Indians. In the Educational Department, there are 25 officers drawing salaries of Rs. 500 and above, and of these only 5 are Indians. In the Public Works Department the proportion of Indians is larger, there being 26 Indians classed as Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers out of 81 Superior Officers of the Department. Turning next to Bengal, we find that in the Forest Department there are 26 officers whose salaries range between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 a month, and among these only 2 are Indians and they are in the lowest grades. In the Salt Department there are 4 officers with salaries ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000. There is no Indian among them. In the Customs Department there are 41 appointments, with salaries ranging from Rs. 260 to Rs. 2,250; not a single one among them is held by an Indian. In the Opium Department there are 87 officers with salaries coming down from Rs. 3,000 to so low a point as Rs. 140 a month; only 12 out of these are Indians. Two officers belong to the Stamps and Stationery Department; one draws Rs. 1,100 a month and the other Rs. 500; but neither of them is an Indian. In the Jail Department there are 1 Inspector General, 12 Superintendents and 4 Deputy Superintendents. There is only one Indian among them, and he is in the rank of Deputy Superintendents. In the Educational Department there are 59 officers drawing Rs. 500 and above, and out of these only 10 are Indians. Lastly, in the Public Works Department, 84 officers draw a salary of Rs. 500 a month and above, of whom only 15 are Indians. The other provinces tell the same mournful tale, and I do not wish to trouble the Council with any more details in this matter.

"Now, my Lord, I would respectfully ask if such virtual exclusion of the children of the soil from these Special Departments can be justified on any grounds. Reasons of political expediency may be urged for our exclusion

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from the Army. It might also be urged with some show of reason that the Civil Service of India must continue to be recruited, as at present, by means of a competitive examination held in London, because that Service represents the traditions of British rule to the mass of the people, and its members must therefore be imbued with the English spirit and be familiar with English modes of thought: and that in theory at any rate Indians are free to compete for entrance into the service on the same terms as Englishmen. But why this shutting out of our people from the Special Departments also? There is no question of political expediency involved here. If Indians are found to sit on High Court Benches with dignity to themselves and honour to their country, it cannot be contended that they would be found wanting; if they were entrusted with responsible duties in the Opium or Salt or Customs Department. If it be argued that for the technical instruction that is necessary in the Telegraph and some other Departments there are no adequate facilities in the country, the answer to that is that Government should provide those facilities to the people of this country. But the virtual monopoly of these Departments is so jealously guarded that where competitive examinations for entrance into them exist, those examinations have been surrounded with stringent restrictions such as are unknown in the case of the great Civil Service. Thus, while an Indian, by passing the Indian Civil Service Examination, might one day be the Head of a District or of a Division as some Indians actually are at present, no Indian is allowed to compete for entrance into the Police Department at the competitive examination that is held in London, because, if he passed, he might one day be the head of the Police in a district. Again, only two years ago the rules for admission into the Engineering and Telegraph Departments from Cooper's Hill were altered with the express purpose of preventing more than two Indians in any particular year from entering those services. This alteration of the rules was a grievous wrong done to the people of India, and it has produced a feeling of bitter resentment throughout the country. In the Educational and Public Works Departments, our numbers are slightly more satisfactory than in the other departments, but even here the constitution of a Provincial Service, with a lower status and a lower scale of pay, has caused much dissatisfaction and discontent. My Lord, if all posts were equally open to Indians and Europeans, something may be said in favour of paying the Indian a smaller salary, if Government in the interests of economic administration, preferred the Indian to the Englishman, when both were equally eligible; but to restrict the employment of Indians and at the same time to pay such of them as are employed a lower salary is to inflict upon them a double disadvantage, the reason for which it is not easy to understand. My Lord, the Universities turn out every year a large number of young men who have received a fairly high education. It is a natural aspiration on the part of many of them to seek responsible employment in the service of their own country. If they find a bar in front of them, whichever way they turn, how can they be blamed, if they occasionally show signs of discontent? They belong to what may be called the articulate classes of this country, and what they say sinks slowly but steadily into the minds of the mass of the people. We have been promised equality of treatment, both in the Act of 1833 and the Proclamation of 1858. I for one am prepared to allow that such equality of treatment is under existing circumstances possible only within certain limitations; only I am anxious that there should be a constant movement in the right direction, and that, as year succeeds year, the sphere of employment should widen for my countrymen more and more. I ask this in the name of good policy as well as of justice, and I earnestly trust that the spirit of my remarks will not be misconceived.

"My Lord, I must apologize to the Council for having spoken at such unconscionable length and strayed over a somewhat wide variety of topics. But this is the only day in the year when the non-official Members of the Council find an opportunity to place before Government their views, such as they may be, in regard to the more important questions connected with the administration of India. No one denies that the difficulties of the position are great, and no one expects radical or far-reaching changes

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all in a day. What one regrets most, however, in the present system of administration is that it favours so largely a policy of mere drift. The actual work of administration is principally in the hands of members of the Civil Service, who, taken as a body, are able and conscientious men; but none of them individually can command that pre-tige, which is so essential for inaugurating any large scheme of policy involving a departure from the established order of things. The administrators, on the other hand, who come out direct from England, command, no doubt, the necessary prestige, but their term of office being limited to five years, they have not the opportunity, even if they had the will, to deal in an effective and thoroughgoing manner with the deeper problems of the administration. The result is that there is an inveterate tendency to keep things merely going, as though every one said to himself 'This will last *my* time.' What the situation really demands is that a large and comprehensive scheme for the moral and material well-being of the people should be chalked out with patient care and foresight, and then it should be firmly and steadily adhered to and the progress made examined almost from year to year. My Lord, speaking the other day at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, Your Lordship was pleased to observe: 'If we turn our gaze for a moment to the future, a great development appears with little doubt to lie before this country. There is no Indian problem, be it of population or education or labour or subsistence, which it is not in the power of statesmanship to solve. The solution of many is even now proceeding before our eyes. . . .

The India of the future will, under Providence, not be an India of diminishing plenty, of empty prospect, or of justifiable discontent; but one of expanding industry, of awakened faculties, of increasing prosperity, and of more widely distributed comfort and wealth. I have faith in the conscience and purpose of my own country, and I believe in the almost illimitable capacities of this. But under no other conditions can this future be realized than the unchallenged supremacy of the Paramount Power, and under no other controlling authority is this capable of being maintained, than that of the British Crown.' My Lord, the people of India have all along accepted with willing allegiance the condition so justly insisted upon by Your Lordship, namely, the unchallenged supremacy of the Paramount Power, and the faith expressed in the purpose and conscience of England is our main ground of hope for the future. Both sides stand to lose a great deal if their harmonious co-operation is ever disturbed, and working in a spirit of mutual understanding and appreciation they may realize for this country an honoured position among the nations of the earth and for England the glory of having helped India to such a position."

The Hon'ble SIR DENZIL IBBETSON said:—"My Lord, when I addressed the Council in the Budget discussion of last year, I ventured to speak to them rather as the late head of a Province than as a Member of the Government which I had so recently joined, to describe the financial starvation from which so many of the Indian Administrations had been suffering during a series of distressful years, and to insist upon the absolute propriety of devoting a large proportion of the available surplus to in some measure regaining the headway that had thus been lost, and to providing for expenditure, urgently needed, which the pressure of circumstances had unavoidably postponed.

"In the present Budget, while devoting somewhat more than two crores to the reduction of taxation in a form which public opinion, as expressed in the comments of the Press and in the speeches which we have listened to this morning, has emphatically endorsed as the best possible, we have not neglected to provide still further for that deferred expenditure of which I have just spoken. The 40 lakhs of special provision for increased expenditure upon education has been repeated this year, as was indeed inevitable, since most of the objects to which it was devoted involved a recurring charge. Similarly, of the grant of 18 lakhs which was to be applied mainly to improvement in the pay of district establishments, 15 lakhs are again repeated in the present Budget; while, in addition to these renewals, a special grant of 40 lakhs has been made for non-recurring expenditure.

"It may interest Hon'ble Members to know how the grant for the improvement of establishments has been distributed. Details are not yet complete,

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and the proposals have not yet in all cases received final sanction. But, roughly speaking, the grant has been allotted as follows. Two lakhs have been devoted to the Provincial Service. Two and a half lakhs have been allotted to the Subordinate Judicial Agency which disposes of so large a portion of our judicial work, three and a quarter lakhs to the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars who form the backbone of our revenue administration, and three lakhs to the Land Record staff which assists them. No less than three and a half lakhs have been devoted, most wisely and properly, to improving the pay of the clerical establishment in district offices, both revenue and judicial, than whom I venture to say no men in India work harder, or for more moderate remuneration. The menial establishment, who, with their small salaries, have been severely affected by the rise in the cost of living, have also shared in the improvement to the amount of three-quarters of a lakh; while a similar sum has been spent in improving the prospects of the Subordinate Medical Service.

"When addressing the Council last year, I alluded to the appointment of an Irrigation Commission under a distinguished president, which was then visiting the several provinces of India. The Commission has now completed its inquiries, and we hope that its report will reach us before the end of next month, and that it will enable the Government to lay down a well-matured and comprehensive policy for the future development of irrigation in India. Meanwhile, the enhanced grant of one crore for major works has been continued, and the provision for protective works has been increased by 11 lakhs. Nor have minor works been neglected. The special grant of 25 lakhs which was made last year has been repeated, and an additional provision has been made of nearly 10 lakhs, so that while the expenditure upon minor works during the first three years of the lustrum stood constant at about 106 lakhs, it rose to 128 lakhs in 1902-03, and the present Budget provides for 147 lakhs under this head. Nothing was impressed upon me more forcibly, when serving upon the Irrigation Commission, than the large scope which exists for the immediately profitable expenditure of capital upon minor irrigation works, to the advantage both of Government and of the people. But it would have been unwise to embark upon any extensive policy while the experts who have been appointed to advise us are still examining the matter; and I think that the figures given above represent as rapid an advance as would be advisable until the subject has been carefully considered as a whole. It is satisfactory to note that a provision of 17 lakhs was made last year, and is now repeated, for extending to the dry zone of Upper Burma, which is one of the most precarious tracts in the Empire, that canal irrigation which has proved of such infinite service in North-Western India.

"At the Budget Debate last year, the Hon'ble Member who officially represented the United Provinces reproached us—very gently, I admit—with not having included irrecoverable takavi in the famine arrears which we were remitting. In reply, while explaining why it would not have been possible to do so, I freely admitted that a certain portion of the advances made during the famine would be found to be irrecoverable, and should properly be regarded as an integral portion of the cost of relief. But I pointed out that 22 lakhs of such advances had already been written off, and that the Budget for 1902-03 contained a further provision of 20 lakhs. Hon'ble Members will see that in the Revised Estimate these 20 have grown into 31 lakhs, while the present Budget provides for a further remission of 10 lakhs under the same head.

"With reference to the remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Bose has made upon land-revenue collections in Chhattisgarh, he will be glad to learn that the Chief Commissioner has suspended or remitted no less than three and three-quarter lakhs of the current demand in the two districts of Raipur and Bilaspur. The fact will shew that the Local Government is prepared to deal leniently with people who have undoubtedly suffered greatly. At the same time, it must be remembered that the assessment in Chhattisgarh is one of extraordinary lightness. And, even before I left the province, there were distinct indications (and not only in Chhattisgarh) of the necessity for that 'firm hand' to which the Hon'ble Member alludes. Firmness, however, is not incompatible with a

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well-considered leniency. As regards the development of the mineral resources of the Province, my Hon'ble friend may rest assured that no effort on the part of Government will be spared to assist and encourage it, and already there is good reason to believe that active steps will presently be taken to start that industry of which he has spoken.

"The figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Rampini quotes as showing the 'nett profit' upon the administration of justice are for my Hon'ble Financial Colleague to deal with rather than for me. But I think the Hon'ble Member will himself admit that the mere subtraction of current income from current expenditure, as shown under the heading 'Courts of Law' in the annual accounts, affords no safe basis for such an estimate. And I note that no longer ago than last March, the Hon'ble Mr. Pugh, when addressing the Council upon the same subject, admitted that, taking India as a whole, the surplus was not more than sufficient to afford a necessary and reasonable margin of safety. On that occasion I protested strongly against the idea which was then put forward, and which seems also to underlie the Hon'ble Mr. Rampini's remarks, that in considering this matter the several provinces of India can be treated as so many watertight compartments; and to that position I still adhere.

"As regards the two specific suggestions which my Hon'ble friend puts forward, namely, the strengthening of the Judicial staff in Bengal, and the improvement of the prospects of the Judicial Branch of the Service, I would remind him that there are constitutional authorities who are charged with the care of these matters, and whose representations always meet with the fullest consideration from the Government of India. Moreover, the mere existence of arrears does not of itself prove the insufficiency of the staff. It may result from slack and dilatory procedure, the remedy for which is to be found in closer and more effective supervision; or, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Whitworth, it may result from the fact that the existing staff is not utilized to the best advantage. Both these are matters which can be satisfactorily dealt with by the local authorities alone. I may add that we have at this moment proposals before us for strengthening the Subordinate Judicial Service in Bengal at a cost of over a lakh of rupees.

"On one point I am in entire sympathy with him, and that is the necessity for taking all possible precautions to ensure that men who are called upon to perform judicial duties of importance have received the necessary training. It is a necessity which is greater now than it ever was before, or than I hope it ever will be again, because the under-recruitment for the Civil Service which prevailed not many years ago, has resulted in the unprecedentedly rapid promotion of its junior members. Curiously enough, only a few days ago—but I may add, before I had received the advance copy of his speech which the Hon'ble Member has been good enough to send me—the very point to which he calls attention came under my notice. I had observed that the rules for Departmental Examinations in India had not been modified since the regulations at Home were changed; and I had already directed a draft to be prepared, asking Local Governments to consider the best method of securing a reasonable acquaintance with at least the text of the Civil law of India on the part of our Junior Civilians.

"As regards the reporting cases in the Courts which was a part of the Home training when my Hon'ble friend and I entered the service, my own experience leads me to regard it as of the greatest value, and to regret its omission from the present course. But its retention or omission depends upon the larger question of the period for which it is advisable to retain selected candidates under training in England; and that again forms part of the still larger question of the age at which they shall be permitted to compete.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Whitworth admits that the arrears of judicial work to which he refers can be avoided by improved administrative arrangements, and that is essentially a matter to be dealt with by the Local Government and the High Court. So, too, is the reorganization of the execution department which he recommends. We have lately received a representation from the Bombay Government regarding the constitution of the Sadr Court in Sindh, which I

[*Sir Denzil Ibbetson.*]

hope to deal with very shortly. Any proposal for improving the position of the Subordinate Judges in that Province which the Bombay Government may think fit to put forward, will receive the most careful consideration. But, in so far as it may rest upon the regular use of lamps because the hours of daylight are not long enough, I could, on the same ground, put forward a very strong claim in behalf of many officials in the Punjab—and also, may I add, of at least one Member of Council.

“More than one Hon’ble Member has alluded to the legislation which results in the virtual exclusion of Indians from South Africa and Australia. It will be sufficient for me to say that the Secretary of State is already in possession of our views on the subject; and that, in our recent negotiations with the Delegates from Natal, we have not failed to bear in mind the strong feeling which exists in India.

“When I addressed the Council last year, I said that, now that an Inspector General of Agriculture had been appointed, I hoped that substantial progress would soon be made in the development of that agricultural inquiry and experiment which is one of the crying needs of the country. In such matters it is well to make sure of your ground before you take important steps, and the Inspector General has rightly devoted his first year to making himself acquainted with what is being done in the various Provinces. Meanwhile we have been collecting a small staff of experts. Besides an Agricultural Chemist, we already have a Cryptogamic Botanist whose business it is to investigate the diseases which attack our agricultural staples, while an Entomologist who will study the insect pests from which they suffer is just about to land in India. The services of an Economic Chemist are also at the disposal of the Agricultural Department, to which an Economic Botanist has just been transferred by the Madras Government. We are indenting or have indented upon the Secretary of State for two more trained experts and another Agricultural Chemist to be attached to the Provincial Establishments, and, when they arrive in India, there will be one only of the larger Provinces which will be without the benefit of highly-trained scientific advice in matters agricultural.

“In order to assist the Government in controlling and co-ordinating the various branches of scientific enquiry which are concerned with the economic development of the country, we have constituted a Board of Scientific Advice. At the same time, the Royal Society at Home has consented to appoint from among its members a Committee which will examine the proceedings of the Board and of the various Departments with which it deals, and will advise us in all matters connected with economic science, and from which we hope to receive the same invaluable assistance which we already receive from the Royal Society’s Observatories Committee in all that concerns pure physical science in India.

“Meanwhile, during the past month or two a scheme has been elaborated which will, if sanctioned, be the first important outcome of the new departure, and will, I hope, prove the cornerstone of agricultural progress in India. The scheme has not yet been submitted to the Secretary of State; but something of the sort must come sooner or later, and I will briefly outline its main features. Hon’ble Members will remember that His Excellency the Viceroy has decided to devote the greater portion of Mr. Phipps’ munificent benefaction of 4½ lakhs to an Agricultural Research Laboratory. It was at first proposed to place it at Dehra Dun, where some kindred institutions are already located, and which would thus become the head-quarters of economic science in Northern India. But the scheme has grown since then, with the cordial sympathy and approval of my Hon’ble Colleague in charge of the Finance Department; and it is now proposed to combine a large Experimental Farm and an Agricultural College with the institution for Research, so as to form an Imperial Institution in which the field, the classroom and the laboratory may mutually assist one another under the direction of one common head. For such an institution Dehra would be unsuitable, and it is proposed to utilize the fine Government estate at Pusa, which is preëminently well suited for the purpose. The staff which I have already enumerated will have its head-quarters there, and will be materially strengthened; and the Hon’ble

[*Sir Denzil Ibbetson.*]

Mr. Ananda Charlu will be glad to learn that we shall teach the elements of mechanics as applied to agriculture. It will be our aim to provide for education in the science and art of agriculture up to a point which may correspond with the M. A. degree in letters, and so to combine practical training with theoretical instruction, that those of our pupils whose natural bent inclines towards scholarship, and who will find employment as teachers and professors, shall have a practical acquaintance with the subject which they teach, while those of a practical turn, who will find more active service in executive appointments, will have a sound foundation of theory upon which their practical knowledge will be securely built. The most encouraging feature of the situation lies, to my mind, in the awakening of native public opinion to the importance of agricultural education and enquiry which has taken place during the last few years. The volume of this opinion has grown steadily, so far as one can judge from the columns of the native papers, and its existence has a very important practical bearing upon the success of our institution. It is no use building a College if we fail to attract pupils; and pupils will not come unless they see a prospect of profitable employment before them. In providing such employment, Government will do its best. There will be a certain demand for educational service—a demand which will expand as the supply of teachers at the top enables us gradually to extend instruction downwards until we reach the village-school. A certain number will be employed by the Courts of Wards in the various Provinces. More will, I hope, be needed for those demonstration farms alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose, as to the value of which I agree with him entirely, but which we are not yet in a position to start, simply for want of men qualified to take charge of them. And qualifications in agriculture will be given due weight in selection for the revenue side of Government service. But what Government can do will be a mere fleabite compared with what the great landowners of India can do; and with what the great landowners *will* do, if the demand for men with agricultural training which is so constantly put forward in the native papers is the expression of a genuine opinion. I realize that much will depend upon the class of men that we turn out. They must be, not mere theorists with heads crammed full of book knowledge, but thoroughly practical men, accustomed to apply in the field what they have learned in the laboratory. I believe that we shall turn out such men; and if only the great landowners will appreciate their value and give them employment, they will be doing more than could be done in any other way to promote the agricultural development of their country.

"The Pusa institution will also include a cattle-farm for the improvement of the local breed of cattle. And this leads me to a subject which is of vital importance to the agriculture of the country, and which has been too much neglected in the past. Hitherto the Civil Veterinary Department has been, in many parts of India at least, so fully occupied with the care of horse-breeding in order to supply remounts for the Army that it has had but scanty leisure to devote to its more proper duty of improving the local breeds of cattle, and of combating the infectious diseases which annually impose such a heavy tax upon the cultivator. Much has been done within the past two years to elaborate a method of inoculation against rinderpest, and to induce the people to avail themselves of it; and already there are the most encouraging signs that the idea has taken root and is spreading steadily. But no great progress could be expected so long as our superior Veterinary establishment were not free to devote themselves to this and kindred subjects. The care of horse-breeding, at any rate in those parts of India in which it forms the heaviest charge upon the attention of our staff, is now about to be transferred to the Military Department; and I hope that before long the good effects of the change will become apparent, and that we shall be able to show substantial progress in dealing with the question of agricultural cattle in India.

"The Hon'ble Sir Edward Law remarked last Wednesday that the alleged deterioration in the quality of fibre of the jute grown in Bengal appeared to him to be a matter which required the close attention and advice of agricultural experts, assisted by agricultural chemists, and that he hoped

[*Sir Denzil Ibbetson.*]

that it would be taken up. The subject was brought to the notice of Government in August 1900, and inquiries were immediately set on foot. The first step was to ascertain the local facts precisely—always a work of difficulty where a staple is cultivated over a large tract of country. The next was to conduct a carefully arranged series of experiments in the cultivation of different varieties under varied conditions. Now, unfortunately, a plant will not allow itself to be hustled; it insists upon taking its own time to grow, and will ripen only once a year. Consequently, such experiments take time. We may be fortunate enough to hit upon the cause of the deterioration and its remedy almost at once, or it may take us some years of careful experiment. But I think I can promise that the inquiry will be practical and thorough.

“The Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank has alluded to the important measures that are in hand for the rehabilitation of Bundelkhand. The measures are, in the main, the proposals of the Local Government; but they have had throughout the hearty approval and support of the Government of India. The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur reminds us that we shall have to put our hands into our pockets if our plans are to succeed; and he refers us to an expression of his opinion, in another place, upon the intrinsic merits of our measures. I gather that he and those who think with him approve of the extension of the Encumbered Estates Act. But they consider that the proposals for restricting the alienation of land are unjustifiable and unsound, and that they should at least be postponed until experience has shown how a similar measure works in the Punjab. Now it cannot be too clearly understood that in this matter the whole scheme stands or falls together, and that it is not open to choose one portion of it and reject another. We fully recognize that the depressed condition of the Bundelkhand landholders, though due in the main to causes for which the Government is in no way responsible, such as the character of the soil and a long series of unfavourable seasons, is also in some degree the result of a revenue system which was unsuited to the tract. We have accordingly changed the basis of assessment, and in future the demand will be periodically adjusted upon a fluctuating system, under which the burden will vary with the means of bearing it. We are granting an immediate reduction of some five lakhs in the annual assessment, which will reduce it to a very moderate proportion of the assets as they now stand; and we are also granting a further special reduction of some 2½ lakhs upon the already reduced demand, in the hope of giving the old landowners a fair start under the new system. Finally, we have sanctioned rules under which remissions will follow upon failure of crops upon a scale of unprecedented liberality. So far as the Revenue-administration is concerned, I am sure that my Hon'ble friend will admit that the matter has been dealt with in a large and generous spirit.

“But there remains a cause of indebtedness with which it is far more difficult to deal; and that is, the character and habits of the people. Just twenty years ago the same indebtedness for which we are now endeavouring to find a remedy prevailed in Jhansi, one of the Bundelkhand districts. The Government then passed the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act, constituted a special Court with equitable jurisdiction, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, to enquire into and adjust the debts of the landowners, and advanced a further sum of 5 lakhs for their liquidation, with the result that the greater number were restored to solvency. But no sooner had this been done than the old process began again, and at the present moment indebtedness in Jhansi is as great as ever. It is agreed by all who know them best, that this result is largely due to the thriftless character of the people, who are unable to resist the temptations that spring from the gift of a proprietary right which will fetch money in the market; and that so long as they are left with an unrestricted power of alienation, so long must any amelioration that may result from proceedings such as I have described be of a purely temporary character.

“We are now proposing to repeat the experiment of 1882 upon a greatly extended scale, to apply the Jhansi Act to the whole of Bundelkhand, to create

[*Sir Denzil Ibbetson; Major-General Sir Edmond Elles.*]

special Courts in five and a half districts instead of one at a cost which will presumably exceed 5 lakhs, to advance 25 lakhs for the liquidation of debt, and to spend one lakh on the purchase of estates in special cases in order to retain their old proprietors upon the land. But we are not prepared to take these measures unless we have some assurance that the benefits which result will be more lasting than before. We have not the slightest intention of spending 6 and lending 25 lakhs of rupees, if the process is to be repeated for the third time twenty years hence. We are therefore proposing legislation to restrict the power of alienation of land by the agricultural classes of Bundelkhand, on similar lines, though somewhat less stringent, to those followed in the Punjab; and it must be distinctly understood that this legislation is an integral portion of the scheme. If that is to be postponed, then the whole scheme for the redemption of debt must be postponed also; and the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur knows what that will mean for the people."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES said:—"My Hon'ble Colleagues Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, Mr. Gokhale, His Highness the Agha Khan and Mr. Ananda Charlu have all reiterated, with their usual eloquence, the demand, with which we are all familiar, for the reduction of Army expenditure.

"His Highness the Agha Khan does not advocate a reduction of the British force, a sentiment on which I congratulate him, but suggests short service for the Native Army as a means of decreasing the burden. In this he is strongly supported by Mr. Gokhale. In reply I would say that I cannot think that this system on European lines is applicable to India.

"My Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Ananda Charlu says that, notwithstanding the manner in which his previous representations have been met, he remains 'incorrigible.' I am afraid I must plead to being equally incorrigible on the other side and must give very much the same answer as last year, that I see no probability of any decrease in Military expenditure, but rather the other way. Our critics both here and in the Press are apt, I think, to attribute this steady increase to the innate viciousness of the soldier rather than to natural causes. The increases are, I believe, due to four main causes:—

first, the addition to the army in 1885;

second, the increase of pay which was a few years ago given to the Native Army, and this year to the British;

third, the loss by exchange, as the British soldier is a large gainer by a low exchange;

fourth, the enormously enhanced cost of war material, whether guns, rifles, ammunition, etc.

"As to the first item, I fear the Government of India will remain at variance with its critics. The addition to the army was considered necessary in 1885 by the then Government, and the maintenance of the addition is considered necessary by the present Government. It is justified by the addition of the Provinces of Burma and Baluchistan to the Empire. It is argued that because we spared 10,000 men for South Africa we can spare them altogether. In every concern I know of, whether business or engineering, there is a factor of safety. A mill or factory may work extra time under pressure, or underhanded owing to sickness, but no sane manager would therefore advocate a reduction of establishment. No engineer would build a railway bridge to carry the exact load it may be called on to bear. Similarly, because we spared 10,000 men and many officers in 1900 to 1902, it does not follow we were not pushed ourselves. In fact we were, as regards officers especially, and every Lieutenant-General considered that efficiency was suffering owing to the efforts we made to help the empire. The wonder of Foreign Powers is not the enormous army we keep up, but the fact that we have such a small army to hold the enormous tract called India. We cannot admit, as stated by the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Ram and Mr. Gokhale, that the army is too great for local purposes or defence. I may venture to suggest that perhaps the Government of India, backed by the Home Government, are the best judges. Any one who said five years ago that we should place over 200,000 men

[*Major-General Sir Edmond Elles; the Lieutenant-Governor.*]

in South Africa during 1899 to 1901 would have been scoffed at. When can we say when our necessity may arise?

"In regard to the second item I would remark that the amount spent in increasing the pay of the Native soldiers and in fact their whole pay, some crores, goes back to the country and benefits the people. The extra pay of the British soldiers of 2d. a day was accepted by us as being a necessity on recruiting grounds; it amounts to a little over 30 lakhs. The further increase of 6d. a day which will be a heavy addition to the Indian Estimates is under arbitration by Lord Alverstone. It will not become due until 1st April, 1904.

"In regard to the third item, exchange is now stable and we need not anticipate any further increase due to a lower exchange.

"In regard to the fourth item I need only mention that the re-armament of our Native Army, Volunteers and Imperial Service Troops will cost 2½ crores, and in the last three years we have spent 65½, 59½ and 49 lakhs for the purpose. A single gun for our coast defences may now cost £10,000. We are powerless to resist the advance of science in these matters and the necessity for keeping pace with our neighbours. No one could seriously contemplate re-arming our Native army with an obsolete weapon, or mounting a smooth-bore gun at the cost of a few pounds in the Bombay defences.

"I have here a statement* showing for a period of twenty years the total revenue and the Military and Marine expenditure under the following heads:—India Military, Home Military, Military Works, India Marine, Home Marine, and Special Defences (Home and India). I shall have much pleasure in supplying any Hon'ble Member of the Council with a copy.

"A study of this is instructive and I think entirely refutes the views of our critics who assert that increased revenue is swallowed up by the rapacity of the military cormorant. With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's remarks, in the last 11 years the Revenue of India has increased by nearly 17 millions sterling, no doubt a paltry increase due to the machinations of a wasteful and wicked Government, whereas the net Military expenditure has risen from £16,170,000 to £17,608,000, or barely 1½ millions. It would therefore appear that owing to wise statesmanship which, whilst fully alive to the requirements of the Army as a means of ensuring peace, has been equally alive to developing the material prosperity of the country, a trifle of 14 to 15 millions of revenue in this financial year has been made available for spending on the people of India and its further development. The percentage of net military expenditure has fallen from 26 per cent. for the 9 years before 1892-93 to 24 per cent. for the last 11 years.

"People are apt to forget that if you wish for peace you must be ready for war. It will, I firmly believe, be the first sign of the decadence of our power in India if the counsel of neglecting military requirements is ever listened to. It is the fact of our being strong that permits of the great development we are witness to and the increased prosperity of our finances. Rather than find fault with Army expenditure, I would urge our critics to be thankful that we have a broad-minded statesman at our head to whom the Army owes much and who has not shrunk from the necessary expenditure for its improvement; and I would ask them to be further grateful that we have the leading soldier of the day at the head of that Army, under whose auspices it will, we feel assured, become stronger and better fitted to guard the interests of this vast Empire and thus maintain that peace from which cometh prosperity."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"My Lord, at this late stage of the debate, I do not intend to detain this Council long, or to make large demands upon their patience, but I desire to take this opportunity, as other speakers have done, first to congratulate the Government of India and still more the people of India upon the prosperity budget which has been laid

* *Vide* Appendix C.

[*The Lieutenant-Governor.*]

before us, and secondly to draw attention to a few matters with which the Province of Bengal is chiefly concerned.

" My Lord, a surplus of 2½ millions sterling, which is better by 2 millions than the estimate framed at the beginning of the year, is a matter for sincere congratulation, even though it be swelled by an incident for which no provision was made, for it connotes a period of favourable seasons and good harvests—a year of peace and prosperity. That the Government of India should have decided to spend part of this surplus in remitting taxation is also a matter for universal satisfaction, and I think that the methods by which that remission will be effected will, on the whole, be generally applauded. Whether the price of salt to the petty consumer will immediately be lowered by a reduction of 20 per cent. of the duty may admit of some doubt, but the conception is a noble one which will be readily understood by the people, and if the benefits of the reduction do not at once penetrate to the lowliest consumers, they will at any rate reach the petty trader and shop-keeper and will increase the profits of a poor but indispensable class of the community. The raising of the minimum taxable for income-tax will also be received with thankfulness by a large body of struggling bread-winners to whom the payment of the tax is no small matter. The amount foregone is actually small, but the gratification and relief it will afford will be relatively large and out of all proportion to the actual amount surrendered. Lastly, my Lord, may I be permitted to say that to be able to announce a surplus and to remit taxation in a year which has been signalled by the great Coronation Durbar at Delhi is an achievement which will make memorable for all time the fifth year of Your Excellency's Viceroyalty.

" So far as Bengal is concerned, the announcement to which the Province has looked forward with the greatest interest is that which regards the Provincial Contract. On this subject the late Lieutenant-Governor made an earnest appeal to the Government of India last year, and urged that the assignment of revenue to Local Governments should be so arranged as to include a fair proportion of growing revenue, while in another place he pleaded that the contract should be permanent or at any rate for a longer period than five years. Therefore, it was with some disappointment that we have learned that no definite statement can yet be made. I trust, however, that the announcement of the final decision will not long be delayed, and that when it is made it will be found that Bengal has obtained a larger share of the revenue under the divided heads, and above all things a greater permanency of allotment. We acknowledge with gratitude the liberal assistance which has been given us from time to time by grants from Imperial funds, but, acceptable though those have always been, they are for obvious reasons less capable of useful application than even smaller sums would be if their continuance were assured, or if the grants themselves could be longer foreseen.

" Though Bengal is an ancient Province with a teeming population, a fruitful soil, valuable products, and for the most part practical immunity from famine, yet in some material respects it lags behind other Provinces of the Empire and lacks many of the advantages and developments which it would seem to be entitled to enjoy from its wealth, size and importance.

" The department in which the most crying need for reform still exists is the Police, and the appointment by Your Excellency's Government of a Police Commission was hailed with satisfaction by rulers and ruled alike: to carry out the reforms which that Commission will recommend, and others which may be found necessary by the local circumstances of this Province, will require large expenditure, which will, however, be ungrudgingly incurred to the utmost extent of our resources.

" Under the great head of Public Works also much remains to be done. The offices of Government all over this Province are in constant need of improvement. Many of them are dark, overcrowded, ill-ventilated and unhealthy and are quite unfit for the uses to which they are put: specially is this the case with the Courts of Civil Justice. Again, the question of residences for officials is one which becomes more acute year by year: not only is the accom-

[The Lieutenant-Governor.]

modation for Munsifs in many outlying stations squalid beyond belief; but even in the large stations (if the houses which they inhabit are not the property of Government) the difficulty of accommodating officials presses more and more. Indian gentlemen are realizing gradually the advantages of good houses in good situations, and there is a tendency for houses in which the officials of the district have lived for years to pass out of their occupation. Once more the development of railways all over the Province necessitates the construction of feeder roads as a complement to the railway system: the construction of roads in sufficient number and within a reasonable time is often beyond the resources of District Boards, and the aid of the Local Government is necessarily invoked. Similarly, much remains to be done in opening out and improving the great water highways of the province: several projects of undoubted benefit and importance are under consideration, foremost among which are the development of the Bhil route in the Faridpur District, and the dredging and clearance of the Bhagirathi. It is such projects as these which could be carried through with confidence and energy to the immense advantage of the people of Bengal if the Government were assured of the long continuance of a liberal Provincial contract, but which are now undertaken with hesitation and conducted with anxiety.

"In other Departments of the administration also the demand for funds and for prolonged and well-sustained development is equally imperious. The needs of Bengal in the direction of primary education are very great. Something has already been done for the Provincial Executive Service, and it is hoped that before long an improvement may be announced in the prospects of the Subordinate Executive Service; but the prospects of the Subordinate Judicial Service and of the Educational Service in Bengal, both Provincial and Subordinate, are far from good, and it is admitted that both require reforms which only await the allotment of funds.

"Lastly, ere my list grows too large, I would mention the needs of agricultural development and improvement. Bengal is before all things an agricultural province, and any measures which would result at reasonable cost in increasing the productiveness of the soil, in reducing the expenses of cultivation and in giving the agriculturist a larger return for his toil would have far-reaching and widely beneficent results. There was a time when, in this Province as in others, it was generally believed that the Indian peasant had nothing to learn in respect of husbandry, and that his apparently crude methods, the heritage of a hoary past, were those which were best suited to the conditions of the climate and the soil. But those days are past; it is recognized now both by Europeans and Indians that much can be done for Indian agriculture in many ways, and Bengal is ready to share fully and eagerly in that advance in the theory and practice of agriculture which has been so marked a feature of Your Excellency's administration. Moreover, while it is true that scientific research and improved methods are likely to do much for the general agriculture of the country, still more is the remark true of the large industries which have led to the investment of great sums, the introduction of European capital and the employment of an army of labourers of every degree. Most of these, alas, are now in a decadent condition; indigo is, I fear, almost doomed, tea has seen its best days, and jute we are told is deteriorating. On the other hand, there are indications that sugar may be destined to save the situation in Behar and, that, while preventing the total loss of the capital sunk in indigo, it may give employment to thousands of labourers, both agriculturists and artisans, who would otherwise have been thrown back into the mass of humanity which presses upon the soil of that densely populated Province. The commercial company which commenced its operations in 1900 has already expended £250,000 in the country and claims to have demonstrated that they may expect to get a sufficient return in sugar from an improved variety of cane to give the planter who grows the cane an adequate agricultural profit, and to the cultivator a large increase of employment at a season of the year when such increase is most welcome.

"My Lord, in concluding his observations a year ago, the late Sir John Woodburn emphatically avowed the loyalty of the Bengal Government to the Govern-

[*The Lieutenant-Governor ; Sir Edward Law.*]

ment of India in matters of finance as in others, and he assured Your Excellency that while he desired to have a share in the growing prosperity of the Government of India he was equally ready to accept without demur their decisions on financial questions, and to yield to their requests for assistance when this assistance is required. With this declaration of loyalty I desire heartily to associate myself, and I will ask you to believe that the foregoing remarks are not the complaints of a suppliant begging for further favours, but that they represent the aspirations of a Government which looks out with wistful eyes upon a great field for development and enterprise, which is eager to devote all its energies to that task, and which desires nothing more earnestly than larger funds and greater capacity in order to utilize to the full for the good of its people the immense opportunities which lie before it."

The Hon'ble SIR EDWARD LAW said :—" Your Excellency, I will endeavour to reply to the observations and criticisms of the Hon'ble Members who have spoken.

" His Highness the Agha Khan has, in addition to his kindly congratulatory remarks, dealt chiefly with military subjects on which it is not within my province to offer any reply.

" I can only express to His Highness the Raja of Sirmur my gratification at the cordial terms of his acknowledgments of the efforts of Government for the benefit of the people.

" With reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Cruickshank's remarks concerning the alleged inadequacy of the sum allotted under the existing Provincial Settlement for the Government of the United Provinces, I need only say that in our next settlement every possible effort will be made to treat the various Provinces in a thoroughly equitable manner. My Hon'ble friend is as fully aware as I am of the very great difficulty of the question and of the utter impossibility of satisfying everybody.

" My Hon'ble friend Mr. Sri Ram seems to be under a strange misapprehension when he says that the surplus of 1901-1902 was not used for any of the purposes which he enumerates, namely, remission of taxation, reduction of the National Debt, or construction of works of public utility. Human memories are, alas, short-lived, but I must admit that it is to me most astonishing to find that the Hon'ble Member has already forgotten that the surpluses of the last two years enabled us to devote £1,321,500 to remission of land-revenue arrears, and further a very considerable sum directly for public works, as is shown by the reduction of our balances in India by the sum of £1,213,300, which, coupled with a reduction in the balances in England, enabled us to devote the very large sum of £3,011,000 to our railway and irrigation programme. In addition we sanctioned grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments for works of public utility amounting in the aggregate to £1,203,200.

" I may here note that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale has complained, in his speech, that the whole of our surpluses were devoted to the reduction of public debt. There is a distressing conflict of opinion between our advisers.

" I note that my Hon'ble friend advocates a further reduction in the postage charge for the transmission of newspapers. He says that this is in the interest of the general public. I venture to demur to this statement. I believe that it is only the very smallest fraction of the general public who are interested in the question. The general public is interested in the question of the charge for money orders, and I think that we rightly gave preference to the claims of the great majority of the public.

" As regards Agricultural Banks, I have already stated that the reason of delay in taking action is to be found in the complicated nature of the questions involved, which require the most careful consideration. If my Hon'ble friends were to be obliged to study the very numerous and often conflicting opinions which we have received from the large number of authorities whom we considered it our duty to consult, he would readily understand the cause of the delay. Certainly no one wishes more heartily than I do that it may be found

[Sir Edward Law.]

possible to take reasonable action with a fair prospect of success, at an early date.

"Regarding the cotton excise-dues I must say that I am surprised that the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram should consider an increase approximating 50 per cent. in six years, in the returns from the cotton excise, as unimportant. I should be very glad to find anything approaching a similar percentage of increase in any other branch of revenue.

"I have now obtained later figures which show a still greater advance than indicated in my Financial Statement:—

Net total receipts of cotton excise-dues.

	Rs.
1897-98	11,38,950
1898-99	13,53,128
1899-1900	13,09,514
1900-01	11,62,947
1901-02	17,16,836
1902-03	17,76,450

"I fully sympathise with the Hon'ble Member in his desire to see the development of a system of scientific and technical education. It is manifest that the Finance Department must be keenly interested in progress in a direction which must increase the earning power of the people.

"I must admit to being startled at the remark that the local production of kerosine oil has decreased, when the very contrary is the case, and, as I noted in my Financial Statement, the imports of Burmese oil had increased to the port of Calcutta, alone, by some 25 per cent. in the last eleven months.

"As regards the local production of sugar, I am not aware of any falling off, whilst a new sugar industry on scientific principles has been started in Behar. I have little doubt that in course of time the crude and unsatisfactory methods of sugar-making now almost universal throughout the country will have to give way to something superior, and, if the natives of India do not advance with the times, they will, I fear, find their industry succumbing before the competition of improved methods of production. We can only hope that a spirit of enterprise will be developed among the native community, inducing them to invest capital in working up the raw products of the country.

"The Provincial Settlements have, as I explained last year, been delayed out of regard for the interests of the Provinces concerned. I hope, however, that the majority will be fixed during the coming year. I must state that, as regards the United Provinces, I cannot account for the statement that these Provinces are living on the reduction of former surpluses. According to the figures which the Hon'ble Mr. Sri Ram has himself tabulated, the revenue during the period he refers to has exceeded the expenditure by over 26 lakhs, and it would appear that the Provincial balances should have increased by a similar amount.

"It has been observed that the figures given by the Finance Secretary, the Hon'ble Military Member and myself in connection with Army expenditure do not correspond. The Finance Secretary showed that, excluding the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent, the gross expenditure in 1903-04 is estimated at £210,400 less than the Budget of 1902-03. The Hon'ble Sir Edmond Elles says that the net expenditure of the coming year will be Rs. 1,23,200 less than the Budget of 1902-03, whilst I have shown that the Budget Estimate for 1903-04 exceeds the Revised Estimate for 1902-03 by £417,400. The apparent discrepancies are accounted for by the fact that the comparisons in each case are of different kinds and on a different basis. The table given in my Statement shows only net figures for the comparative military expenditure in the respective years; I have given actual figures for the first three years tabulated, for the fourth year the Revised Estimate, and for the coming year the Budget figures which are alone available; and I am inclined to think that this is the clearest manner in which, without book-keeping complications, the situation can be exhibited to the public; but my results do not really differ from those shown either by the Hon'ble Military Member or by the Financial Secretary.

[Sir Edward Law.]

"I have had a statement compiled showing the percentage of net ordinary military expenditure to general revenue during the last eight years. Beginning with the year 1895-96, the percentages are as follows :—

Comparison of net ordinary Military expenditure with Revenue.

YEAR.	Total Revenue excluding Army and Military Works receipts.	Net Army and Military Works expenditure, excluding warlike operations costing over 50 lakhs each, and Special Defences.	Percentage of Military expenditure to Revenue.
	£	£	
1895-96	64,894,971	15,984,476	24·6
1896-97	62,076,762	16,256,294	26·2
1897-98	63,671,720	15,616,630	24·5
1898-99	66,965,278	15,489,986	23·1
TOTAL	257,608,731	63,347,390	24·6
1899-1900	67,882,901	14,945,586	22·0
1900-01	74,419,262	15,009,519	20·2
1901-02	78,319,293	15,711,537	20·9
1902-03	75,932,600	17,279,400	22·8
TOTAL	293,554,056	62,946,042	21·4

"These figures show that our military expenditure is not advancing in proportion to the growth of our resources.

"They do not include the cost of military expeditions individually exceeding half a crore. Over such expenditure we can exercise no control. And here I may once more call attention to the large sums included in military expenditure in the last two or three years for the creation of ordnance establishments. Although we prefer to debit these sums to expenditure against Revenue, they are in reality Capital expenditure, which, I believe, will not only return good interest by resulting economy as regards future military requirements, but will, in ways I explained in the Budget Statement, prove of real value to the industrial community in India.

"It may possibly be objected by some critics that our total military expenditure is in any case too large. I am happy to join issue at once and directly with such critics. They cannot, for want of information which cannot be made public, be in a position to pronounce an opinion on the necessity or otherwise of greater or smaller military preparation and consequent expenditure. The Government of India, acting on the fullest information and with the advice of the competent military authorities, consider that certain things are necessary to meet certain eventualities and it is their duty to take action and provide accordingly.

"There is nothing more unbusinesslike than to delay purchases till market prices are high. If military preparations were delayed till the last moment, we should not only find the market against us for hurried purchases, but in our hurry we should be obliged to accept indifferent quality, even if the articles required were procurable in time to be of any use.

[*Sir Edward Law.*]

"There was a school, and indeed a very important one, though now in my opinion happily moribund, if not dead, which recoiled with horror before the shibboleth 'unproductive expenditure' which they were pleased to fasten on all military expenditure. If consistent, men of this school could never have accepted the idea of insuring their lives till their state of health was such that the Insurance Companies either charged exorbitantly high premiums for their policies, or refused altogether to grant them.

"This is a business question, and the very worst kind of finance is that which, for the convenience of the moment, wilfully shuts its eyes to possible eventualities and seeks to swell present surpluses at the cost of the future.

"The Government of India has sufficiently shown its appreciation of the many needs for the adequate development of the natural resources of this great country. Every anna we spend on military preparations is so much deducted from our means of advancing that most desirable development; and we sanction military expenditure with real regret and solely because we know that it is necessary. Our only consolation lies in the fact that we have perfect confidence that our present military advisers have both the will and the competence to secure for us the fullest possible value for the money which they call upon us to expend.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini calls attention to various questions connected with the administration of justice, and to the profit which Government is supposed to make out of the excess of fees over the cost of the Courts, particularly in Bengal.

"I thought that I had sufficiently explained last year that the assumed profit is more imaginary than real, as in the accounts from which the figures indicating a profit are taken there is no allowance for pensions, buildings, stationery (legal gentlemen use a good deal of paper) and other items, not to speak of the cost of gaols and police which are necessary parts of the machinery of justice.

"It is not in my province to discuss the possibility of improvement in the organization or procedure of the Bench or Bar. My connection with these questions is confined to the scrutiny from a financial point of view of such proposals as may be made for increased expenditure. Such proposals have latterly been both numerous and heavy, particularly from the Calcutta High Court, as also from many Provincial Courts. The only part of the Finance Department in such matters is to sanction, without any possibility of the control which it is accustomed to exercise over expenditure in most other spending branches of the administration.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Whitworth has made remarks on judicial matters and on recruitment for the Volunteers, to which it does not fall within my province to reply.

"With reference to his complaint as to the condition of court-houses in the Bombay Presidency, I may point out that, as mentioned in my Budget Statement, we are making a special grant-in-aid of 40 lakhs to Provincial Administrations for Minor Public Works. The Bombay Government will receive its share of this grant, and a portion will doubtless be applied to meet the requirements indicated by the Hon'ble Member.

"The Hon'ble Sir Montagu Turner expresses his regret that we did not find it possible to raise the limit of exemption from income-tax to include incomes of Rs. 1,200 per annum. I think there is a good deal to be said in favour of the limit he desires, from the point of view especially of the result to a considerable class of clerks whose incomes just reach that figure; but we feel that we have been able to grant a considerable measure of relief, and we did not consider it prudent to go further for the moment.

"The Hon'ble Sir Montagu Turner, however, goes much further when he speaks of the income-tax as a tax which should not be regarded as a permanent source of revenue. Here I am entirely at issue with him. I look on the income-tax as an excellent source of revenue, and I believe that it is most desirable that

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it should be continued. As years roll by, the methods of assessment should steadily improve; and I trust that this tax will in course of time, perhaps with some modifications, enable us to obtain some reasonable share of contribution towards the expenses of Government, from an important class whom many think have hitherto escaped unduly lightly. At its present very light rate the tax is a mere nothing to many men of large incomes.

"With reference to his remarks about the very large recent importations of silver, I need hardly assure the Hon'ble Member that Government is fully alive to the danger of illicit coining, and that we shall continue to use every means in our power to check unlawful practices.

"As regards the continuance of countervailing duties on sugar after September 1st, I can only say that it seems too early to decide on the measures which may be necessary after that date. When the time comes, we shall do our best to frustrate all attempts to put us once more in the undesirable situation which the countervailing duties were introduced to obviate. I do not think that the question of the levy of the general import-duty of 5 per cent. on sugar will be found to be in any way connected with that of countervailing duties.

"On the question of a reduction of telegraph charges I observed last year that 'I should be very glad if circumstances should hereafter permit us to reduce charges.' Certainly, we should be very pleased to reduce present rates, if it were found possible to elaborate any scale of charges which would cheapen the use of the telegraph to the public who send telegrams, without causing such loss of revenue as would be fairly objected to by the great body of tax-payers who seldom or ever send a telegram. I do not say that some small loss may not properly be incurred, for although the direct advantage of cheapening telegraph rates would accrue chiefly to the mercantile community, yet everything tending to facilitate trade operations must, more or less, indirectly benefit the public at large.

"At present, according to the calculations of some experts, not only does Government incur loss on the transmission of private telegrams, a loss amounting to ₹10,51,500 in 1901-1902, but, unfortunately, under the present system of rates, it would seem possible that the more private telegrams are sent the greater the loss. The average loss on each private telegram is according to some calculations about $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas; but I should observe that our authorities are not at all in accord as regards the basis on which the calculation should be made, and I must admit that, having given my best personal attention to the question, I find it so full of complications that I should not like to be held responsible for the exact figure of loss.

"I may mention that, according to American calculations, the mere cost of each operation in connection with transmission of a telegram is $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent (approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ anna) for each operation, and it is calculated by our Telegraph Department that, as an average, there are five operations in India for three in Europe.

"It will be asked how, as a matter of accounting, we have hitherto shown a book profit on the transactions of the Telegraph Department. The answer is that this book-keeper's correct statement of profit is calculated by including in the accounts the sums debited to Government Departments for official telegrams at the same rates as are charged to the general public. It must be remembered, however, that the loss on private telegrams is mainly due to the free transmission of addresses which in private telegrams are frequently inordinately long as compared with the paying part of the message—the body of the telegram. In Government telegrams the non-paying part of the message (the address) is relatively short as compared with the paying body of the telegram; also a large proportion of Government telegrams are sent at the paying urgent rates. Considering the importance to the Telegraph Department of its work for Government, it is certain that, were the Department a private commercial undertaking, Governments would demand and would be granted a very large reduction on the ordinary rates, such as is given for Press telegrams; and here it may be mentioned that there is a heavy loss on the transmission of Press messages.

[*Sir Edward Law.*]

"The difficulties and complications in connection with our present system of telegraph charges, and especially as regards free addresses, are extraordinary ; but we have been and are giving the whole subject our most attentive consideration in the hope of finding a justification for some change advantageous to the public, particularly as regards the possibility of sending a non-urgent private telegram for a small charge.

"As regards the Persian tariff, I am afraid that I have nothing to add to the remarks made on the subject in my Financial Statement. I regret to say that the Persian Government has already refused any concession in the matter of postponing the operation of the new tariff. Disappointing as is this refusal, I understand that they are fully within their rights.

"The question of the advisability of guaranteeing the rate of exchange for interest payments on Rupee paper has been under the consideration of the Government of India for a considerable time. It has latterly been discussed by some organs of the Press in India, and representations have been received from the Calcutta and Madras Chambers of Commerce recommending the guarantee. Bombay has refrained from offering an opinion, and public opinion is by no means unanimous in approving the proposal.

"Many serious points must be considered and decided before we could formulate or recommend a definite proposal. But first of all we must be clear in our own minds as to the objects for which change of any sort might be considered advisable. Such advisability must depend on the advantages which might be directly secured by the Government of India and consequently indirectly, but none the less effectually, by the Indian tax-payer. The interests of the investor can only be considered as far as they coincide with those of Government, but in the important points of the price of our securities (in so far as they affect our credit) and the investor's readiness to make further investments, these interests do coincide.

"Here, I think I should note that a fundamental financial principle is that the public debt of a country should, as far as possible, be held by the citizens of the debtor country, and that the obligations connected with such debt should be in the currency of that country. I may point out that the adoption of the present proposal in any form would constitute, to a greater or less extent, a breach of at least one of these fundamental principles, and therefore we must be very cautious in accepting any change unless we are very fairly assured of securing really important compensating advantages to the State.

"For my own part, I do not, as at present advised, find such certain compensating advantages to the State, in a proposal to fix the rate of exchange for interest payable on existing securities. Doubtless its acceptance would raise the price of Rupee paper in the market ; but, though I am quite open to conviction in a contrary sense, it seems to me that such appreciation of the market price of existing securities, although a considerable gain to present holders of stock, would not offer any advantage to Government, and, as regards future investors, they will only think of the terms under which future investments may be offered to them. I am inclined to think then that the only question for practical consideration is the advantage or disadvantage in guaranteeing exchange on future issues.

"I may point out some of the disadvantages which have been suggested as connected with the acceptance of even such a limited proposal :—

(1) We should be incurring debt payable in a currency which is not that of the debtor country.

(2) We should be introducing a new class of stock, for which the market would for some time to come be limited and the stock therefore not readily saleable.

(3) We should, it has been alleged, depreciate existing stock held under present conditions.

[*Sir Edward Law.*]

(4) We should, it has been suggested, discourage the fortunately growing tendency among Indian investors to hold Government stock, since the concession whilst raising the price of the stock would not present to them the same advantages as to investors living abroad, who are obliged in any case to convert their rupee dividends into gold.

"I do not say that I accept all these objections as well-founded or as unavoidable, but, at all events, they require very careful consideration.

"As regards (1) the objection cannot, in my opinion, be controverted. All that can be said is that the proportion of the stock which might become subject to the objection might, by arrangement, be so limited as compared with the total debt, that the objection becomes insignificant as compared with advantages which may possibly be secured in compensation.

"As regards (2) I do not think that the objection need necessarily be encountered. It seems to me that there are various possible arrangements, such as conversion of a limited portion of existing stock into stock of the new class, by which it could be met. I do not undertake to recommend such an arrangement, but I point out that it is possible.

"(3) is an objection which, personally, I do not think would arise in practice. I believe that there are two different categories of investors—those to whom the question of exchange is all-important, that is, to the investors permanently resident in Europe, and those to whom it is of little or no importance, that is, to those permanently resident in India. Each category would, in my opinion, hold the class of stock which suited it best and for which it would be willing to pay a full price.

"(4) If existing stock were left under present conditions, or only a small proportion of it converted, there would, I apprehend, be a sufficient quantity of such stock available to meet all requirements of Indian investors for a very long time to come, and should it, as is quite possible, command a lower price in the market than another class of stock the exchange value of the interest on which was guaranteed, I see nothing in the contingency to discourage the Indian investor.

"I have endeavoured to show that there are many important and difficult points for consideration, in connection with the proposal which has been made. I have no desire to prejudge the general question, which is receiving our careful attention.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bose deals with many important questions in a temperate though earnest spirit which must command respect and attention. It is not within my province to reply to his remarks on the collection of land-revenue, beyond stating that he is certainly right in his assumption that the Central Government have no desire to be harsh in their dealings with the agricultural classes in impoverished districts, and I trust that the Finance Department is credited with too much good sense for it to be believed that we would knowingly injure the goose which lays our golden eggs.

"I am afraid that I cannot accept the views put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Bose on the question of the excise-duties on cotton-manufactures and their effect on the cotton-industry. All industries have their ups and downs, and the cotton-industry in India cannot hope to fare better than other industries in the world, including the cotton-industry in Lancashire. I do not myself believe that the cotton-industry in India has been in any way seriously affected by the imposition of the excise-dues at the very moderate rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I am told that the average expenditure for clothing for the class who consume the bulk of the product of our cotton-mills is from 5 to 6 rupees per annum. Taking the highest figure, a charge of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereon amounts to less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per annum, even assuming, what is not the case, that clothing of no other material than cotton is worn.

"I cannot believe that $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per annum paid by the consumer will limit his purchases of cotton cloth. Were I inclined to believe it, the figures showing the net receipts from excise-dues during the last six years, which I have quoted, flatly contradict the assumption. It is impossible that the

[*Sir Edward Law.*]

amount of dues received from the cotton excise could have increased in so remarkable a manner if there had not been a corresponding increase in the outturn of the mills and in the consumption of their products. Where then is there a vestige of proof of the injurious effect of the excise? In my opinion it is a very useful tax, one which presses very lightly on the consumer, and which provides us with a rapidly increasing contribution towards the very heavy expenditure required for the development of the country. Personally, I must say that I hope that the tax will be long maintained, and that the continuance of a steady increase of the returns will continue to indicate the vitality of the cotton-industry, and the increasing prosperity of the people, whilst furnishing Government with increasingly important contributions towards meeting some of their more urgent wants.

"The Hon'ble Member says that the price of cotton-goods has fallen by 12 per cent. since 1894. I have no means of checking his figure or of comparing it with the general fall of prices in Europe, but I know that the latter has been heavy, and there is no reason why the industry in India should escape influences which have had similar results elsewhere. If the profits of the capitalist manufacturer are somewhat reduced by lower prices, the consumer is securing the full benefit of the reduction.

"I am quite prepared to admit that some of the cotton-mills in Bombay and perhaps in other parts of the country have of recent years been doing badly as regards profits, but it is a matter of common knowledge that many of them were being worked on an unsound financial basis, and that, no matter what the general conditions of trade might have been, they were bound sooner or later to feel the effect of their unfortunate financial position.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Charlu, I am inclined to think that there is something to be said in favour of the idea of a reduction of the salt-tax by an amount which could be readily calculated per seer. But, even if the idea were generally approved, to give effect to its acceptance would have entailed a reduction in the tax of 10 annas instead of 8 annas per maund—an addition of 25 per cent. to the loss of revenue which has been admitted. This addition the Government of India was not prepared to accept.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale criticises the action of Government in not having remitted taxation at a somewhat earlier date than the present. I can only say that, if we had accepted and acted on the opinion of Mr. Gokhale, we should not have ventured to reduce taxation now. Mr. Gokhale never tires of asserting that the people of this country are impoverished and going from bad to worse, and, if such were really the case, it is evident that without an increase of taxation affording temporary financial relief at the expense of the future, it would be impossible to maintain our present scale of expenditure. Nevertheless we are increasing expenditure, and instead of increasing taxation we are reducing it. I should be indeed sorry for the inhabitants of this country if Government had been persuaded to act on my Hon'ble friend's opinion.

"It is not, however, surprising if the Hon'ble Member should fall into error in his general conclusions, since he seems to have been misled in the assumptions in detail from which he draws them. For instance, if he has ever glanced at our Customs-returns, it is beyond comprehension how he can assume that the poorer classes of the community pay their share of Customs-duties. Almost the only imported articles which I believe are consumed by those classes are grey cotton-goods, copper, in smaller proportion silver, and in very small proportion petroleum. Taking a liberal estimate of the share of these commodities imported for the use of the classes referred to, the proportion of Customs-duties they pay will not amount to more than 20 per cent. of the total returns, and, should we accept an estimate of even 25 per cent., it must be admitted that, in comparison with their numbers and aggregate taxable capacity, the poorer agricultural classes contribute but a trifling proportion to our revenue from Customs. If the Hon'ble Member should take the trouble to make any calculation on his own lines, he will arrive at a very much smaller percentage than I am prepared to admit, since, last year, he told us that the bulk of the people have nothing to do with the imports of sugar or cotton-goods.

[*Sir Edward Law.*]

"Again, as regards Forest revenues, the Hon'ble Member seems to be unaware that the bulk of the returns are derived from the sale of timber and that the receipts from the agricultural classes are but a small item in the general total. Sales of timber yielded 114 lakhs out of a total of 194 lakhs, and there are also sales of sabai grass, rubber, tannin, resin, turpentine and many other minor products. It must also be noted that the balance which is paid by agriculturists is not a tax, but a payment for value received, in grazing and other rights.

"I have already answered certain criticisms on the question of our military expenditure: The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, however, takes a line of his own in comparing the proportion of Indian military expenditure to total revenues, with the proportion in Russia. I do not know where he obtained the information as regards Russian expenditure, which has led him to the extraordinarily erroneous conclusions at which he has arrived. I receive every week the official journal of the Russian Finance Ministry, and from that undoubtedly trustworthy organ I can quote figures showing that the proportion of military expenditure to the total Russian revenues derived from taxation is nearly 40 per cent. and not as the Hon'ble Member assumes 25 per cent. And Indian figures include naval expenditure, which Russian military figures do not. I do not, however, recognise any useful object in such comparisons. We have no more interest in other people's military expenditure than they can have in ours.

"My Hon'ble friend says that he has no wish to repeat the remarks which he made last year in criticism of my expressed opinion on the general economic condition of the country. I am glad of it, since it saves me from all thought of wearying Council with a repetition of the refutation of his arguments which I believe I gave wherever they were of a nature to be tested by established facts and figures. He now wants to know why I selected the last four years for a comparative statement of the returns of certain revenues. The answer is simple. I took them because they were the last four years, and therefore the most interesting. It so happens also that, as these four years commenced with a terrible famine, the period immediately following that visitation is particularly interesting as affording evidence of the power of recuperation from its effects. But, if the Hon'ble Member would like to go back further, and take another four years, so as to include the last two great famines, his contentions equally fall to the ground. These figures which I have tabulated show that, between the years 1895-96 and 1902-1903, the revenues from the sources I selected for my argument increased by some 10 per cent. This is not a bad record for a period which, as I have recalled, included the series of famine years.

	1895-96.	1902-03.
	£	£
Salt	5,907,897	6,040,000
Stamps	3,151,370	3,471,900
Excise	3,814,945	4,377,600
Customs	3,107,606	3,509,700
Post Office	1,142,330	1,435,000
TOTAL	17,124,148	18,834,200

"I must confess to a feeling of regretful surprise that such a student of the conditions prevailing in this country should suggest an accusation of drunkenness against his compatriots. The Hon'ble Member says that the increase in excise receipts is a sign of 'increased drunkenness' I have hitherto been

[*Sir Edward Law ; The President.*]

under the impression that one of the great virtues of the peoples of India was their extraordinary sobriety. Perhaps, however, we may hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale is as mistaken as to the moral habits of certain classes as I think he has been clearly shown to be on many points in connection with their material condition.

"I will only notice one other statement made by my Hon'ble friend. To-day he has spoken feelingly of the hardship caused to the people by the great rise in prices. May I remind him that last year he spoke with equal feeling on the hardship involved in the fall of prices, in connection with a remarkable argument intended to show that taxation of the producers in this land was increasing to an alarming extent!

"In concluding my replies to the Hon'ble Member I would assure him that I am very grateful for all criticisms which may be passed on my Statements. If criticisms are based on fallacious assumptions, I am grateful for the opportunity of exposing fallacies. If they are well founded, I am still more grateful for being corrected. Nothing can be more valuable as an assistance to the honest study of a question than the pointing out of errors which may lead to false conclusions.

"My Hon'ble friend has pointed out an error which I made in including Berar revenues in a comparative statement of advance in Revenue. I am much obliged to him, and I can only beg to be excused when such errors creep into a statement prepared under the great stress for time inevitably accompanying the preparation of the Budget Statement.

"In correction of my mistake, I may say that the amount of the Berar revenues, inadvertently included in my Statement, is £79,400—out of the total increase of revenue amounting to £130,000—to which I was referring."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Among the objects that I have set before myself ever since I have been in India, and high up among the tasks of which I have sometimes spoken, has been a reduction of the burdens that rest upon the shoulders of the people. In my first Budget speech in 1899, I discussed the question of remission of taxation, and showed that the time was not yet. Then we found ourselves caught in a cyclone of famine and general suffering, and all such ideas had to be postponed. In my third Budget speech, I again cautiously alluded to the matter; but, as we were still in the wood and had not got out into the open, I dared neither to be sanguine nor prophetic. Last year we had a large surplus, and I discussed in my Budget remarks the different ways in which we might have spent it. We decided to make a substantial gift to those classes of the population who had been hardest hit in the recent visitations, and we wiped off arrears of Land-revenue amounting to nearly two crores, or a sum of £1,30,000. Now at last in my fifth year we are able to take the further step that has all along been in our minds; and my present Budget speech is the pleasantest that I have yet been called upon to deliver, since it is associated with the first serious reduction of taxation that has been made in India for twenty years.

"My view about taxation in this country has all along been this. I have never believed that, judged by any or all of the tests that are commonly and fairly applied, it is excessive or even high. I believe on the whole, that so long as a liberal policy of remissions and suspensions of Land-revenue is pursued in bad times, it presses very lightly upon the people. But the material condition, or the relative acquiescence, of a people is not the sole measure of what taxation should be. Otherwise there would be a good argument for squeezing everybody up to the point at which he can give forth moisture without an audible groan. Another test which a just and liberal-minded Government cannot fail to apply is the observance of a due proportion between the revenues that are drawn from the people, and the calls that are made upon them by a reasonably progressive standard of administration. When it is found that for a series of years, including years of misfortune, the revenues of a country produce a considerable annual surplus over and above what is required by

[*The President.*]

administrative needs, even interpreting these in the most generous spirit, then I think that the time has arrived for taking from the people somewhat less: and it is these considerations that have led my Colleagues and myself to give this relief, added to the fact that it has been long promised, and that the patience of the community has itself enhanced the case for remission. Sir Edward Law, whom I must take leave to congratulate both upon the results that he has achieved, and upon the modesty with which he has announced them, has shown in his Statement that we have endeavoured to bring our bounty home to those classes of the community that most require it, through the relief of the income-tax to the struggling members of the middle class, through the reduction in the salt duty to the cultivating millions. The total annual sacrifice of revenue which we have thus accepted amounts to nearly 210 lakhs, or £1,400,000, and it will not, I hope, henceforward be in the power of anyone to say that we have refused to the people a due share in the improving prosperity of the country, or that Government has either selfishly absorbed or unwisely dissipated the fruits of the national industry. Some fear has been expressed that the benefits of the reduction on the salt-tax may be frittered away before they reach the consumer. But if we examine the result of what happened at the last reduction in 1882, and again when the duty was reimposed in 1888, we find good reason for thinking that a difference of 8 annas per maund does filter down to the people, and is reflected both in the price of the commodity and in an increase or decrease of consumption. I am glad to see that this view was endorsed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who made a speech today, characterised by the great ability which we have learned to associate with his utterances. Of course the reduction of taxation now does not carry with it any promise that it will never at any time be reimposed. The income-tax in England, which is the great national reserve, goes up and down according to the financial position; and every civilized Government must have at its disposal the means of meeting an emergency, whether caused by war or anything else. The utmost that the community can demand is that taxation which has been taken off, upon its own merits, shall not be lightly reimposed, and that the financial emergency which is held to justify its reimposition shall be proportionate in degree to the prosperity which was responsible for the original relief. I hope myself that the consumption of salt may increase steadily under the lowered rate of duty, and that Government will gradually reap its reward in a recovery of revenue as well as in the gratitude of the people.

"One thing it may interest Hon'ble Members to know, namely, that since the salt duties were equalised throughout India, there has never been a period, except the six years between 1882 and 1888, at which the duty anywhere in India has stood so low as the rate to which we have now reduced it, and that since India was taken over by the Crown in the middle of the last century, the duty in Northern India and Bengal was never lower than two rupees eight annas except during the period above mentioned. These facts are, I think, of importance as tending to show the genuine and exceptional character of the present boon, and also the desire of Government, so far from making increasing expenditure an excuse for increasing calls upon the poorer classes of the population, to allow them to be the first to profit by an all round improvement in the national resources. There is one consequence that I hope may ensue from these measures of financial relief. I hope they may give the public at large, both in India and outside of it, a little greater confidence in the position and prospects of this country. Year after year we have put forward at this table statements of figures and facts tending irresistibly to show that there is a great reserve of economic vitality in India, which not even plague and famine and the expenditure entailed thereby have availed to subdue. We have shown steadily improving revenues, large and increasing surpluses, advances in all the tests that indicate material prosperity. We have even been able from time to time to confer, as we did last year, very large and substantial boons. But there has always remained a school of thought that declined to be convinced. With them the poverty of the Indian peasant, the decline of the country, and I may almost say its ultimate ruin, have almost become an article of political belief,

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based upon sentiment rather than reason, and impervious to the evidence of facts. And the final argument that has always been used by critics of this class is the following—‘We are not impressed by your figures; we do not believe in your surpluses; we are not even convinced by your occasional doles. Not until you give a permanent relief of taxation, shall we be persuaded, either of the sympathy of Government, or of the prosperity of the country. That is the sure and final test of the condition of India and of the statesmanship of its rulers.’ Well, I feel inclined to take these critics at their own word, and to invite them, now that we have subscribed to their test, to abate their melancholy, and to be a little more generous and less sceptical in the future.

“I do not wish it for a moment to be thought that, because we have been able to remit the best part of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million sterling per annum in taxation, therefore there is no poverty in India. Far from it. There is enough, and far more than enough. There is a great deal more than anyone of us can contemplate with equanimity or satisfaction. The size and growth of the population, the character of their livelihood, and to some extent their own traditions and inclinations, render this inevitable. But I do not believe that the people are getting poorer. On the contrary, I hold that they are making slow but sure advances, and that in normal conditions this progress is certain to continue. But in my view this can only be achieved, if all those who are concerned with the problem, whether as administrators or critics, do so in the spirit not of pessimism but of cheerfulness. As little by little we get forward, I would crown every milestone on the path with roses instead of wetting it with tears.

“There is another point of view from which I would for a moment invite the Council and the outside public to regard the relief which has been announced in this Budget; since I think that here again we may find a useful corrective to some of the dangers of premature criticism. How often have we not been told in certain quarters in the past three months that the Delhi Durbar was a foolish and even wicked extravagance, because we spend the money of the people—how much or how little I shall presently show—without announcing to them a substantial benefit in return. I am not sure that my Hon’ble friend Mr. Charlu is not a little unsound on this point himself, for he generously offered to let bygones be bygones, as though there was something that we would rather like to forget. That is not at all our view. I may remark that I should have been glad enough to make the announcement at the Durbar, but that it is the usual practice of modern Governments to connect relief of taxation with Budget Statements, and with the beginning or end of the financial year. I should have thought that this was tolerably clear from my Durbar speech. However, our eager and incredulous friends would not wait even for three months. In their view the golden opportunity had been thrown away, and the Government that had sacrificed it had proved its indifference to the public interest. I feel tempted to wonder whether the Durbar, which I firmly believe that $\frac{9}{10}$ ths, I think I might say $\frac{99}{100}$ ths, of those who either saw it or know anything about it, regard as having been a unique success, will be relieved from the charge of failure at the hands of the minority who have hitherto so represented it, now that the solitary cause which was alleged to have been responsible for that failure has disappeared by the announcement in March of the bounty which they would have preferred to secure in January. When the Durbar is cited in the history of the future, even from the narrow point of view of material result alone, will it be quoted by the class of opinion of which I am speaking as a success because it heralded the present relief, or as a failure because it fell short by three months of anticipating it? I do not fancy that there can be much doubt as to the response.

“These remarks lead me by a natural transition to say something about the Durbar itself. And first I must devote a few words to the cost. As I said in my speech in September last, though this is not the test which I would dream of applying myself as the final or crucial touchstone to a ceremony which I at any rate regard as having had a profound political significance, and an almost immeasurable political effect, yet I have no right to object to its being applied by others, and I realize that even symbolism presents itself to many

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minds in terms of rupees and pies. If, however, we apply this standard, then I do not hesitate to claim an absolute vindication for all that I said last autumn. I remarked then that of the 26½ lakhs estimated for Imperial Expenditure, we should recover the greater part, and I added that a great State ceremonial would never have been conducted in India upon more economical lines. These prophecies were not universally accepted at the time, but they have turned out to be scrupulously correct. And indeed they over-estimated, rather than understated, the actual outlay. The net charge against Imperial Revenues for the entire Durbar works out at little more than 12½ lakhs, or £84,000. If to this we add the expenses incurred by Local Governments for their Provincial Camps, over which, from the circumstances of the case, the Government of India could exercise little control, and which amounted to a net total of a little over 14½ lakhs, or £99,000, we get a net final charge, Imperial and Provincial, of about £180,000 for the Durbar. Is there any one who will tell me that this is an excessive charge upon a population of over 230 millions in British India, exclusive of the Native States, for celebrating the Coronation of their Sovereign? In Great Britain, with a population of 41 millions of people, they voted, I believe, £100,000 for a similar purpose, or a charge of less than ½d. per head of the people. They also spent £70,000 in entertaining the representatives who came from India to attend the ceremony. In India, we have spent £180,000 with a population of nearly 300 millions in all, or about ⅙th of a penny per head of the entire community. Is this too heavy a price for the people to pay for the Coronation of their Emperor? Has a similar sum never been spent upon an Indian marriage or upon an Indian accession? Why the sum is only about one-seventh part of the relief which we are going to give, not once, but in each succeeding year, to the Indian people by our relief of taxation. Each one of them paid in January a great deal less than a farthing for the Coronation of his Emperor. But he goes away in March with nearly eight times that sum in his pocket per annum. Spread over such enormous masses, the bounty may, in individual cases, seem small, but the recipient, I am sure, would be the first to recognise the degree to which he has gained; and I expect, if we could consult him, that he would at once respond by a request to have a Durbar every year, if only it was likely to be attended with similar results. There are, I know, some who say that this is all very well, but that we must look at what the Durbar cost the Princes and their people. Well, I do not know what it cost them, nor does anybody else, though I have seen a good many extravagant and random calculations. But I do know that these sums were voluntarily spent, that they were all spent in the country, that they diffused employment and radiated contentment far and wide, and that it would be impossible to get up a protest or a petition against them in a single Native State or in any part of the Indian Continent.

"But I would ask whether we may not leave this somewhat sordid field of controversy, and pause for a moment to enquire what was the effect of the Durbar itself. I have deprecated the financial criterion. Here let me deprecate the ceremonial criterion also. I have read a great deal since January about pomp and pageantry, and the idea of some persons seems to be that the Durbar was intended only to show the magnificence of the Empire and the trappings of the East. How strangely we often misread each other in the world. I suppose that reams of paper and gallons of ink have been expended upon the delineation of the splendours of the Durbar. May I make a confession? I have never read these accounts without a positive pang. For all the while I have been thinking about something else. I hope I am not a rhapsodist or a dreamer. But to me, and I hope to the majority of us, the Durbar meant not a panorama or a procession. It was a landmark in the history of the people, and a chapter in the ritual of the State. What was it intended for? It was meant to remind all the Princes and peoples of the Asiatic Empire of the British Crown that they had passed under the dominion of a new and single Sovereign, to enable them to solemnise that great and momentous event, and to receive the Royal assurance and greeting. And what was its effect? They learned that under that benign influence they were one, that they were not

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scattered atoms in a heterogeneous and cumbersome mass, but coordinate units in a harmonious and majestic whole. The scales of isolation and prejudice and distrust fell from their eyes, and from the Arab Sheikhs of Aden on the west to the Shan Chiefs of the Mekong on the borders of China, they felt the thrill of a common loyalty and the inspiration of a single aim. Was there nothing in this? Is it nothing that the Sovereign at his Coronation should exchange pledges with his assembled lieges, of protection and respect on the one side, of spontaneous allegiance on the other? Is it nothing that the citizens of the Empire should learn what that Empire means? Even if we take the rest of India, which could not be present at Delhi, but held its own rejoicings in its own place, is it nothing to lift an entire people for a little space out of the rut of their narrow and parochial lives, and to let them catch a glimpse of a higher ideal, an appreciation of the hidden laws that regulate the march of nations and the destinies of men? I believe that the Durbar, more than any event in modern history, showed to the Indian people the path which, under the guidance of Providence, they are treading, taught the Indian Empire its unity, and impressed the world with its moral as well as material force. It will not be forgotten. The sound of the trumpets has already died away. The Captains and the Kings have departed. But the effect produced by this overwhelming display of unity and patriotism is still alive and will not perish. Everywhere it is known that upon the throne of the East is seated a power that has made of the sentiments, the aspirations, and the interests of 300 millions of Asiatics a living thing, and the units in that great aggregation have learned that in their incorporation lies their strength. As a disinterested spectator of the Durbar remarked, 'Not until to-day did I realize that the destinies of the East still lie as they always have done, in the hollow of India's hand.' I think too that the Durbar taught the lesson not only of power but of duty. There was not an officer of Government there present, there was not a Ruling Prince, nor a thoughtful spectator, who must not at one moment or other have felt that participation in so great a conception carried with it responsibility as well as pride, and that he owed something in return for whatever of dignity or security or opportunity the Empire had given to him.

"Passing from the Durbar, Hon'ble Members may like to hear something of the results of the Art Exhibition which we held at Delhi at the same time, and which was designed exclusively in the interests of the indigenous arts and industries of this country. What effect the Exhibition will have upon the future of Indian Art, it is of course impossible as yet to determine. But that it had a wonderful success in calling the attention of the outside public, foreign as well as Native, to the still vital capacities of Indian Art, is, I think, certain. Though the Exhibition was open but a short time, no fewer than 48,000 persons paid for admission, the cash sales amounted to over 3 lakhs of rupees, and the total receipts to more than 4 lakhs. The building cost something more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; and, apart from that, the net cost of the Exhibition was only $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh. I think, therefore, that we may fairly claim, for a very moderate outlay, to have given an impetus to Indian art, which ought not to fade away, while the presence in so many museums and private collections of the beautiful objects that were purchased from the Exhibition ought to act as a timely advertisement to the still unexhausted skill of our craftsmen and artizans.

"Among the most contented of the participators at Delhi were the Ruling Chiefs of India, and not the least contented of them, I venture to say, was the Chief of premier rank, His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. I have had no previous opportunity of alluding to the agreement that I was fortunate enough to be able to conclude with him a little while before the Durbar. I may perhaps indulge in a brief reference to it now.

"It was an agreement regulating the future of the districts hitherto designated the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad, and more popularly known as Berar. The papers concerning that agreement have been made public; and it is open to anyone to form his opinion of the arrangement arrived at, and of the steps by which it was attained. I believe that it has generally been accepted as an agreement honourable to both parties, and bringing to a satisfactory termin-

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ation a state of affairs that had for half a century been neither satisfactory nor profitable to either. I will only add here, as the correspondence has shown, that the agreement, following upon a friendly exchange of views between His Highness the Nizam and myself, represented the free and unfettered disposition of both parties, and that no trace of any opposite influence entered at any moment into its negotiation. His Highness is not less gratified with the agreement than we are, and if both parties are equally content, then I think that there is nothing unreasonable in asking the public to join in our felicitations. There are few questions of delicacy or difficulty connected with Native States in which it has not been my experience that the Chief is ready to discuss them in the most frank and courteous spirit with the head of the Government of India.

"I now pass to the wider range of subjects that is apt to be opened up by a Budget Debate. In some of these discussions I have spoken of the duties with which Government has charged itself, and of the manner in which they are being fulfilled. I do not propose today to say much of the labours that lie behind us. I will merely allude to a few that are in a state of transitional development, and the course of which we watch with natural anxiety from year to year. Our Currency Policy is working well, and is bringing back confidence to every branch of Indian finance and trade. Our Frontier Policy has so far been fortunate. The new Province is prospering, and we are gradually extending the application of the principles upon which our Frontier Policy depends. The Punjab Land Alienation Act is reported to be succeeding beyond expectation, and encourages us to approach with greater confidence attempts to arrest the evils of indebtedness and expropriation of the agricultural population elsewhere. You have heard Sir Denzil Ibbetson speak about these, and I have nothing to add to what he has so well said. The industrial legislation that we have passed during the past two years is bearing good fruit; and the increased wage for the coolie in the tea gardens of Assam will come into operation in the ensuing year. Rearmament has been completed in the regular Army, and only remains to be extended to the Volunteers, and we are proceeding to the organization of internal factories so as to render ourselves self-sufficing in the future. There is one matter which I have before now mentioned at this table, and to which I have attached an importance that has not always been recognized. I allude to the orders that we passed for a reduction in the number and length of official reports—that time-honoured foible and snare of Indian Administration. Some people said that the idea was excellent, but that the orders would be nugatory, and the difference *nil*; others applauded conciseness in the abstract, but deplored it in the case of every report to which it was applied. Of course we could not expect all in a moment to hit off the exact mean between prolixity and undue contraction, or to teach every officer straight away how to frame the ideal report. But that our orders have not only not been abortive, but have produced very material results, will, I think, be evident from the following figures. The total number of obligatory reports to Government has been reduced from nearly 1,300 to a little over 1,000. But the difference in their contents is more notable still. Before the issue of the new orders, the number of pages of letter-press submitted and printed was 18,000; it is now 8,600. The number of pages of statistics was 17,400; it is now 11,300, or a total reduction of pages of contents from 35,400 to less than 20,000. I do not think that this reduction has been achieved at any cost whatever to administrative efficiency. What it has meant in relief to the compiling officers, and in the release of energy for other and more important branches of work, will be patent to anyone who has the smallest experience of Indian administration.

"I do not now propose to dwell further upon the past. I prefer, in what I have to say, to look ahead, and to form an estimate of the work that still awaits my Colleagues and myself, before we can say that the work of reform and reconstruction that we assumed has been duly started on its way, or before we can afford to rest a little on our oars. Sometimes I confess that I get a little appalled at the magnitude of the undertaking, and disappointed at the reception

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that appears to await reform. The very people who applaud reform and cry for the reformer are apt to express immense surprise at the one, and no small resentment at the other, when they are forthcoming. There are so many excellent arguments for doing nothing, such a reposeful fascination in just scraping along. I have even learned in this country a new and captivating doctrine, *viz.*, that it is considered a mistake in some quarters to enquire at all. I came here with the idea that no sphere of administrative work in the world admits less of hasty generalisation or abrupt action than India: that the features of race, religion, and locality are so divergent, the needs of different provinces so opposite, the general lack of uniformity so striking, that before any organic changes could be introduced, profound and careful investigation was required, and a consultation of local authority and opinion, however bewildering the differences might be, was essential. If I held these views four years ago, still more do I hold them now. They are the commonplaces of Oriental administration. They seem to me the A. B. C. of Indian politics. I cannot conscientiously recede from them in any respect. And yet how familiar I now am with the charge that it is a waste of time and a proof of insincerity to enquire, that Commissions are an expensive extravagance, and that the problems which we are engaged in laboriously investigating are so well known that only the meanest capacity is required to solve them without further ado. I do not think that the withers of my Colleagues or myself have been wrung by these remarks. Indeed, I have a shrewd suspicion that the very persons who protest against enquiry before action as a superfluity, would equally denounce action without enquiry as an outrage. I am afraid, therefore, that we shall obstinately continue our policy of ascertaining the data before we proceed to act upon them, although it will be gratifying to those who are so impatient for deeds to know that, in the case of the whole of our Commissions, the stage of investigation is now almost at an end, and that there lies immediately in front of us the onerous and responsible task of translating so much of their recommendations as we may decide to accept into practice. Who knows that before long we shall not have the charge brought against us of acting too much after having enquired too little? Perhaps we shall even be told, as we have been in a well-known case, that it was not necessary either to enquire or to act at all.

"There is one respect in which we have just taken the final steps in dealing with the policy recommended by one of the most important Commissions that have sat and reported during my time. I allude to Sir Antony McDonnell's Famine Commission. Soon after the Report first reached us, we issued orders to the Local Governments upon so much of the Report as we accepted ourselves without demur, and as we knew to be similarly acceptable to them. Since then we have conducted an exhaustive correspondence with the Local Governments and with the Secretary of State upon the more disputed aspects of the case; and we are now about to issue a Resolution, embodying final orders on the subject. A revised code of Famine procedure, based upon the latest experience, will then be at hand throughout India, which will regulate the operations of the next campaign as soon as it has to be undertaken. I do not assume for a moment that the last word on Famine Relief has been spoken, or that later experience may not guide us to even further improvements of system. The *ut nost* that we can do at each stage is to profit by the lessons hitherto learned, and to translate our experience with as little delay as possible into executive orders and action, so that when the next calamity comes, Governments and individuals may go calmly to their task, instead of rushing into all sorts of experiments, and making all kinds of blunders which have to be paid for at a heavy cost later on.

"The Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur addressed to me to-day a personal appeal to do something before I go to strike at the root of the evil, by preventing the recurrence of famine in the future in this country. If there was one accessible root, and if the axe of Government could be laid to it, who can doubt that, not this Government alone, but every one of its predecessors, would long ago have discerned the seat of the evil, and have applied the instrument of destruction to it? We are cutting at the subsidiary roots. Extended irrigation, improved education, attempts to relieve the indebtedness and to increase the

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material prosperity of the people, crop-experiments, scientific research, and a careful overhauling of the machinery with which we meet drought when it comes—all these are efforts which will gradually diminish the severity and, I hope, contract the area of famines in India. But to ask any Government to prevent the occurrence of famine in a country, the meteorological conditions of which are what they are here, and the population of which is growing at its present rate, is to ask us to wrest the keys of the universe from the hands of the Almighty. I cannot furnish a better illustration of this than that which was given by the Hon'ble Member himself. In the autumn of the past year, it was by the dispensation of Providence alone, when the monsoon suddenly revived in the months of August and September, that what might have been famine conditions were turned into prosperity conditions during the present winter. The best Government in the world could not have accelerated that change by a single second; the worst Government could not have retarded it. The Hon'ble Member seems to think that famines in this country used not to be so bad in former years, and that similar calamities do not occur under similar conditions elsewhere. If he will study the Reports of the various Famine Commissions, he will find a good deal to throw doubt upon the former statement. If he turns to the history of Russia, he will find good reason for changing his opinion upon the latter. Government should never slacken for one moment in its peace-campaign, just as much as in its war-campaign, against famine. Thus we shall render it less formidable, and shall gradually gain the upper hand. But we are not, in my judgment, as yet within measurable distance of the time when the word prevention can be much upon our lips.

"As to the work that still lies before us, it falls under eight headings, concerning each of which I have a few words to say. It must not be thought that the order in which I happen to name them is the order of their importance. All are equally important, and all are simultaneously being taken up. Neither must it be thought, when I speak of them in the future, that we are now about to start work upon any of them for the first time. Throughout the past four years there is not one among them that has not been almost continuously under our notice. In every case we have reached an advanced stage of enquiry, and in some cases of action, and it only remains for us to carry these proceedings to the final stage, and to present to the Secretary of State and to the country the bases of a definite policy to be consistently pursued in the future.

"The first of these is Education. Do not let any one suppose that in any aspect of education we shrink from the duty that we have undertaken, which is that of formulating for the country a revised scheme of education in all its branches, University, Secondary, Primary, Technical, and Commercial. But we must postulate a little patience and ask for a little time. The proposals are so multiform, the needs so different, the guidance that we receive from the public so perplexing, that sometimes one scarcely sees light through the trunks of the trees. The subject of Education, however, and particularly of University Education in India, illustrates very forcibly what I said a little while back. More than a year and a half ago, I presided over a Conference of leading educational authorities, official and unofficial, at Simla, in order to assure myself of the trend of expert knowledge and opinion on these subjects. I remember at that time that the prevailing apprehension was lest the Government should suddenly spring a new educational policy upon the country, without giving to the interested parties an opportunity of having their say, and that the Simla decrees would be issued as a mandate to the nation. Nobody, I may say ever entertained such a notion in the Government itself. On the contrary, we meant from the start to give to the qualified public the fullest opportunity for expressing its views. Accordingly, we appointed a Commission, under my Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Raleigh to examine into the question of the Universities, and we consulted the Local Governments upon every other feature of our plans. Since then the public has had the best part of a year in which to expend its energies upon discussion—an opportunity by which no one can say that it has not profited. Whether Gov-

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ernment has profited equally by these proceedings is open to doubt, for I observe that whereas a year and a half ago every one was agreed that education in India stood most urgently in need of reform, that it had got entirely into the wrong groove, and was going steadily down hill, dispensing an imperfect education through imperfect instruments to imperfect products with imperfect results—a great many of the interested parties now meet together, and proclaim in injured tones that they stand in no need of reformation at all. Now let me say at once that this is not good business. I lay down as an absolute and unassailable proposition that our Educational systems in India are faulty in the extreme; and that, unless they are reformed, posterity will reproach us for the lost opportunity for generations to come. I remind the public that that proposition was most cordially endorsed by every shade of opinion 1½ years ago. Since then we have shown a consideration for the interests of all concerned and a reluctance to act with precipitation that have been pushed almost to extremes, and have exposed us to the charge of timidity and irresolution. My object throughout has been to carry the public with us in our reforms, and to base them upon the popular assent. I am still hopeful that better counsels will prevail, and I shall spare no effort to attain this result. But if every reform proposed is to be overwhelmed with obloquy and criticism, because it touches some vested interest or affects some individual concern, if change of any kind is to be proscribed merely because it is change, if the appetite for reform, so strong two years ago, has now entirely died down, then I must point out that the educated community will have forfeited the greatest chance ever presented to them of assisting the Government to place the future education of this country upon a better footing, and Government will be left to pursue its task alone. I should be most reluctant to be driven to this course. I want to reform education in India, I will not say *omnium consensu*, because that may be an impossible aspiration, but with the good will and assent of reasonable and experienced men, and I have a right to ask that, in so far as they are dissatisfied with the *status quo*, they shall render our course not more difficult, but more easy.

"I am well aware that University Education does not exhaust the field or the requirements of education in this country. There are many other aspects of the problem scarcely less important which we also have under examination—Secondary Education, or education in the High Schools leading up to the Colleges, Primary Education or the education of the masses in the vernacular, Commercial Education, or the provision of a training that shall qualify young men for a business career, Agricultural Education, *i.e.*, a practical as well as a theoretical instruction in the staple industry of the country, Technical and Industrial Education, or the application of scientific methods and principles to the practice of national industries and handicrafts—all of these have come under review, and we are little by little shaping the principles that will presently form the basis of a policy and a programme. I would only say to the public—Do not be impatient, and do not be censorious. Do not impute dark conspiracies or assume that all the misguided men in the country are inside the Government, and all the enlightened outside it. What could be easier than for Government not to have taken up educational reform at all, or even now to drop it altogether? All the wild talk about killing Higher Education and putting education under the heel of Government merely obscures the issue, and paralyses action. Surely there are enough of us on both sides who care for education for education's sake, who are thinking not of party triumphs, but of the future of unborn generations, to combine together and carry the requisite changes through. I cannot imagine a worse reflection upon the educated classes in India, or a more crushing condemnation of the training that we have given them, than that they should band themselves together to stereotype existing conditions, or to defeat the first genuine attempt at reform that has been made for a quarter of a century. I agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale that education is one of the most solemn duties of the State. But the State, I venture to point out, is the aggregate of its own citizens, and not a mere governing organization alone, and in the latter capacity the State cannot discharge its educational responsibility without the cordial co-operation of the community at large. Before I leave the subject of Education, I will only add one word upon

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the subject of Scientific Research. This is of course the apex of educational advancement; and, in relaying the foundations, nothing would give the Government greater pleasure than to contribute to the possibility of adding the crown. I hope that Mr. Tata's splendid benefaction will shortly take practical shape. I have seen all sorts of assertions that it has languished for want of sympathy in official quarters. There is not an atom of truth in this insinuation, and when the history is published, as it shortly will be, no further misapprehension need arise. On the contrary, I hope that the scheme may then move rapidly towards realization.

"The second subject that awaits our treatment, and that will occupy us in the forthcoming year, is Irrigation. For two cold winters has the Irrigation Commission been pursuing its energetic researches; and soon after we get to Simla, the report will be in our hands. It will give us an exhaustive review of the capabilities for water storage or water utilisation of every part of the Indian Continent; and then we shall have to set to work to provide for every province its reasoned programme of tanks, or reservoirs, or wells, or canals, mapped out over a long series of years, and devised with strict regard to the experiences or the exigencies of drought. Much money will be required; many experiments will have to be made; some failures will be registered. But at least it will not be possible to say that the Government of India has ignored this aspect of the agricultural and industrial problem, or that we are wasting our water, because we do not know how to use it.

"Then we have the impending Report of the Police Commission and the impending reform of the Indian Police. I know no more of the proceedings of the Commission than has appeared in the newspapers, and I am unaware what our Commissioners will say. But, if any one had any doubt as to the need of enquiry, I should think that this must have been dissipated by the nature of the evidence that has been forthcoming; and, if anyone questions the need of reform, he cannot, I think, be a resident in this land. Upon this subject, however, I should like to add one word of caution. Reform we must, and reform we shall. But the main improvement that is required, which is a moral improvement, cannot come all in a gallop. Men are on the whole what their surroundings make them, and men do what their opportunities permit. It is not all in a moment that you can take one section of a society and create in it a different standard from that which prevails in another, even if you pay the former to look after the morals of the latter. We shall, I hope, get a better and a purer Police as a consequence of the changes that we shall introduce, but we shall not straightway found a new Jerusalem until we have educated the people who are to build and to inhabit it.

"I have often before spoken of my desire to introduce a more commercial element into the management of Indian Railways: and already we have made some progress in this direction. From our published Histories of Projects, from our Railway Conferences, and from our Travelling Commissions—all initiated during the past four years—the public, I think, know more than they used to do of our policy and aims. But I have never thought that this was enough. Railways in India have now climbed out of the cradle. They provide us with a recurring annual surplus. Before I came out here as Viceroy, I made a speech in London, at which I was thought rather sanguine for saying that while less than 21,000 miles were then open, I hoped that the total would exceed 25,000 miles in my time. It has already reached 26,500. But it is not mileage that impresses me, nor receipts. I am more concerned with up-to-date management and efficiency, and I hope that the Report of our Special Commissioner, Mr. Robertson, which is on the eve of being submitted, may give us the clue that will guide us to far-reaching reforms, intended to place Indian Railways and their administration on a level with the most progressive achievements of other and more developed countries.

"There is a subject long under our notice, which we hope to deal with in the ensuing year. This is that of the union or separation of Judicial and Executive functions. If any one could stand in my shoes, and with his ten hours work a day, could cast a glance at that file, the best part of a foot

[The President.]

high, with its mass of opinions from Local Governments, High Courts, officials, and private persons, all waiting to be read and digested, and most of them saying different things, he would probably understand how it is that everything cannot be pushed forward at the same time. But the question is of great importance, and, whatever our ultimate decision may be, I should like it to be taken up and dealt with in my time.

"I should have been tempted to say something about Agriculture to-day—the sixth subject in my present category—were it not that I have been so ably anticipated by my Hon'ble Colleague in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, Sir Denzil Ibbetson. When he is the inspiring genius and the spokesman of a Department, it seems superfluous for anyone else to add a word. I can, however, supplement what he has said by tracing the logical as well as chronological sequence of our labours. First let me say what we have attempted so far to do. We have endeavoured to deal with the indebtedness of the agricultural classes by the Punjab legislation which I before mentioned, and now by the Bundelkhand legislation which he has defended to-day. We have laid down broad and liberal principles explaining and regulating our policy of Land Revenue Assessments in India. We have created an Inspector-General of Agriculture at the head of an expert department, and we have constituted a Board of Scientific Advice. But before us lies the much bigger experiment of combined agricultural research, agricultural experiment, and agricultural education, which Sir Denzil Ibbetson has outlined, and which, if we can carry it through, ought to be of incalculable service to the country. If we can simultaneously train teachers, provide estate managers and agents, and foster research, we shall really have done some good in our time.

"Then behind these proposals lies a scheme which we have greatly at heart, and about which I should like to add a word—I mean the institution of Co-operative Credit Societies or, as they are often called, Agricultural Banks. I have seen some disappointment expressed that we have not moved more quickly in this matter. If any one had studied, as I have had to do, the replies of all the Local Governments and their officers on the subject, he would begin to wonder when and how we are to move at all. Of course it is easy enough to express an abstract approval of Agricultural Banks, to denounce everybody who does not share your views, and to rush into experiments foredoomed to failure. But that is exactly what Government does not want to do, and what the replies of its advisers would render it suicidal to do. When there are many who say that the co-operative spirit does not exist in the rural community, that it is unsuited to the conditions of Indian character and life, that the Savings Banks are not patronised as it is, and that the requisite capital will not be forthcoming; it is impossible to pooh-pooh all these assertions as idle fancy. But even when we get beyond them, and justify the desirability of making the experiment on a moderate and cautious scale, we are still confronted with all manner of questions. Is the experiment to be made with village or urban societies, or with both, and which first? Should Government aid these societies, and, if so, to what extent, and for how long? What restrictions should be placed upon them, and should loans be permitted for unproductive as well as productive expenditure? What privileges or concessions should be granted to them by Government, and what restrictions should be imposed? All these are questions which have called for a good deal of thinking over before they could be answered. All the same, I think that we are beginning to see our way. Certain broad principles seem to stand out crisp and clear. The difference between rural organization in one part of India and another is so great that no one rule can apply to all. Different systems will have to be tried in different places. The one common feature must be simplicity. We must go slowly and surely, learning as we proceed. The people must be the final workers out of their own salvation, but we, *i.e.*, Government, may give them such assistance as we properly can. We can bestow certain advantages, and we can remove certain disabilities. But, in the main, the venture must depend on the people themselves. These are the broad general outlines that emerge from our study, and I believe that my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Denzil

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Ibbetson is prepared to advise us to legislate in this direction. I hope, therefore, that the matter may not be much longer delayed.

"I have upon another occasion spoken of projects that we have before us for improving and strengthening the position of Commerce in this country. Sir Edward Law is a firm friend of these interests, and I share his desire to do what we can. I wish that we had been in a position to-day to say something about the Commercial Bureau which excites so much interest. But we have not as yet had a reply from the India Office. Some persons, I believe, have even larger ideas afloat. I would venture to say to them—Let us get our Bureau and make a success of it before we begin to agitate about a separate Department and a separate Minister. Even Great Britain has not yet secured a Minister of Commerce. Let us begin, as I hope we shall shortly be in a position to do, with a more modest ambition, and let the official and mercantile communities put their heads together to make it a success. Connected with Commerce is the question of a reduction in internal telegraphic rates. Sir Edward Law has made a few observations on this point. The matter has been under our study for many months. *Prima facie* we should all like to increase the facilities enjoyed by the public, and I hope we may discover some means of doing so. But the question is not free from difficulty or financial risk.

"Lastly, I come to the heading of Finance, and by finance I do not mean those calculations which must inevitably lurk in the background of all the proposals that I have hitherto discussed, but the principles that regulate our control and dispensation of the Indian revenues. Here I will mention two matters only that have always seemed to me matters of the deepest importance, and of which I should like, if it were possible, to advance the solution in my time. The first of these is the constitution and employment of the present so-called Famine Insurance Fund. I have never been quite satisfied as to the position of this feature in our Accounts; and for two years we have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the matter. There is a good deal to be said upon both sides: and for the present we have not been able to arrive at a solution. The second question is that of the Provincial Settlements, which, though they have had their obvious merits, have not been unattended with friction and with drawbacks in operation. My Colleagues and I would greatly like, if we can, to invest these agreements between the Supreme and the Local Governments with a more permanent character, that would stimulate the energies of Local Governments and give them a greater interest in economy and good administration, while retaining for the Imperial Government the necessary measure of ultimate control. I do not know whether we shall be successful in these efforts. But we are about, with the assent of the Secretary of State, to take them in hand.

"I have now covered the entire field of administrative work that appears to me to lie before the Government of India in the immediate future. We may, to use a slang phrase, be thought by some to have bitten off more than we can chew. We may be diverted from our laborious meal by other and unforeseen pre-occupations. I hope myself that neither apprehension will turn out to be genuine. The work that I have indicated is waiting to be done, and ought most certainly to be attempted. Whatever of time and energy remains to me, I hope to devote to the prosecution of the task, and my dearest ambition is to see it carried safely through.

"There is one final subject that is rarely mentioned in these debates, and that finds little place in the many utterances which the head of the Government is called upon to make in the course of the year, and yet in a sense it is the most important of all. I allude to Foreign Affairs; and it must be remembered that in the case of India the phrase includes her relations with the whole of her neighbours; and that this carries with it the politics of the greater part of the Asiatic Continent. I doubt if even the thoughtful public has at all realized the silent but momentous change that is going on, and that will one day have an effect upon India that is at present but dimly discerned. In the old days, and it may almost be said up to the last fifteen years, the foreign relations of India were practically confined to her dealings with Afghanistan, and to the designs

[The President.]

or movements of the great Power beyond : and the foreign policy of India had little to do with any other foreign nation. It is true that we had territories or outposts of influence that brought us into contact with Persia and Turkey, and that we had occasional dealings with the Arabian tribes. Now all that is changed ; and events are passing, which are gradually drawing this country, once so isolated and remote, into the vortex of the world's politics, and that will materially affect its future. The change has been due to two reasons. Firstly, as our own dominion has expanded, and our influence upon our frontier consolidated, we have been brought into more direct and frequent relations with the countries lying immediately beyond. For instance, the annexation of Upper Burma brought us into contact with an important corner of the Chinese Empire, and created a batch of frontier and other political problems of its own. But the second reason is much more important. Europe has woken up, and is beginning to take a revived interest in Asia. Russia with her vast territories, her great ambitions, and her unarrested advance, has been the pioneer in this movement, and with her or after her have come her competitors, rivals and allies. Thus, as all these foreigners arrive upon the scene and push forward into the vacant spots, we are slowly having a European situation recreated in Asia, with the same figures upon the stage. The great European Powers are also becoming the great Asiatic Powers. Already we have Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, and Turkey ; and then, in place of all the smaller European kingdoms and principalities, we have the Empires and States of the East, Japan, China, Tibet, Siam, Afghanistan, Persia—only a few of them strong and robust, the majority containing the seeds of inevitable decay. There lie in these events and in this renewed contact or collision, as the case may be, between the East and the West, omens of the greatest significance to this country. Europe is so accurately parcelled out between the various States and Powers, the balance of power is suspended on so fine a thread, and the slightest disturbance would imperil such wide interests, that short of some serious and unforeseen convulsion, which every one would wish to avert, great changes are not to be anticipated there. Africa is rapidly being overrun by the few European Powers who have obtained a foothold upon that Continent ; and before long its political destinies and territorial grouping will have taken something like definite shape. But in Asia a great deal is still in flux and solution, and there must, and there will be, great changes. It will be well to realize what an effect these must have upon India, and how they must add to our responsibilities and cares. Our Indian dominions now directly touch those of Turkey in many parts of the Arabian peninsula, those of Russia on the Pamirs, those of China along the entire border of Turkestan and Yunnan, those of France on the Upper Mekong. In our dealings with them, the Foreign Department in India is becoming the Asiatic branch of the Foreign Office in England. Then round all our borders is the fringe of Asiatic States to which I just now alluded, whose integrity and whose freedom from hostile influence are vital to our welfare, but over whose future the clouds are beginning to gather. In Europe we are a maritime Power, who are merely called upon to defend our own shores from invasion, and who are confronted by no land dangers or foes. In Asia we have both a seaboard and a land frontier many thousands of miles in length, and though Providence has presented us on some portion of our land frontiers with the most splendid natural defences in the world, yet the situation must become more and not less anxious as rival or hostile influences creep up to these ramparts, and as the ground outside them becomes the arena of new combinations and the field of unforeseen ambitions. All these circumstances will tend, they are already tending, to invest the work of the Indian Foreign Department with ever-increasing importance, and they demand a vigilance and a labour of which there are but few indications in anything that reaches the public ear or falls under the public eye. Questions of internal development, administrative anxieties, agrarian and fiscal problems, fill all our minds, just as they have occupied the greater part of my speech this afternoon. But do not let the people of India think that we shall never have anything but domestic cares in

[The President.]

this country. Do not let them forget that there are other and not inferior duties that devolve upon her rulers, that the safety of the Indian Frontier, and the maintenance of the British dominion in those parts of Asia where it has for long been established, and where it is the surest, if not the sole, guarantee for peace and progress, are in their hands, and that this no less than internal reform is part of England's duty. I see no reason for anticipating trouble upon our borders, and I know of no question that is at present in an acute or menacing phase. But do not let any one, on the strength of that, go to sleep in the happy illusion that anxiety will never come. The geographical position of India will more and more push her into the forefront of international politics. She will more and more become the strategical frontier of the British Empire. All these are circumstances that should give us food for reflection, and that impose upon us the duty of incessant watchfulness and precaution. They require that our forces shall be in a high state of efficiency, our defences secure, and our schemes of policy carefully worked out and defined. Above all, they demand a feeling of solidarity and common interest among those—and they include every inhabitant of this country, from the Raja to the raiyat—whose interests are wrapped up in the preservation of the Indian Empire, both for the sake of India itself and for the wider good of mankind.

"We will now bring the labours of the present session to a close, and I declare this Council adjourned."

The Council accordingly adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA:
The 28th March, 1903.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

APPENDIX A.

[Vide the Hon'ble SAYYID HUSAIN BILGRAMI'S speech.]

Comparative View of State Expenditure on Education.

COUNTRY.	Source of Information.	Year for which figures are taken.	STATE PORTION OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.		State portion of the cost of Education per pupil.	State portion of the cost of Education per head of population.	REMARKS.
				In rupees.			
INDIA	Cotton's Quinquennial Report, 1896-97.	1896-97	...	(a) 9,55,22,985	Rs. 2'5	Rs. '04 or 7'7 ps.	
ENGLAND	Report of the Commissioner of Education, United States, 1898-99, Vol. I.	1897	(b) 38,513,373 dollars	12,03,54,291	Rs. 18'4	Rs. 3'9	
FRANCE	Ditto	1898	(c) 39,775,615 dollars	12,42,98,797	Rs. 19'1	Rs. 3'2	
RUSSIA	Statesman's Year Book, 1902.	1900	(d) 33,588,128 roubles	5,24,81,450	Rs. 11'6	Rs. '4 or 6'4 ans.	
UNITED STATES	Report of the Commissioner of Education, U. S., 1898-99, Vols. I, II.	1898-99	(e) 37,179,385 dollars	11,61,86,578	Rs. 6'9	Rs. 1'6	
GERMANY [For elementary education only.]	Statesman's Year Book, 1902.	1899	(f) 69,305,000 marks	5,19,78,750	Rs. 6'5	Re. 1'0	

(a) Sum-total of direct and indirect expenditures from *Provincial Revenues*. Vide General Table IV, Cotton's Report.

(b) Current (direct) expenditure only, detailed as follows:—

Government Annual Grant for elementary schools	22,405,930 dollars	} vide page 4	} Vol. I, Comr.'s Report.
„ Fee Grant do.	11,351,725 „		
State appropriation for normal schools for elementary teachers	795,489 „	6	
Government Annual Grant to Scientific and Art Dept.	3,960,229 „	34	
Total	38,513,373 dollars		

= Rs. 12,03,54,291 [1 dollar = 4s. 2d. or 50d. = 50 as. or Rs. 3-2.]

(c) Current expenditure only. Vide page 1088. Vol. I, Comr.'s Report.

(d) (Actual) State Finance ordinary expenditure on Public Instruction. Vide page 994, Statesman's Year Book.

[1 rouble = $\frac{1}{2}$ dollar = 2s. 1d. = Rs. 1-9.]

(e) Detailed as follows:—

Receipts from State taxes for common (Public Elementary and Secondary) Schools.

= 36,197,338 dollars. Vide page 13, Vol. I, Comr.'s Report.

United States Government appropriation for Universities and Colleges.

= 982,047 dollars. Vide page 1600, Vol. II, Comr.'s Report.

Total . 37,179,885 dollars.

Immediate Expenditure from State funds on Elementary education.

* Vide page 644, Statesman's Year Book.

[20 marks = £1 = Rs. 15.]

APPENDIX B.

[Vide the Hon'ble SAYYID HUSAIN BILGRAMI'S speech.]

Comparative Statistics of Scholars under Instruction.

COUNTRY.	No. of Students under instruction (excluding unrecognised Private Schools).	Population.	REMARKS.
INDIA. Number on 31st March, 1897. Average monthly Number, 1895-97.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3,788,82 \\ 3,640,273 \end{array} \right\} (a)$	(b) 232,490,022	(a) Vide General Table III, Cotton's Report. Either figure may be used in working out the cost per pupil. (b) Vide General Table I.
ENGLAND. Total enrollment in colleges and schools (rough estimate).	(a) 6,525,404	(b) 31,055,035 (b) vide page 10 estimated for 1897.	(a) Vide page 9, Commissioner's Report, Vol. I. Includes figures for Universities and 4 technical institutes for 1898 and those for the secondary, primary and primary normal schools, also Science and Art Department schools for 1897.
FRANCE. Number enrolled in public and private schools and colleges.	(a) 6,444,845	(b) 38,517,975	(a) Vide page 1088, Commissioner's Report, Vol. I. Includes figures for Universities for 1898, those for the schools for 1897. (b) Vide page 1085 for 1896.
RUSSIA. Number in universities, middle schools and elementary schools.	(a) 4,507,712	(b) 129,000,000	(a) Vide pages 988 and 989, Statesman's Year Book. (b) Vide page 982, Statesman's Year Book.
UNITED STATES. Number in public and private colleges and schools.	(a) 16,738,362	(b) 73,960,220	(a) Vide page XII, Commissioner's Report, Vol. I. (b) Vide page XII, Commissioner's Report, Vol. I, Estimated.
GERMANY. Number in elementary schools only.	(a) 7,925,000	(b) 49,428,470	(a) Vide page 640, Statesman's Year Book, figure for 1891. (b) Vide page 640, Statesman's Year Book, on December 1, 1890.

APPENDIX C.

[*Vide the speech of the Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDMOND ELLES.*]

Statement showing the total revenue (Home and India) and the net Expenditure (Home and Indian) under Military, Marine, Military Works, and Special Defences from 1883-84 to 1902-03, and the proportion of the total net expenditure each year to General Revenues.

YEAR.	Total Revenue.	NET EXPENDITURE.						TOTAL.	Percentage to Revenue.
		India Military.	Home Military.	Military Works (Home and India).	India Marine.	Home Marine.	Special Defences (Home and India).		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1883-84 . . .	71,842,020	11,048,392	6,107,081	975,397	170,647	195,675	...	18,497,192	25.74
1884-85 . . .	70,690,681	11,292,633	4,856,000	909,232	131,384	153,071	...	17,342,320	24.53
1885-86 . . .	74,464,197	14,361,135	4,772,772	927,762	127,722	142,131	...	20,331,522	27.30
1886-87 . . .	77,337,134	13,706,298	4,833,741	873,254	321,640	229,508	325,626	20,290,073	26.23
1887-88 . . .	78,759,744	14,103,208	5,253,011	1,191,647	260,166	141,047	450,017	21,405,996	27.18
1888-89 . . .	81,696,678	13,807,515	5,431,903	1,005,062	178,812	101,640	789,595	21,375,187	26.10
1889-1890 . . .	85,085,203	14,964,725	5,668,382	1,094,944	209,675	105,888	689,481	21,833,095	25.66
1890-1891 . . .	85,741,649	14,060,220	5,835,213	1,176,631	132,049	113,638	491,837	21,818,588	25.44
1891-92 . . .	89,143,283	15,021,630	6,478,558	1,164,724	158,000	133,321	604,848	23,561,090	26.43
1892-93 (a) . . .	£ 60,080,914	£ 9,800,033	£ 4,842,420	£ 764,930	£ 111,148	£ 288,908	£ 298,814	£ 16,170,253	26.91
1893-94 . . .	60,276,201	10,131,062	4,308,101	754,881	80,394	243,704	206,837	15,784,979	26.18
1894-95 . . .	63,201,480	10,240,802	4,210,571	620,672	84,188	184,185	127,057	15,479,775	24.46
1895-96 . . .	65,422,550	11,516,416	4,060,487	765,465	76,103	235,915	59,729	16,714,110	25.54
1896-97 . . .	62,621,932	10,058,147	4,133,338	727,841	87,742	212,444	58,370	16,177,882	25.83
1897-98 . . .	64,257,207	13,035,471	4,197,825	740,952	77,986	212,358	15,059	18,270,751	28.44
1898-99 . . .	67,595,815	11,100,271	4,284,771	771,493	82,132	204,215	974	16,443,750	24.32
1899-1900 . . .	68,037,164	10,188,377	3,977,366	801,782	49,390	327,355	874	15,345,144	22.33
1900-1901 . . .	75,271,091	9,859,176	4,406,349	747,187	74,522	351,036	6,864	15,417,151	20.51
1901-02 . . .	70,344,525	10,680,048	4,106,294	917,140	118,683	313,936	...	10,135,111	14.41
1902-03 Revised Estimate	76,802,500	11,292,700	4,942,200	1,044,500	81,534	247,500	...	11,068,111	14.40

(a) From this year the conversion has been made at Rs. 15 = £1.

